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THE

GENEALOGIST.

A Quarterly Magazine of Genealogical, Antiquarian, Topographical and Heraldic Research.

New Series.

EDITED BY

WALFORD D. SELBY,
OF H.M. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

V. 2

VOLUME II.

LONDON:
GEORGE BELL AND SONS,
YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
1885.

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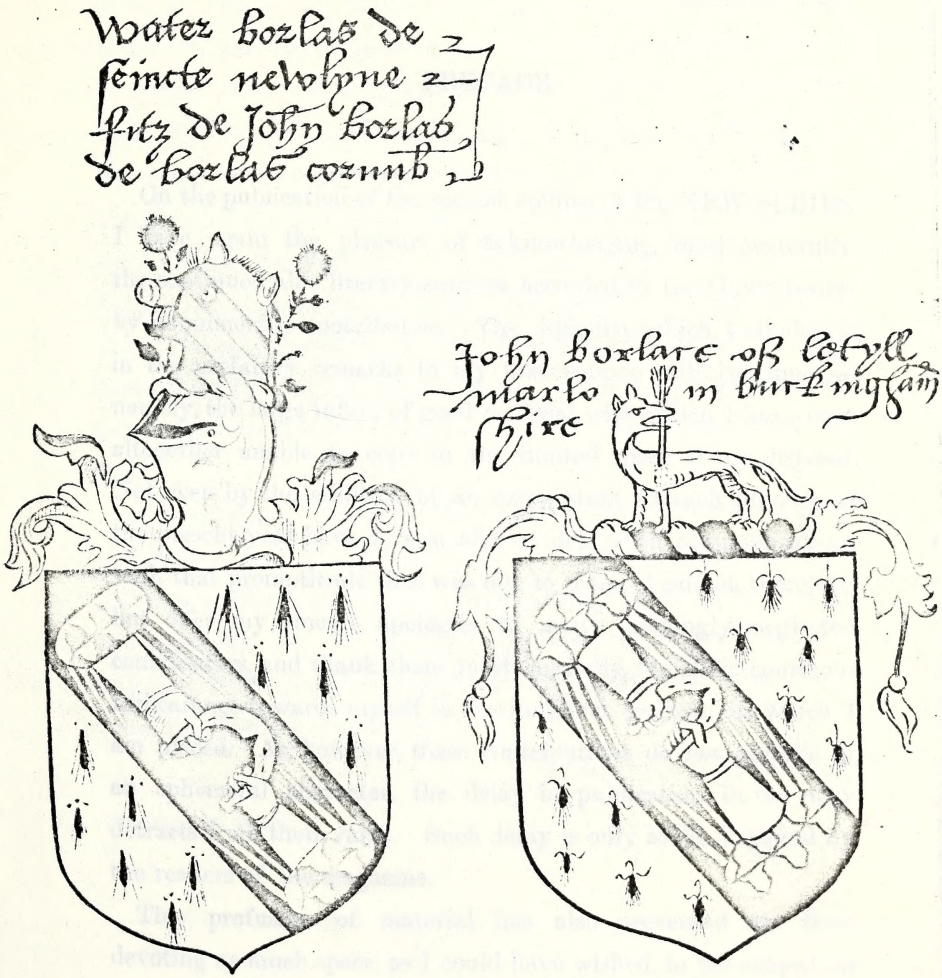
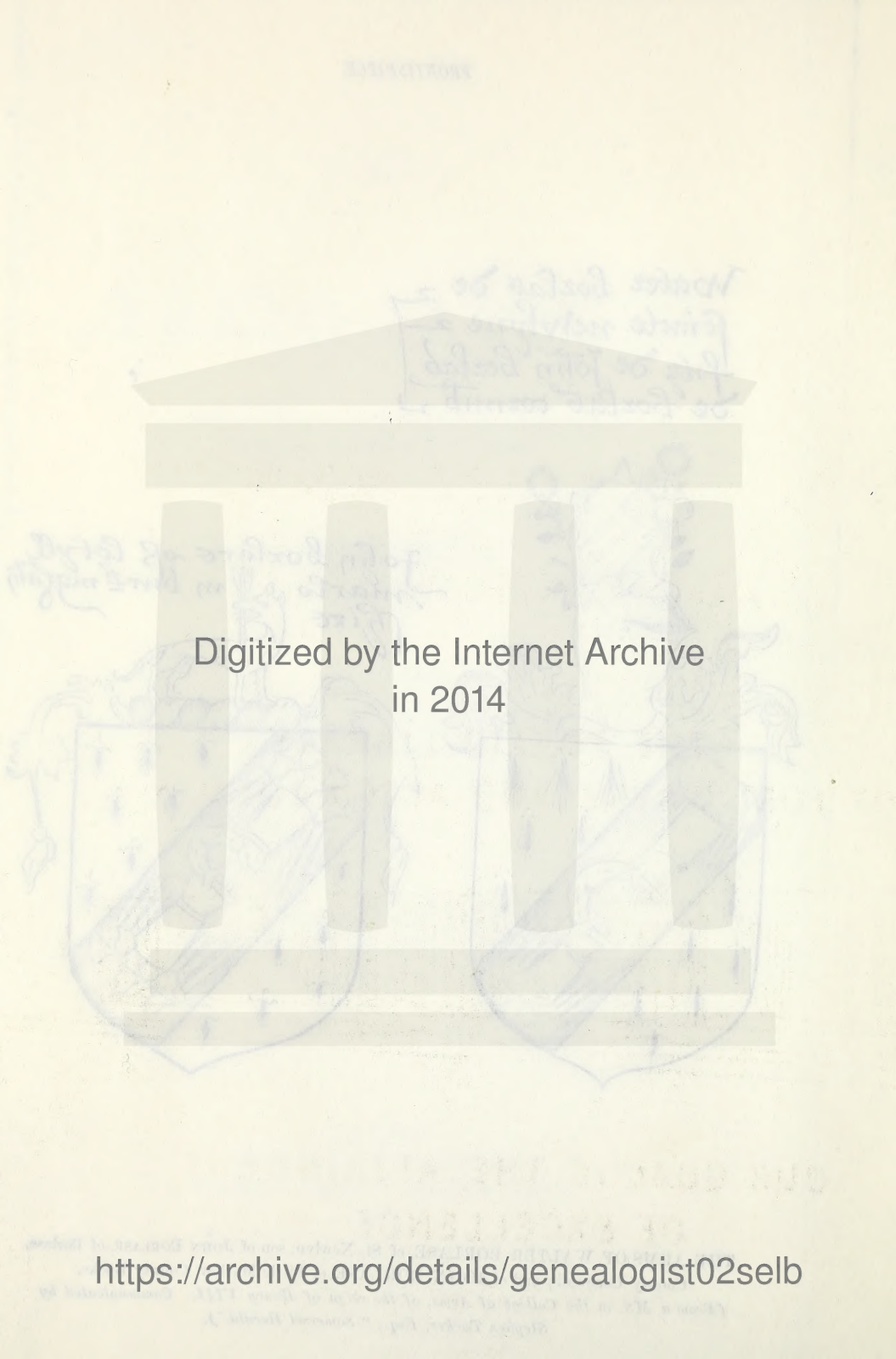


THE ARMS OF WALTER BORLASE, of St. Newlyn, son of JOHN BORLASE, of Borlase, County Cornwall; and of JOHN BORLASE, of Little Marlow, County Bucks.
(From a MS. in the College of Arms, of the reign of Henry VIII. Communicated by Stephen Tucker, Esq., "Somerset Herald").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PREFACE.

On the publication of the second volume of the NEW SERIES, I have again the pleasure of acknowledging, most gratefully, the continued able literary support accorded to the GENEALOGIST by its numerous contributors. The difficulty which I alluded to in the prefatory remarks to my first volume still continues,—namely, the large influx of good material with which I have been altogether unable to cope in the limited space at my disposal. Not even by the addition of an extra sheet to each number of the present year have I been able to deal with communications with that promptitude that was due to them. I cannot, therefore, but offer my sincere apologies to many seemingly neglected contributors, and thank them most cordially for their courteous forbearance towards myself in the invidious position in which I am placed. As, however, these contributions do not partake of an ephemeral character, the delay in publication in no way detracts from their value. Such delay is only to be deplored by the readers of the magazine.

This profusion of material has also prevented me from devoting as much space, as I could have wished, to the subject on which it is hoped that, in the future, the GENEALOGIST will largely rest its reputation—the Public Records. Several interesting communications on this subject are ready for the press, and will be inserted as soon as space is available.

The foregoing remarks apply, however, mainly to longer and more elaborate papers. Space for shorter articles is at most times to be found, and any of my readers who may have old Bibles, or other volumes, curiously annotated, are invited to send any such notes for immediate publication. However brief, these unique notes, preserved only in a manuscript form, if they but record a fact or fix a date, will be gladly registered in that portion of the magazine devoted to "Notes and Queries"—a feature of this publication which is capable of considerable development. Antiquaries' note-books should furnish an inexhaustible supply of valuable references, and as these carefully-hoarded treasures too often meet with a very unworthy fate, it surely would be far better to provide for the permanent preservation of their contents by committing them to type.

In conclusion, whatever the verdict of the GENEALOGIST'S subscribers may be on the present volume I hope that the substantial character of, what I may justly call, the back-bone of the magazine, "G. E. C.'s" New Peerage, will amply atone for any shortcomings in that portion of the volume for which I am more immediately responsible.

WALFORD D. SELBY.

September, 1885.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 6, line 9, *for* "crusader," *read* "soldier."

„ „ 11, *after the word* "place" *insert the following foot-note*—"These statements with reference to the Taillefers of France, together with those at pp. 9-12, and to which no reference is given, are summarized from the account of the Counts of Angoulême in 'L'Art de Vérifier les Dates,' and from the history of the Taillefer family contained in vol. xiv. of the 'Nobiliare Français' of St. Allais. The writer of this paper by no means vouches for their historical accuracy, but any account of the name of Taillefer in France would certainly have been imperfect without them.

„ 156, foot-note, line 2 from bottom, *for* "Noston" *read* "Norton."

„ 161, line 3, *the last word* "to" *has dropped out.*

„ 187, „ 33, *for* "Nicholas" *read* "Nicolas."

„ 223, *Under* "Blount, Lord Mountjoy, of Great Canford," *fifth paragraph, note the* "Correction" *given on p.* 303.

„ 236, foot-note, *for* "Thescritus" *read* "Theocritus."

The Genealogist.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF TAILLEFER, *alias* BORLASE, OF BORLAS FRANK TAILLEFER, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

By WILLIAM COPELAND BORLASE, M.P.,
Vice President of the Society of Antiquaries.

Those who have felt the charm of Mr. Blackmore's singularly beautiful romance, "Lorna Doone," may not be averse perhaps to have presented to them in the following sketch the genuine annals of an old west-country family, who, for twenty generations at least, in direct male line, have made their home in the county in which they still continue to dwell, and the vicissitudes of whose history cannot fail to recall, especially in its earlier portion, the characteristics of the denizens of the famous Devonshire glen.

The traveller, in journeying through central Cornwall, when he reaches that point on the bleak surface of the Goss Moor where the Fal and the Camel are said to rise in the same rushy swamp, will notice, if he looks to the northward, a basin-shaped valley, whose green slopes and patches of orchard ground are in marked contrast at once to the waste which he is traversing, and to the no less barren uplands which close in the bright oasis on the further side. At the head of this valley, that is, at its eastern end, stands the parish church of St. Wenn, an edifice which within the last few years was subjected to such complete renovation, that even the old carved bench-ends were sold, and nothing remains of what was ancient save the font, the pillars, and the basement of what must have been an exceedingly solid and handsome tower, until, "in a stormy night about the year 1663, the upper portion with the bells was struck by lightning and the great part of the roof of the Church broken in." The water for the font, as Hals, the old historian of the country gossip, who ended his days in the parish in 1739, informs us, "was fetched from a well consecrated to the memory of the patron saint; and here also on the downs hard by were the ruins of a cemetery, an antient chapel, and (another) consecrated walled well dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen"; "from which," adds the same authority, "at the first gush issueth at all seasons of the

year the most water in one spout that ever mine eyes beheld." Carenza was the name it bore, being the Cornish word for "love," in allusion, no doubt, to the story of her whose memory the crystal spring recalled. Here the people worshipped in the days before the Church was built. All round about it stood a grove of oak trees, "till one Best, a lieutenant in the Parliament service, cut it down and demolished the chapel." Hals, who, as we may judge from the following passage, was an ardent Jacobite, goes on to tell us of further atrocities committed by this same person, and the fate which befell him in retribution. Not only, he says, was Mr. Cory, the then Vicar of this parish, much persecuted by him, but he once actually "lodg'd his troop of horse in St. Wenn church, and, with his companions, in a frolick, baptis'd the church broom, and broke to pieces the font stones." "He [Best] "afterwards dy'd in great poverty, abounding with lice, *temp.* "William III., slighted of his own children, and pityed by few "Christians."

From the earliest times the valley had been populous and important. It was the very centre of the Cornish peninsula. Two strong fortifications lay on its southern side:—Castle-an-dinas, a British earthwork, the key of the whole country from a strategic point of view; and Damelsa, a fortress, consisting, says Dr. Borlase, "of three rampiers of stone and earth, after the British manner, as a hedge," more immediately contiguous to the valley itself. Its value lay not in any facilities it afforded for the growth of grain,—for it must be remembered that until the reign of Elizabeth, or even later, no field of waving corn gilded the landscape from one end of Cornwall to the other—but in the excellent plots of garden ground and in the shelter for homesteads which the low-lying tract afforded, while the downs above were equally in requisition as grazing ground for sheep. Wool for export and cheese for home consumption were the sole produce of the western farmer in those days; and, under these conditions, every rich valley, formed into natural paddocks by the fall of the ground, had a value of its own far greater, than, in comparison with the higher lands, is the case to-day. Each was an oasis, dropped, as it were, from Heaven into the midst of a desolate waste of heather and rock; each contained its church; many of them had their religious establishment of monks or nuns; while the yeoman freeholders, each one farming his own estate, possessed that which caused them to be looked on with covetous eyes by neighbouring lords, or even, as we shall see, by the King himself. The very names of the farms themselves bear their testimony to the early condition of St. Wenn. Lancorla means the "sheep-fold"; Trewithan marks the "town-place in the trees"; at Kelinack grew the 'kelin,' or "holly tree"; Rosemannon is the "butter down"; Skewis betokens the presence of "shade"; Kernick is an exception, for it means "rocky"; but the

rich tract of land which girds the valley on its northern side, and creeps up the slope till it reaches the downs of St. Breock, fully justifies, as no doubt it always did, the name it bears, Borlase, "the green hill side.' Two fairs, a spring and autumn one, established at Tregonetha in 1520, mark the growing importance of the district in the 16th century.

It needs not the philosophy of Buckle to tell us that good lands produce good men. If the next parish, Withiell, could boast that the gallant Sir Bevill Grenville was born there, St. Wenn, too, could tell us of more than one remarkable man who could have claimed the valley as his birth-place. From Tregurtha, or Tregury, came Michael de Tregury, born there towards the close of the 14th century, who, after having been a teacher in the University of Caen to the French subjects of the English crown, became successively the Rector of that University, Dean of Barnstable, chaplain to Henry V., Archbishop of Dublin, and a Privy Councillor in 1450, "with a salary of £20 per annum." His life was an adventurous one, since on one occasion he was taken prisoner by pirates, and on another was committed to prison in Dublin, in which city he died in 1471, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral. From Great Skewish, also in St. Wenn, came John Skewish, author of a work on the Trojan War, and who acted as deputy to Cardinal Wolsey when he was Lord Chancellor. He died in 1533, and, amongst other facts connected with him, it is known that he had the privilege of wearing his hat in the presence of the King. The manors of Cransworth, belonging to the Bonvilles, and of Codiford Farlegh, a Royal manor in the Botreaux family, were also in this parish. In connection with the latter, Hals relates that the punishment of the "cucking stool" had existed from the days of Henry III. down to the 17th century, and that in his time there was a walled pool for this purpose by the side of the highway. The document, which he states to be contained in one of the Books of the Exchequer at Westminster, is not complimentary to the manners and morals of the place. After setting forth that owing to the clamorous cries of slanderous and meretricious women, many evils, such as contentions, strifes, defamations, and diverse other iniquities occur in the manor, "therefore," it goes on to say, "our custom is with regard to them that when caught they receive judgment by the cucking-stool, and there stand with naked feet, with their hair let down and disshevelled, long enough to be seen by all who pass by over the road, according to the will of our Bailiffs-in-capite.'

But, as it is not of the absent lords of the greater manors, but of the resident owners of a comparatively small estate that we propose to speak at present, we will pass from their surroundings, which we have thus introduced, to consider the descent, name, and arms of the Borlases of Borlase. Their place of residence, now called 'Lower Borlase,' but anciently Borlas Taillyfer, or Borlas Frank

Taillyfer, has passed out of the family for more than a century and a half; but is in the possession and occupation of a worthy representative of that class of yeomen proprietors, who in the Middle Ages made England what she was, who gained for her those victories at Agincourt and Poictiers, on which she looks back with the most honest pride, and whose numbers and condition of independence it is the aim of our present land reformers to restore. The situation of the house was well chosen, snugly nestling in the hill-side with its face to the valley on the south. Little remains of the old structure, which was pulled down only a few years ago, though that little marks its great antiquity. An outlying portion of the building, used as a cow-house, but still called 'the parlour' is the oldest portion, and can scarcely be more recent than the Edwardian period. The walls are of great thickness, and buttressed without. Traces of a more recent house, of late 16th or early 17th century date, are to be found in two large embrasured windows, and in the bevelled jambs of door-cases of dark (Catacluze) marble from quarries near Padstow, which have either been built into more modern walls, or are lying strewn about the courtyards. There was a curious porch, belonging to this later date, consisting of a little room built out on granite pillars, a very common and picturesque feature in old Cornish houses, but which has been demolished. A tradition of the place pointed to this little room as that in which Dr. Borlase, the historian of Cornwall, wrote his history of the county, the fact being, however, that he never visited the house in his life. To the orchards of this place the Borlase pippin owes its name—a little golden apple with a lemon end—which (probably introduced in the first instance from France) has followed the family wherever they have gone.

Hals speaks of the Borlases of Borlase as "an old family of gentlemen, sirnamed from that place"; and adds that "in the north aisle of St. Wenn church were their seats, and peculiar burying places, where their arms were (tho' since removed) in the first erected seats." Tonkin, another Cornish historian, states that "this lordship was given by King William II., surnamed Rufus, to——Lord of the Castle of Talfer in Normandy, ever since which his posterity have flourished here, and at Treluddero (in Newlyn parish), in great esteem, by the name of Borlase." On this statement Whitaker remarks, "This is a singular, perhaps a single instance of a Norman or Saxon family assuming a Cornish name." "Indeed," he adds, "I suppose it not to be true." Now, as anyone who has paid attention to the study of English genealogy is well aware, a grant of this age and nature made to the direct ancestor of an existing family would be a thing of the utmost rarity,—if not absolutely unique. The one great difficulty in the compilation of our early pedigrees, as for example in the cases of the Arundell and Fortescue families, is

to find the link which carries them across the Channel to the place of their undoubted origin in France. The source, however, from which Tonkin derived his information was not merely local tradition (nowhere more likely to be worthy of credit, by the way, than in an isolated country such as Cornwall), but the notes of Sir Edward Bysshe (1654) on Upton *De Studio Militari*, an author who has left behind him a name at the College of Arms for integrity, learning, and care. Dugdale speaks of him as "that learned gentleman my singular friend and furtherer of my work;" and it is said of him by Anthony à Wood that in compiling these "notes," which he did "with great modesty," he embodied no hearsay or traditions, but the results of researches among curious and scarce MSS., and in this way succeeded in collecting together "more family history of the nobility and gentry of England by far than was to be met with in the three works which he edited, or indeed in any English works on the subject which had previously appeared." His statement then is worthy of attention, and it is as follows:—"The head of the family of Borlase (who at the time he wrote was Colonel Nicholas Borlase, of Treluddra) has in his possession a charter ("diploma") of William, the son of William the Conqueror, granting to his ancestor Talfer, lord of the Castle of Talfer in Normandy, the estate called Borlase in Cornwall; and this same estate has continued until the present day to be the principal residence of the family, who have married the heiresses of Peytone, Reytone, Trevinor, Boscawen, and Kindone." The family papers, amongst which this charter would naturally have been, descended to Nicholas's son, Humphrey, and were, according to a tradition which there is no reason to doubt, destroyed in the Fire of London. The information they contained it has been our endeavour to replace, and the result of researches conducted in Cornwall, at the Record Office, and elsewhere, has been to place beyond a doubt that the ancient name of the family *was* in reality Taillefer; that they were of French origin; that so far back as the reign of Henry III. they and their ancestors had been true liege-men of the English King "time out of mind;" that there is documentary evidence to prove that the Taillefer living at the close of Henry III.'s reign was the direct ancestor in male line of the present family of Borlase; that between his date and that of William Rufus there were Taillefers resident in Cornwall; that Bysshe's list of heiresses is substantially correct; that a very strong reason indeed existed why the family should have carefully preserved, from the outset, the papers containing the evidence of their lineage and the title to their lands, since, as early as Richard II., they were called on to prove their pedigree in answer to a charge of holding their lands unlawfully as aliens from France; and, in short, that the statement of Bysshe regarding the grant is, for these reasons, presumably true.

Before, however, we proceed to consider the history of the Taillefers of Cornwall, it will not be without interest to enquire what we know of the name in France. Where, for instance, was the "château de Taillefer," and whence did it derive its name? It does not appear to have been in Normandy, as Bysshe states, unless there were two places of the name, but in the principal town of Angoumois, to wit, Angoulême. The original castle was said to have been built by William Taillefer, second of that name, Count of Angoulême, a crusader of great courage and piety, who died in 1028, and was buried at the church of St. Cybard in his native place. The grandson of this William was another William Taillefer, the third Count of the name, who had been disinherited by his uncle Geoffry. Of his descendants we hear nothing; but if he had a son, it is plain that he would have been living in the reign of Rufus, and might fairly have been called "lord of the castle of Taillefer." Now, let us notice a curious coincidence in the history of his father, the disinherited count, and that of another Taillefer who was his contemporary. We know that he would have been in the prime of life at the time of the Norman Conquest; we read also (and this is the striking point) that he went by the nickname of "Chaussard," or "Le Chansart," on account of his addiction to minstrelsy; but beyond these facts we know no more about him than that history does for him what she does for all others in a like position,—dismisses once and for all from her pages the unsuccessful competitor in the race for rank and fortune. Now the question arises—Who would have been more likely than he to have joined the French contingent, which his near neighbour and kinsman, Roger Montgomeri, was raising in this part of France for William of Normandy? Is it so very improbable that we really hear of him on the field of Senlac? Who is the Taillefer, whose exploits on the eve of the battle are thought worthy of being chronicled by historians, both in verse and prose, and whose figure disports itself in the Bayeux tapestry? Is he not described as "Taillefer, qui moult bien cantoit"; and does not the careful critic Mr. Freeman himself (who seems to have overlooked the disinherited minstrel count of Angoulême) suggest that he must most probably have been one of Roger Montgomeri's contingent? The very song of Roland, which the "jongleur" sang, belongs to Aquitaine. Indeed, it is impossible not to notice a coincidence so striking. If he is none other than William Taillefer of Angoulême, the fact that Guy of Amiens and the French Romancers call him "histrio" and "joglere" would count for little. It might merely point to their desire not to offend the usurping relative, and indicate those very traits of character which had rendered him unfit to govern, and unable to hold his own. Without pursuing the subject further, it is clear that, linked with the name of Taillefer at this date, there is a field for further research of a most interesting

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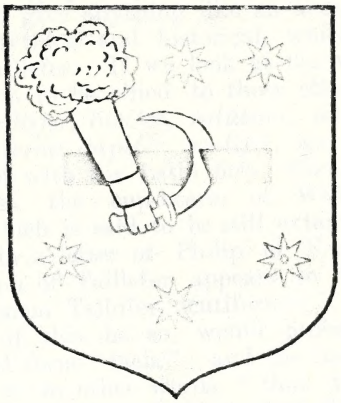

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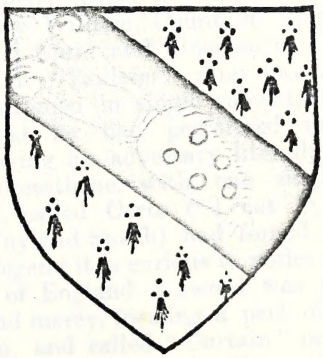


1. THE ARMS OF TAILLEFER, of Perigord (the Cloud and Badelaire added from their Crest).

2. THE ARMS OF BORLASE. *(From a MS. at Norton Conyers).*

historical character, and which, through the minstrel of Hastings, may connect the Taillefers of Cornwall with the ancient family of Angoulême.

It would take a lengthy chapter in the romance literature of the Middle Ages to give anything like an adequate account of all the incidents, mythical and historical, which have centred in the name of Taillefer. If we look at the word etymologically, it would seem to be allied to those other words ending in *fer*, such as *vexillifer*, *lucifer*, *salutifer*, and to the more strictly mediæval terms *dapifer*, *scutifer*, &c., which are distinctly compounded with the Latin *fero*. Eudo "Dapifer," the "food-bearer," was the cup-bearer of William the Conqueror; a name which is said to be still extant in the surname Dupper. Indeed, in a letter of Philip of France in 1290, an actual interpretation of Taillefer appears to be given in the words "per Johannem Talhifer, scutiferum."[1] The first portion of the word, if this be so, would probably be derived from the mediæval form "tacla"; and the meaning would be "weapon-bearer," or, in other words, "thou that art bearing my buckler and bow." One of the earliest French spellings—Taglafer—seems to warrant this derivation. Romance writers and heralds, on the other hand, have built up their legends and drawn their coats and rebuses on the strength of a supposed derivation from "tailler" and "fer," the cutter of iron, which would make the word analogous in composition to Tallebos, Tailbois, or Tallboys (if indeed such is their derivation), and, possibly to the English surnames "Cutwood" and "Cutbush."

The legend which accounts for the origin of the name is given by the chronicler Aimar de Chabanois, who relates that in the tenth century William, Count of Angoulême (grandson of Wulgrin, the first count and kinsman of Charles the Bald), assumed the name of "Taillefer," after having defeated Storis a king of the Northmen in single combat, the reason for his doing so being that he had performed the great knightly achievement of hewing his adversary literally in twain, through breastplate and breastbone, with one single stroke of his good sharp sword, called Corto ("I cut"[1]), which the smith Wallander (our Wayland Smith) had forged for him. In connection with this legend it is curious to notice that at the coronation of Henry III. of England a sword was used known as the sword of justice and mercy, forming a part of the regalia of the English Sovereign, and called "Curtain" or "Curtana." The Earl of Chester carried it before the King. It was a flat sword, without a point; looking to which circumstance, and to its also

[1] Letter of Philip in the "Cartulary of the Church of Notre Dame de Paris."
[1] *Corto*, I cut (Spanish); *curto*, I cut (Latin).

being entitled a sword of mercy, some etymologists have traced its name to the Latin "curto"—to cut. From the ancient arms of Courtejambe, who bore two badelaires in fess, we may probably infer that this kind of short sword was the same as is represented by the heraldic "badelaire," a kind of cutlass. Now, can it be that the "Curtain" was but a survival of the Corto or Cutor (as it is elsewhere called) of the original Taillefer. If so, it is clear that it formed part of the insignia of Henry's mother, Isabella of Angoulême, the last of her family in direct line, and whose ancestor the first Taillefer was. The curious point involved in this question will become more apparent, and its interest will be enhanced, when we proceed to describe the early bearing of the French Taillefers, and the singular arms (found in, not granted by, the Heralds' College) of Borlase of Cornwall. Of the latter, Sir Edward Bysshe declares, with astonishment, that he knew nothing like them in the heraldic records of any nation. Had it struck him that the coat was a Taillefer badge, he could at once have explained it; and had he searched the French heralds' books for the arms of the family of Taillefer of Perigord, he would have found a correspondence between the two, which leaves no doubt that the one was merely a "difference" from the other, and that both were rebuses on the name.

The Borlase arms, as found early in the reign of Henry VIII., were—"Erm. on a bend Sa. two arms clothed Arg. (the hands proper) issuing from clouds proper (or in some instances Vair and flaming) rending asunder a horse-shoe (broken in the middle) Or."[1]

The arms, or rather the badge of Armand Taillefer, Almoner of Brantôme, as found on his seal in 1318, were:—"A hand and arm clothed, holding a sword bendwise, cutting asunder a bar of iron, between 5 mullets (spur-rowels), 2 in chief, and 3 in point."[2] [Plate I, fig. 1.]

This ancient bearing was transmitted to the Taillefers of Perigord, of whom Armand was a collateral ancestor, in the following form:—

"Gu. a right hand and arm clothed Arg. (the hand proper) proceeding from the upper dexter angle of the shield (*i.e.* bendwise) holding a sword Arg. garnished Or, cutting a bar of iron in fess Sa. accompanied by two mullets of 8 rays Or." The crest was "a right hand and arm proper (*i.e.* flesh-colour) clothed Arg., proceeding from a cloud Arg., and holding a badelaire [the Corto?] Or."[3] [Plate I, fig. 1.]

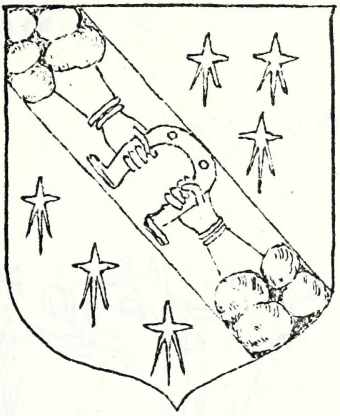
[1] MS. in the College of Arms. [See fac-simile in frontispiece.]

[2] The seal, says Saint Allais, bears on the upper part the figure of the Virgin Mary, and below—"l'écu, à l'antique, de la maison de Taillefer, qui est d'une main parée d'Argent, taillant une barre de fer, d'une épée d'Or en bande, la main accompagnée de cinq molettes d'éperon, deux en chef et trois en pointe."

[3] The Perigord Taillefers appear to have borne the Taillefer arms as follows:—

"à l'écu de Gueules, au dextrochere de carnation, paré d'Argent, mouvant de

1



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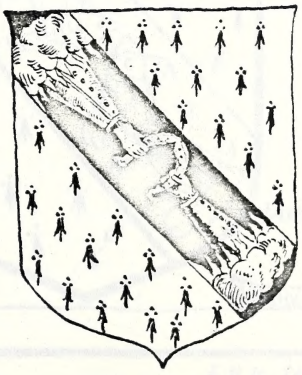
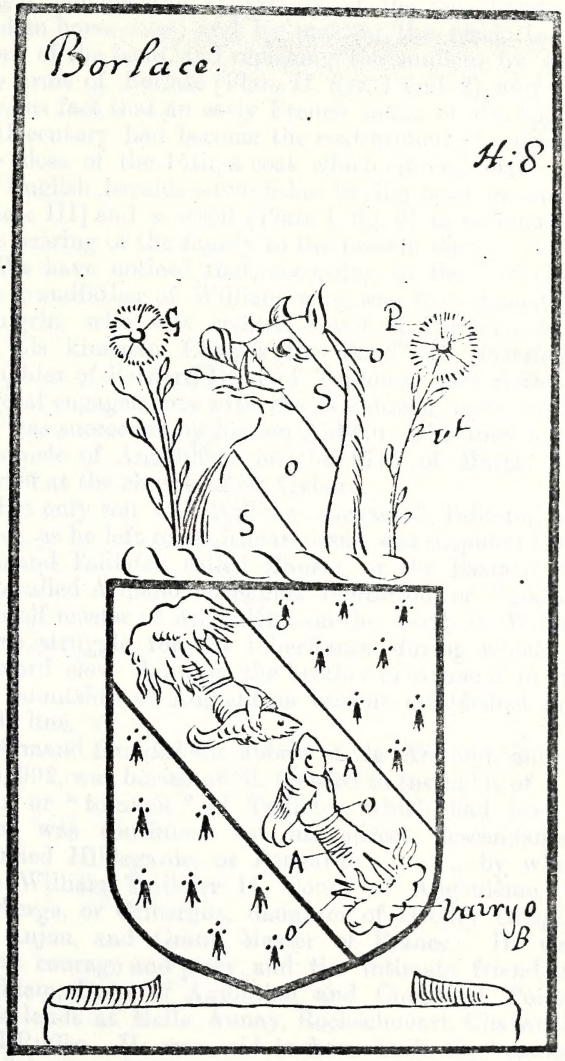


1. ARMS OF BORLASE, of Cornwall, used in Deeds of the 17th century. *(From a Ring dug up in the Parish of St. Just, date circa* 1570, *in the possession of W. C. Borlase, M.P.).* Six times the real size.

2. THE BORLASE ARMS, as given by Sir Edward Bysshe in his "Notes on Upton de Studio Militari," p. 93 (1654).



ARMS OF BORLASE, *temp.* HENRY VIII.

(From a MS. in the College of Arms. Communicated by Stephen Tucker, Esq., "Somerset Herald").

Now it is clear that by simply placing another hand holding a scimitar (or badelaire) bendwise in the left lower quarter of the shield, we get the appearance of the two hands pulling at a broken horse-shoe; and by making the black bar, the ground work of the bend, and replacing the mullets by ermine, we get the arms of Borlase [Plate II, figs. 1 and 2]; and we obtain the curious fact that an early French rebus of the beginning of the 14th century, had become the coat armour of a Cornish family at the close of the 15th, a coat which (though often misunderstood by English heralds—two fishes having been inserted in one case [Plate III] and a scroll [Plate I, fig. 2] in another) has remained the bearing of the family to the present day.

We have noticed that, according to the French genealogists, the grandfather of William, who was first named Taillefer, was Wulgrin, who was created count of Perigord and Angoulême by his kinsman Charles the Bald. He married Rogerlinde, daughter of Bernard Duke of Toulouse; and after having fought several engagements with the Northmen, died on May 3rd, 886. He was succeeded by his son Aldwin, who died according to the chronicle of Angoulême on the 27th of March, 916, and was buried at the church of St. Cybard.

His only son was William, surnamed Taillefer, whose inheritance, as he left no legitimate issue, was disputed between his son Armand Taillefer, called Manzer, or the Bastard, and a cousin, also called Armand, surnamed Bouration, or Voratio, who made himself master of Angoulême on the death of William. After a fierce struggle for the inheritance, during which Armand the Bastard slew Ranulph the brother of Armand in single combat, the countship of Angoulême became established in the illegitimate line.

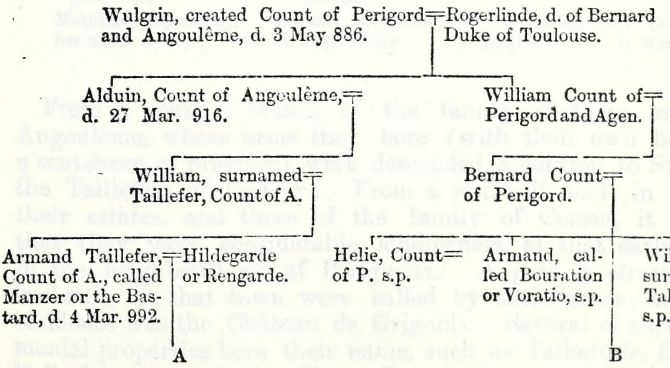
Armand founded the abbey of St. Armand, and dying March 4th, 992, was buried at St. Cybard in the habit of a monk. The affix or "to-name" of Taillefer, which had been adopted by him, was continued by his direct descendants. He had married Hildegarde, or Rengarde . . ., by whom he had a son William Taillefer II., Count of Angoulême, who married Girberge, or Gilbergue, daughter of Geoffry Grisgonelle, Count of Anjou, and Grand Master of France. He was a man of great courage and piety, and the intimate friend and adviser of William, Duke of Aquitaine, and Count of Poitou, who gave him lands at Melle, Aunay, Rochechouart, Chabanais, Confolens, and Ruffec. He was said to have built the "château de Taillefer" in Angoulême. In 1026 he went to the Holy Land, and,

l'angle dextre supérieur, tenant une epée du même, en bande garnie d'Or, taillant une barre de fer de Sables en barre; accompagnées de deux molettes d'éperon d'Or à huit rais, une en chef, et l'autre en pointe." The crest is—"un dextrochere de carnation, mouvant d'un nuage d'Argent, paré du même, et tenant un badelaire d'Or.

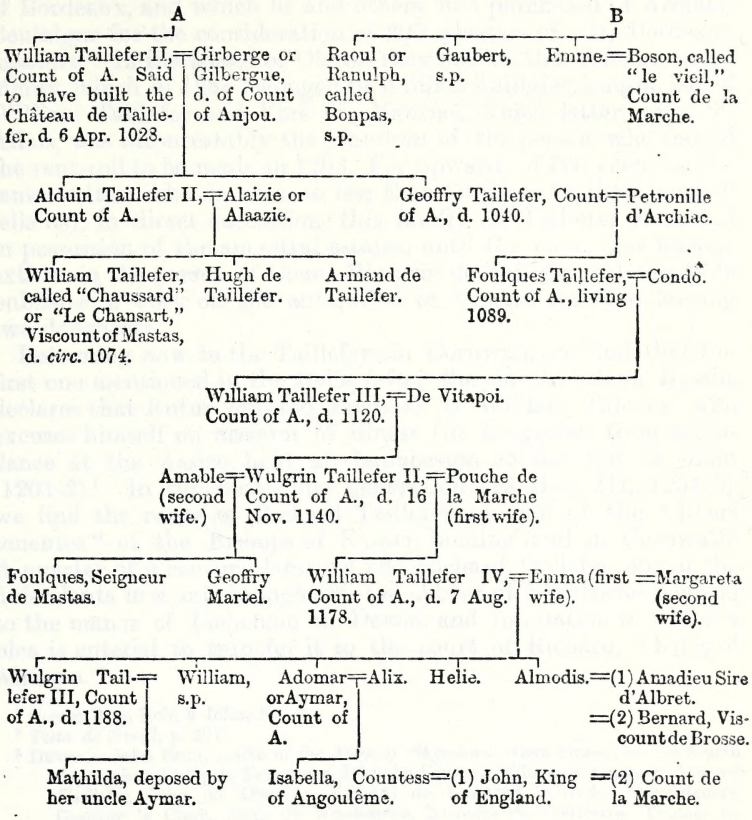
dying April 6th, 1028, was buried in the abbey church of St. Cybard.

He left two sons, Alduin, who succeeded him as Alduin Taillefer II., Count of Angoulême, said to have been poisoned by his wife Alaizie, or Alaaz, in 1030 or 1032; and Geoffry, of whom presently. William Taillefer, "Le Chansart," was Alduin's eldest son. He was Viscount of Mastas, or Matha, and he possessed half Fronsac in right of his mother, who was daughter of Grimoard, one of the first Viscounts of Fronsac, by Dea de Montignac. He was dispossessed, as we have seen, by his uncle Geoffry, who seized Angoulême, and became count on the death of his brother Alduin. In "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," it is said of him that the name Taillefer was continued to him (although he was the representative of a collateral branch, by which it is clear that until then it was only inherited in the direct male line) on account of his feats of strength in cleaving helms and cuirasses. He died in 1040. His descendant in the fifth generation was Wulgrin Taillefer, count of Angoulême, who, after waging war against the English, died in 1188, leaving a daughter and heiress Mathilda. This Mathilda was deposed by her uncle Adomar or Aymar, in whom the name of Taillefer does not seem to have been revived. He married Alix, the divorced wife of the Count de Joigni, who was the grand-daughter of Peter de Courtenai, son of Louis le Gros. Count Aymar left one daughter and heiress, Isabella, who was first the wife of John, King of England, and secondly of the Count de la Marche.[1]

DESCENT OF THE COUNTS OF ANGOULÊME.



[1] It seems that Cornish families were proud of their descent from Richard, King of the Romans, and King John. In a magnificent pedigree of the Robartes family at Lanhydrock (drawn up at the commencement of the seventeenth century), there are coloured *vignettes* of John; of "Isabella Taylefer" his wife; of Richard, King of the Romans; and of Henry III. The family who bore the name of 'Cornwall' was descended from Richard King of the Romans.



From a younger branch of the family of these counts of Angoulême, whose arms they bore (with their own badge on a scutcheon of pretence), were descended, according to St. Allais, the Taillefers of Perigord. From a rent-roll made in 1203 of their estates, and those of the family of Cozens, it appears that they were considerable landowners at that early period in the neighbourhood of Perigueux. A gate, a street, and a faubourg in that town were called by their name; and their residence was the Château de Grignols. Several of their patrimonial properties bore their name, such as Talhaferie, Pommier Talhaferencis, and the like. From the same deeds they appear to have been connected with the commerce of Bordeaux and the west coast of France in the early part of the 14th century. In 1327, for example, Hélie de Taillefer sells a ship called "The Ship," or "Vessel Dieu," carrying five tuns of wine or thereabouts, which had been captured in war by the English

of Bordeaux, and which he and others had purchased of Armand Beulaigne for the consideration of 200 quarters of salt, Bordeaux measure In the island of Oleron they had another château called Meray, which in 1281 belonged to William Taillefer, knight, son of William Taillefer and Fine de Mauriac, which latter, says St. Allais, was incontestably the grandson of the person who caused the rent-roll to be made in 1203. For upwards of 700 years (as the same writer, who devotes no less than 60 pages to their history tells us), in direct succession, this family of Taillefer continued in possession of the ancestral estates, until the male line became extinct in the person of Count Wulgrin de Taillefer, who in 1822 published a work on the antiquities of Vesone, and died leaving two daughters.

Returning now to the Taillefers in Cornwall, we find that the first one mentioned in the Rolls (after the one to whom Bysshe declares that Rufus granted Borlase), is William Talevar, who excuses himself on account of illness (*de languore*) from attendance at the Assize held at Launceston in the 3rd of John (1201-2).[1] In the succeeding generation (19 Hen. III., 1234-5). we find the name of Richard Taillefer as one of the "liberi tenentes" of the Bishops of Exeter, holding land in Cornwall.[2] A quarter of a century later we find Richard Taylefer, one of the defendants in a suit brought by the Abbot of Sherborne relating to the manor of Licheham in Devon, and in relation to which a plea is entered to transfer it to the court of Richard, "King of Almayn."[3]

[1] Coram Rege Roll, 3 John, No. 9.

[2] *Testa de Nevill*, p. 202.

[3] DEVON.—John Brun, essoin of the *Abbot of Shyreborn*, offers himself on the fourth day against Philip le Teynturer, John de Fenton, William le Granger, *Richard Taillefer*, John de Deuelys, Richard de Karswell, Nicholas Treys-deners, Godfrey le Clerc, John de Windesores, Nicholas de Ivelcestre, Thomas de Langedon, and Martin Werling, of a plea wherefore they deforce from the same Abbot and his men of *Likeham* the passage of the Water of Chekfan at Likham, and the sale of sea-fish there, which the same Abbot and his men ought to have; and also they distrain men arriving (applicantes) in his fee to give toll to the prejudice and grievance of the same Abbot &c. And they come not &c. And they were summoned &c. Judgment: let them be attached, that they be (here) in the Octaves of the Purification of the Blessed Mary (Hilary term) &c.—*De Banco Roll*, 45-46 *Hen. III., Mich., No.* 16, *m.* 62.

DEVON.—The *Abbot of Shirburn* by his attorney *v.* Philip le Teynturer, John de Fenton, Richard le Graunger, *Richard Taylefer*, John Deneliz, Richard de Karswell, Nicholas Treydeners, Godfrey le Clerk, John de Wyndesor, Nicholas de Ivelcestre, Thomas de Langedon, and Martin Derling, of a plea wherefore they deforced from him and his men of the *Manor of Licheham* the passage of the water of Chekestan at Licheham, and the sale of sea-fish there, which the Abbot and his men ought to have; and they also distrained men arriving (applicantes) in the Abbot's fee to give toll, to the Abbot's prejudice, &c. The defendants did not appear, and made many defaults. The sheriff is to have their bodies (here) in Trinity term next. "And hereupon comes William Paschet, and prays the Court of the Lord Richard, King of Almain, therein &c."—*Coram Rege Rolls* (*Tower Records*), *No.* 28. "*Easter*, 44 (46 ?) *Henry III*," *m.* 7, *d.*

[NOTE.—This Roll is certainly for "Easter term," but the year "44 Henry III." is supplied by a modern hand, and must be incorrect, because on m. 13 (dorse

In the latter part of the 13th century we arrive at the William Frank Taillefer of Borlas Frank Taillefer, with whom the pedigree, which is capable of absolute documentary proof, commences. His name is variously spelt Tailfer, Taillyfer, and Taillifer, and the word Frank, meaning French, is added (in a document to which we shall presently allude) at the end of the 14th century, as a distinctive appellation both in his own case and in that of his residence, which is styled Borlas Frank, or Borlas Taillyfer (compare Stanstead Mount Fychet, Stanton Harcourt, &c.) It was of him that a jury found in the reign of Richard II. that not only had it been proved that he had died seized of this same "villa de Borlas Frank," but that he had been born and bred there, and that his ancestors had been true liege-men of the King and his ancestors "a tempore quo non extat memoria." It may be noted that the name of William Taillefer occurs no less than four times in contemporaneous records:—(1) In the pedigree of the Perigord family as we have seen; (2) In the "Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland," where, under date Oct. 1, 1288, William Taillefer is one of the Commissioners who testify to the extent of the estate of Thomas de Clare at Youghal;[1] (3) In the *Rotuli Hundredorum*[2] for the County of Kent, where, in the reign of Edward I., William Tailefer holds land of Radulphus Pyot; (4) In the Additional Charters in the British Museum,[3] where, in the 13th century, William Tallifer holds land in Bas Folayne of the Monastery of S. Michel. Whether he is to be identified with any or either of these it is impossible to say. William was succeeded by his son John Frank Taillyfer, *alias* Tailfer, *alias* John Frank (*i.e.* French John) de Borlas, in respect of whose title to Borlas it was contended (as against his grandson) in the reign of Richard II.,[4] that he had been "an alien sprung from Britanny, an enemy and a rebel to the realm of England, in the time of the war which was waged between Edward, King of England, Richard's grandfather, and the French," and that, therefore, the lands which he thus acquired, without Royal Warrant, should be forfeit to the Crown. It is noticeable that in the Report of the Commissioners[5] appointed to enquire into this matter in 1399 the charges of enmity and rebellion are dropped, and it is simply averred that John Franc Tailfer, an alien, born in "Britannia Gallon," and of French lineage, possessed himself of lands and tenements in Borlas Frank and Bossoghammuir without the

it is stated that a certain action was commenced on 19th October, 45 Hen. III. The date of this roll is therefore, probably, Easter term, 46 Hen. III. This Roll is among the "Tower" Coram Rege Rolls, but may belong to the Common Pleas=De Banco. *See* De Banco Roll, Mich. 45-46 Hen. III. No. 16, m. 62.]

[1] Inq. p.m. 16 Edw. I., No. 71.
[2] Vol. ii, p. 577.
[3] No. 13,446.
[4] Patent Roll, 21 Rich. II., part i, m. 23, *d.*
[5] Coram Rege Roll, 22 Rich. II., Easter, m. 5 (2 nrs.).

Royal warrant, the which lands and tenements were held "of others than of us"; that is, not "in capite." To the further contention set up at the trial, we shall come in due course. Meanwhile we have a curious notice of John Tayllefer, to which, since it illustrates the state of local affairs at the time, we may refer at length. In the Assize Rolls for Cornwall in the 34th of Edward I. (1305-6),[1] appears the trial of certain persons for entering and plundering a ship belonging to John de Ferendu, a Spanish merchant, lying in what was then the important Cornish sea-port, the port of Mousehole. The judges were W. Martin, H. Spigurnel, G. de Knouille, R. de Bella Fago, and Thomas de la Hyde, who was also Lord Warden of the Stannaries. The names of the defendants were William Cosyn (a name both in Cornwall and Perigord perpetually found side by side with that of Taillefer), William Talcran, Ranulph de Boshorn, Constancia de Boscawen, and William de Alcarn, Henry Aubyn, Philip Sulgene, Ralph son of Alionora de Tredyn, Walter son of Reginald de Tredyn, John Dausoun, Thomas Burwyk, Henry Tyndogges, Lawrence de Boscawen, Richard Kaer, John son of Thomas de Rosemoddress, Jocelyne de Boleygon, Roger Calwe, Robert son of Horde, Henry brother of Roger Calwe, Ralph Foel, Robert Ethen, John Tayllefer, Philip Hona, and William Stalbe. The goods and chattels which formed the cargo, and which they are accused of carrying off were wax, Cordovan leather, onions, hides, bales of white skins from Bogèye, 30 chests of silver cups, gold and silver money, robes, armour, cloth of gold, rabbit skins, and other goods to the value of £9000 sterling. The defence set up in the case of the first five prisoners was that they were tinners and could not, therefore, be tried except by a jury of tinners; and after Thomas de la Hyde had testified to this fact, they were accordingly relegated, under this singular old Cornish custom, to his tribunal as Lord Warden. In the case of the next seven, it was successfully pleaded that they had been tried, convicted and punished already. As to the others, beginning with Lawrence Boscawen, and including John Tayllefer (with the exception of two who were acquitted), they were convicted, damages in small amounts being found against them, and they were, in addition, committed to gaol. What was the real significance of this curious case it is difficult to say: whether it was an actual case of deliberate plunder on the part of the marauding population in the neighbourhood, or whether it was justified on the ground of any existing war, or of any obligation on the part of the merchant, it is beyond our power to settle. The presence of a lady, Constancia de Boscawen, is a curious element in the proceedings.

(*To be continued.*)

[1] Assize Rolls, Cornwall M. 1½ 3, m 4, *d.*

CARMICHAEL FAMILY.

In the obituaries of the Scotch and Irish papers of 1758, there is announced the death of Andrew Carmichael, Esq., of Dungannon, Ireland, aged upwards of ninety, "of an antient Scotch family."

From documents of the above date, this Andrew Carmichael appears to be the relative of Major John Carmichael, of Bolton Street, Dublin, who bequeathed his assets (after his son, John Jauncourt Carmichael) to "his relation, the Honble James Carmichael, brother to the Earl of Hyndford."

Andrew Carmichael was the father of Hugh Carmichael, Clerk of the Crown for the Province of Ulster, whose son, Richard Carmichael, an eminent surgeon, "spent," says his memoir, "much time and money in the investigation of the claim of his brother Andrew to the peerage of Hyndford, but the loss and destruction of family records formed an insurmountable bar to the legal proof requisite."

From what member of the family of the Carmichaels, of Hyndford, was Andrew Carmichael, of Dungannon, descended, and what were the links which connected him with the parent stem? G.

MARVODIA.

By WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.

(*Continued from p.* 240.)

II. John Marwood, "Ge't. Phisitio'" as he is styled on a stone chimney-piece in the house he built at Honiton, was the second son of Dr. Thomas Marwood the physician to Queen Elizabeth. Of his education nothing is known. Neither do I find anything recorded of him in his medical capacity, and was it not for the inscription at Marwood House, where he he is designated "Gent. Physition," there would be nothing to show that he belonged to the faculty of physic. He was living at Blamphayne in the parish of Colyton 15th February, 1602, when his son Peter was buried at Colyton,[1] and so too, was he, in 1605, when his son James was baptized there.[2] He was of Colyton the 7th March, 1616 the date of an indenture made between him and Peter Lenthall of "Mounckton," by which he purchased of the said Lenthall a piece of land in Honiton, on which he proceeded to build the house at first known as the "great" house, but

[1] 1602. Feb. 15. Peter son of John Marwood of Blamphayne.—*Colyton Reg.*
[2] 1605. Feb. 27. James, son of Mr John Marwood, Blamphayne.—*Colyton Reg.*

now named Marwood House. This house was finished in 1619, and in the parlour on the chimney-piece, deeply graven, may be read—

JOHN · MARWOODE · GE'T. PHISITIO'· BRIDGET · WIFE · BUYLDED

Dr. Marwood did not long survive, and there is nothing to show that he ever resided in this house. I would suggest that it was built for his son Thomas, the "loyal physician," who is known to have lived in it, and who may have done so almost from the first. It was probably given to him *vitâ patris*, for it is not mentioned in John Marwood's will, nor in that of his relict and residuary legatee Bridget. In all this he would but have been following the example set him by his father, and in his own special behoof; for the old doctor built the house at Blamphayne—had his own initials, and those presumably of his wife, deeply cut on a chimney-piece there—and had already given possession of the house to this John, his second son, at the earliest date we hear of him.

Dr. John Marwood, who, as we have seen, was settled at Colyton (Blamphayne) as early as 1602, was still of Colyton 14th May, 1619,[1] and so too the 21st April, 1626, the date of his own will. In it he desires to be buried in the church of Colyton, and was so if the entry in the Colyton Register is correct, on the very day he made his will, viz., the 21st April, 1626.[2] A flat stone in Colyton church, adjoining to that of Bridget Marwood—*quæ obiit*, 3rd Jan., 1619—the inscription on which is no longer visible, but, with the Marwood arms, is supposed to mark the place of his interment. He leaves by his will to the poor of Colyton three pounds, but nothing to Honiton, the name of which town does not once occur in it. The will was proved in London 24th Dec., 1626, by his relict Bridget, whom he left executrix and residuary legatee. She made her will in 1642, and describes herself as "of Blamphayne within the parishe of Coliton." The will was proved in London 7th Oct., 1646, by her eldest son, John Marwood. In it are bequests to the poor of Colyton, of Northleigh, and of Widworthy, but none to those of Honiton, which town, as in the case of her husband, is not even named in the will. Their direct connexion with Honiton and interest in it was evidently not great. There is, in fact, nothing to show that this Dr. John Marwood ever resided in Honiton, although his father, the physician to Queen Elizabeth, and his own medical son Thomas, the "loyal physician," both did so.

[1] See will of his elder brother Thomas.
[2] 1626. April 21. John Marwood of Blamphayne, gent.—*Colyton Reg.*

Dr. John Marwood left by his wife Bridget three sons and four daughters:—John; Thomas; James;—and Temperance, married at Colyton 6th Jan., 1635,[1] to Roger Thomas, of Widworthy, gent.; Grace, buried at Colyton 16th Jan., 1629;[2] Joanna, said to have married John Newbery; and Ellen.[3]

[E] John was the eldest son of John Marwood, the "gent physician," by his wife Bridget. He was executor and residuary legatee under his mother's will, and on her death succeeded to Blamphayne, where he lived and died. The name of his first wife escapes me; by her he had a son John ("of Beer") to be mentioned below. John Marwood of Blamphayne, married secondly Frances Bernard, of Colyton, and had by her three sons and two daughters:—James; Thomas; Benedictus; Mary[4]; and Bridget. John Marwood died in 1671, and was probably buried at Northleigh. He died intestate. On the 5th Oct., 1671, letters of administration were granted in London to his relict Frances Marwood. She died 5th April, 1700, *æt.* 71, and was buried at Northleigh, where there is a stone inscribed as follows:—"Here lyeth the body of "Frances Marwood relict of John Marwood of Blam-"phayne gent. who died ye 5th day of April Anno "Domini 1700, ætatis suæ 71."

[f] John the son of the above John Marwood of Blamphayne, by his first wife, was "of Beer." He succeeded to much of the property of his cousin John Marwood, M.D., of Honiton *(vide infra)*, who died a bachelor in September, 1685, and as part of it to Marwood House and its contents. John Marwood, "of Beer," was buried at Colyton 13th Dec., 1687.[5] I can learn nothing of his wife; she doubtless died before him. He left a son and two daughters; Robert; Mary; and Bridget. The will of this John Marwood, dated 2 Dec., 1687, was proved at Exeter, 3 Feb., 1687. He gives to his two daughters Mary

[1] "1635. Jan. 6. Roger Thomas of Widworthy gent. to Temperance d[r] of Bridget Marwood widow."—*Colyton Reg.*

[2] "1629. Jan. 16. Grace d[r] of Bridget Marwood widow."—*Colyton Reg.*

[3] Her name is not in her father's will. In her mother Bridget Marwood's will, *anno* 1642, we read: "I give to my daughter Ellen forty pounds and I give ten pounds to Ellen her daughter my grandchild and I give also to the residue of her children forty shillings apiece to be paid within two years next after my death." Did not this Ellen marry a Northcott?

[4] Mary, was baptized at Northleigh 1st June, 1666. In the Colyton Reg. we read: "1666. Mary d[r] of M[r] John Marwood of Blamphayne baptized at Northleigh 1 June." She probably died young, as her name does not again occur.

[5] 1687. Dec. 13. John Marwood of Beer, Gent.—*Colyton Reg.*

and Bridget his eighth of "the Barke called the 'Hannah' of Topsham," and £200 to be paid at twenty-one, and gives power to his executors to raise other monies for his daughters, not to exceed £800 for each. He leaves £5 to the poor of each of the parishes of Honiton, Colyton, and Widworthy, and small legacies to divers friends and servants; "to each one of my cosens of the first degree one gold ring of the value of 10s." To his sister-in-law Joane Moxham he gives a gold ring, and desires that she should have the tuition, government and bringing up of his said daughters and of his son Robert, and to be allowed yearly such monies as shall be sufficient for the payment thereof. The testator appoints his (half) brothers, James Marwood and Thomas Marwood, and his kinsmen, Tristram Bowdage of Exeter, Tristram Bowdage, the younger, of Northleigh, and Nicholas Harris of Talaton, executors in trust for the benefit of his son Robert Marwood. In the inventory of his effects, 17 Dec., 1697, we see:—"In the parler of the house at Honiton 1 table board &c. £2 6s. 8d.—total £374 15s. 0d.;" the whole indicating that the testaor had a large house at Honiton and at Beer.

[δ] Robert, the son of the above John Marwood of Beer, was "of Cookshayes," where he built a commodious house in 1702, and made it his abode.[1] He made his will 2 July, 1733, and by it gave to the poor of Beer twenty shillings a year for ever. Dying 13 July, 1733, *æt.* 57, he was buried in Widworthy Church, in the south transept of which there is a handsome monument to his memory, with the following inscription:—"In Memory of Robert Marwood of "Cookshays Esqr who died the 13th day of July 1733 "aged 57."

[ε] Mary, died unmarried and was buried at Northleigh, 25 Jan., 1744.[2]

[ζ] Bridget succeeded eventually to Cookshayes and the remainder of her brother's property. Shortly before her death she gave to the church of Widworthy a handsome chalice and flagon for the Communion. She died unmarried and intestate 9 Dec., 1759, *æt.* 79,

[1] "Cookshayes" as I learn from W. H. H. Rogers, Esq., F.S.A., the learned author of "The Sepulchral Effigies and Monumental Sculpture of Devon," "is a weird old place, standing lonely up a beautiful valley, with old yew trees and a garden, in the corner of which is a summer, or rather I believe it was a music-house, and on the top an astrolabe as a sun-dial. A certain 'Madame Murr'nd,' as the country folk call them, is said to walk its precincts occasionally in the moon-light."

[2] 1744. Mrs Mary Marwood of Widworthy was buried 25 January.—*Northleigh Reg.*

was buried at Widworthy, and is commemorated on her brother's monument thus :—"Also of Mrs Bridget "Marwood, his sister, of the same place, who dyed the "9th of December 1759 aged 79."

John Marwood of Blamphayne, by his second wife Frances Bernard, had three sons and two daughters.

[g] James, as will be seen in the pedigree subjoined, was a grandson of John Marwood, the "gent. physician," and a great-grandson of the venerable physician to Queen Elizabeth, and he followed them in adopting physic for his profession. He was born in 1636; on the 24 March, 1676, was entered as a commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 21 Oct., 1680; A.M. 8 June, 1683. His degree of Doctor of Medicine was taken not at Oxford, but probably at some foreign University. It is doubtful whether he ever practised his faculty—if he really did so, it was at Honiton, and for a short time only. He purchased the Sutton estate, and having built thereon a commodious house, made that his future residence. Dying there, the 27 Oct., 1722, aged 66, he was buried in Widworthy church. He is commemorated on a monument in that church, which is inscribed as follows :—

Beneath
lye ye bodies of three brothers.
James Marwood
of Sutton Esqr. M.D. dyed
October 27. 1722 ætat. 66.
Benedictus Marwood
of Hornshayes Esqr. dyed
August 28 1745 ætat. 82.
Thomas Marwood
of Sutton Esqr. dyed
March 21 1748 ætat. 88
Eminent for Honesty, Piety
and good economy.

[h] Thomas was the second son of John Marwood of Blamphayne, by Frances, his second wife. He outlived his two brothers, James and Benedictus, and succeeded to most of their property. Succeeding to Sutton in 1722 he made that his abode for the future, and dying 21 March, 1748, aged 88, was buried in Widworthy church. Thomas Marwood married Joan, the daughter of John Hutchings, Esq., of Allor, in Upottery. She died in 1741, and was buried with others of her family in Upottery church. On her father's monument there we read :—"Here lye ye "Bodies of ——— Joan, his daughter ye wife of "Thomas Marwood Esqr. of Sutton in ye parish of

[B]

[B] Thomas was the second son of John Marwood of Hampshire, by Frances his second wife. He entered his two brothers, James and Nicholas, and succeeded to most of their property. Succeeding to Sutton in 1725 he made that his abode for the future, and dying 21 March 1748, aged 83 was buried in Widworthy church. Thomas Marwood married Jane, the daughter of John Hurdiss, Esq., of Allon, in Dorsetshire. She died in 1730, and was buried with others of her family in Uplyme church. On her father's monument there we read — "Here lyes ye Bodies of ——— Hurdiss, his daughter ye wife of Thomas Marwood, Esqr. of Sutton in ye parish of

"Widworthy, who dyed April 7th 1741, aged 82." Thomas Marwood of Sutton, by his wife Joan Hutchings, had a son James, and a daughter Mary.

[η] James. He was entered a Commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, 3 March, 1719-20. He did not go on to a degree, and removed his name from the College books 24 Jan., 1721-2. On the 27 July, 1734, he married at Chaffcombe, co. Somerset, Sarah, the daughter and heiress of Samuel Sealy of Avishays, Esq.,[1] and so added that property to the large estates he inherited from his father, &c. He made Avishays his residence, and died 3 April, 1767, but was buried at Widworthy. His monument, in the north transept, by Bacon and in his happiest style, is inscribed:—"James Marwood Esqr. died 3 April 1767 aged 65." His relict, Sarah, continued to reside at Avishays, and dying in 1797, aged 85, was buried at Widworthy. Her monument, in the north transept, bears the following inscription:

SARAH MARWOOD
relict of James Marwood Esquire
and daughter of Samuel Sealy Esquire
ot Avishays
in the County of Somerset
died on th 4th day of April 1797
aged 85 years.

James Marwood of Avishays had by his wife Sarah, one son and four daughters.

James Thomas Benedictus Marwood was baptized at Chaffcombe 8 June, 1746. He became insane about the age of twenty-one, and dying unmarried at Avishays 20 Feb., 1811, was buried at Widworthy. His monument is in the south transept and bears the following inscription:—

In Memory of
JAMES THOMAS BENEDICTUS MARWOOD Esqr
of Avishays House in the County of Somerset
and of Sutton in the County of Devon
who departed this life on the 20th February 1811
in the 65th year of his age.

With him the Marwoods of Honiton in the male line terminated.

Sarah Bridget, baptized at Chaffcombe 3 Jan., 1747. She was married first to Henry Stevens of Cross, Esq.; and secondly, 13 Jan., 1818, at Weymouth, to John Inglett Fortescue of Buckland Filleigh, Esq. She died 27 Oct. 1821, and is commemorated on a mural tablet in the church of Little Torrington.

[1] "1734 July 27. James Marwood of Widworthy esqr. and Sarah Sealy, dr of Samuel Sealy esqr. of this Parish."—*Chaffcombe Reg.*

Frances, baptized at Chaffcombe 9 April, 1749. She married Edward Elton, Esq., of Bristol, and of Greenway, co. Devon. She died in Nov., 1780.

Mary, married to the Rev. George Notley of Combe Sydenham Hall, co. Somerset. She died 3 June, 1829.

Bridget was baptized (privately) at Chaffcombe, 17 Dec., 1755. She was married to James Huyshe Wolcott, Esq., of Lyme, co. Dorset, and died 10 March, 1835.

[*h*] Mary, the only daughter of Thomas Marwood of Sutton by his wife Joan (Hutchings), was married to William Tucker of Coryton, Esq.

[i] Benedictus, the third son of John Marwood of Blamphayne, by his second wife Frances Bernard, was of Hornshayes, in the parish of Colyton. He purchased the manor of Widworthy of the Chichesters. He died 28 August, 1745, aged 82; was buried at Widworthy, and is commemorated, on the same monument, with his two brothers, James and Thomas.

[k] Mary, baptized at Northleigh 1 June, 1666.

[l] Bridget, the younger daughter of John Marwood, of Blamphayne, by his second wife Frances Bernard, was born in 1668. She became the wife of Edward Ford, of Honiton, M.B. He was the son of Edward Ford, of Honiton, gent., and was born in that town in 1655. He was entered at Wadham College, Oxford, 19th July, 1673, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 19 May, 1677; A.M. 27 Jan., 1679, and M.B. 15 May, 1683. Returning to his native town he practised his faculty there with distinguished reputation for many years. Dr. Ford died 15 Nov., 1717, aged 62, and was buried, after an interval of three weeks (as the Register of Ottery St. Mary shows), at Ottery on the 6th December following. His altar tomb, in Ottery churchyard, near the west porch, bears the following inscription:

> Here lyeth the Bodye of
> EDWARD FORD of Honiton
> Doctor of Physick, who
> departed this life the fifteenth
> day of November 1717 aged 62.

Bridget Ford survived her husband many years, and dying 3 March, 1746, aged 78, was buried in her great-grandfather's vault in Honiton church. A mural monument to her memory in that church bears the following inscription:—

Underneath the Great Tombstone by
the church door, in the same Repository
with her great grandfather
Thomas Marwood Gent.
Physitian to Queen Elizabeth
lies interred
Bridget Ford
relict of Edward Ford of this town
Bachelor of Physick,
who departed this life
the 3d day of March 1746
in the 78th year of her age.

[F] Thomas Marwood, M.D., the so-called "loyal physician" was the second son of John Marwood, "Gent. Physician," by his wife Bridget. Of his history but little is known with certainty. He is reported to have graduated at Padua, as did his grand-father, the old physician to Queen Elizabeth. On the 25 Nov., 1622, he was married, at Honiton, to Mary Thatcher;[1] on the 6 Nov., 1623, their elder son was baptized at Honiton, and in 1626 their younger son.[2] I infer from such facts as I can gather that Marwood House in Honiton, built by John Marwood and Bridget his wife in 1619, was intended for this their younger son, who probably occupied it from the first, or nearly so. In it he had the honour of receiving, and entertaining, Charles I., in 1644. The king reached Honiton on Thursday, the 25 July, 1644, slept at "Dr. Marwood's a physician," as it is stated in the *Iter Carolinum*, and went on to Exeter the following day. The King returned through Honiton on Monday, 23 Sept., dined in that town, probably in the house of our physician, and then proceeded on to Chard.[3] To this royal visit, a descendant of the Marwoods on the female line, and the last of the family who resided in Marwood House, —the Rev. W. J. Tucker, A.M., who died there 26 Dec., 1830,—alludes in his poem, *Honiton Hill* [4to. Bath, 1812], as follows:

"Inviolate his loyalty he kept,
Under his roof the royal Martyr slept."

We meet with Dr. Marwood as churchwarden of Honiton in 1663. He was buried at Honiton 4th April, 1667. He had made his will 10 July, 1664. It was proved at Exeter by his relict and sole executrix

[1] 1622. Nov. 25. Thomas Marwoode and Mary Thatcher.—*Honiton Reg.*
[2] 1626. — Henry, the son of Mr Thomas Marwood Physician.—*Honiton Reg.*
[3] *Iter Carolinum.* "1644. July. Thursday the 25th to Honiton Dr Marwood's, a physician, one night."
"1644. Septr. Monday the 23 to Chard Mr. Bancrofts: at Honiton dinner."—*Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. 2, pp. 434 & 436.

"Marie" 11 Sept., 1667. He bequeaths to the poor of Honiton £3. The inventory of his goods, &c., contains the following:—"In ye Closet adjoining [Parlour]—Books, Physicall drugs, a press, glasses, mortars and pestles, boxes, distillatories, one chair and cushion, scales and weights, and other small utensills—£40."

His relict Mary or Marie, as she is called in his will, was buried at Honiton 31 March, 1671.[1]

The above are the *facts* about Dr. Thomas Marwood, that are fairly substantiated. But I must now mention the traditional statements concerning him. He is reported in the family to have been for some considerable time in London, and about the Court of James I., in the practice of his faculty. The King is said to have bestowed on him a freehold estate in the neighbourhood of Honiton, in recompense of his services, and the grant thereof is said to have been at the Rolls Chapel Office. Now, there is in the Public Record Office [Patent Roll, 8 James I, Part xxv, No. 6] a grant to one Thomas Marwood, but it does not answer to the traditionary account of it. It is the lease of Dunkeswell Grange, near Honiton, to Thomas Marwood, of Northleigh, gent., for thirty-one years next after the death of Margery Coplestone and Hugh her son, the then lessees. The property contained by estimation 120 acres appertaining to the Grange. The consideration paid to the king was £12 13s. 4d., and it was to yield yearly to the king, his heirs and successors, £6 6s. 8d. The lease is dated at Westminster 20 July, 1610.[2] If this referred to

[1] "1671. March 31. Mrs Mary Marwood widow."—*Honiton Reg. of Burials.*

[2] The original Lease is in Latin, of which the following is an abstract:—

Lease of Dunkeswell Grange, co. Devon, for thirty-one years granted to THOMAS MARWOOD of Northley, Gentleman, after the death of Margery Coplestone and Hugh her son.

The King in consideration of the sum of £12 13s 4d in hand paid by Thomas Marwood of Northley in the county of Devon gentleman *(per Thomam Marwood de Northley in Comitatu nostro Devon' generosum)* demises to him all those parcels of land, meadow & pasture with the appurts.—containing by estimation 120 acres—appertaining to the Grange called Woulfourchurche Graunge otherwise Dunkeswell Graunge otherwise Deepe Graunge (parcel of the King's manor of Dunkeswell and Bower-haires in said co.) together with common of pasture upon Dunkeswell Downe, Woulfourchurche Downe and Wolstone Downe (lately belonging to the manor* *(sic)* of Dunkeswell now dissolved) and all houses &c. Except all large timber, woods, underwoods, mines & quarries To have hold and enjoy all & singular the premises (except as before) to the said Thomas M. his heirs and assigns from the time of the death of the survivors of Margery Coplestone late wife of John Coplestone† deceased and Hugh Coplestone son of said John and Margery up to the end of the term of thirty-one years then next ensuing & fully to be completed. Yielding yearly to the King his heirs & successors £6 6*s.* 8*d.* at Michaelmas the first payment to begin at that feast which shall next fall after he (T. M.) his ex'ors or assigns shall or ought to enjoy the said premises. Covenants as to repairing hedges, ditches, &c. Witness the King at Westminster the twentieth day of July [1610].—*Patent Roll, 8 James I., Part 25, No. 6.*

* *Monastery.*

† Lease for lives granted to Coplestone 8 Dec. 1590.

our present *Dr.* Thomas Marwood it would go to show that he was in London and about the king as early as 1610; but he was then a mere boy, presumably, as I infer, about ten or twelve years of age. Again, I do not once meet with him in association with Northleigh, and would therefore suggest that the lease of Dunkeswell Grange was granted to his uncle Thomas Marwood [*qui obiit* 1619], who was unquestionably of Northleigh, on which assumption[1] this grant could scarcely have any bearing or connexion with a medical attendance on James I., for there is no reason to suppose that this Thomas Marwood, of Northleigh, was a physician.

Our doctor is further reported to be the author of the MS. volume, from which the above report of the illness, &c., of James I., has been printed. Whoever was the writer of the volume, was in London in 1625, in the autumn of 1628, in 1630, 1631, 1633, 1634 and 1635, and in professional connexion with many distinguished people—with Sir Julius and Lady Cæsar, the Earl and Countess of Bath, Sir Richard and Lady Leigh, Lady Grosvenor, Sir Martyn and Lady Lumly, Lady Swinnerton, Sir John and Lady Miller, Sir John Gill, Sir Thomas Midleton, Lord Petre, the Countess of Berkshire, &c., &c.; and associated with the leading and favourite physicians of the time, with Sir William Paddy, Sir Theodore Mayerne, Sir Simon Baskerville, Drs. Argent, Andrews, Clement, Wright, Ridgley, &c. The more carefully I examine this MS. the more doubtful do I become of its being the work of Dr. Marwood. I am fully alive to the weight to be attached to the fact that this volume had been time out of mind in the possession of the Marwoods, and that tradition, for which there is generally *some* foundation in fact, has always ascribed it to our "loyal physician." But if, in the absence of confirmation from without, there is internal evidence against the traditionary belief, it must in accordance with the soundest canons of criticism and of evidence be given up. Neither the name nor the initials of Marwood can be found in the volume, but the letters D. B. occur repeatedly in it. If they refer to the writer, which is not improbable, and he was a physician, I should have little hesitation in referring them to Dr. David Beton [or Bethune], a Scotchman, who was high in favour with James I., *was one of the King's physicians in Ordinary,* and was much about his person, as he was also about Charles I. But I would on the whole suggest that the volume is really neither more nor less than the daily entry-book of a leading and fashionable

[1] I am strengthened in this impression by a statement in Lysons' [Devonshire, p. 170], and confirmed by several documents in the Public Record Office, that the site and manor of Dunkeswell, granted originally to John Lord Russell, having reverted to the Crown, was at a subsequent period in the possession of Theophilus Marwood and Hannibal Rowe. Now, Theophilus Marwood was, as will be seen in the subjoined pedigree, the younger son of this Thomas Marwood, of Northleigh, *qui obiit* 1619.

Apothecary in London, containing the copies *in extenso* of the prescriptions he compounded for the physicians who patronized and the persons who employed him. He may even have been "Apothecary to the Person." As such he would have been in immediate attendance on the King, as glysters and cupping had to be employed. Or, lastly, the report of the illness and of the *post mortem* examination may have been merely copied by the writer of the volume from the notes of one of the many physicians who were present throughout. It is clear that the *author* of the Report was a medical man, and one thoroughly conversant with the habits of the king and the whole course of his illness. I have no doubt that this MS. volume came into the possession of Dr. Marwood, and has been in the family ever since. At a time when forms of complex prescriptions were more regarded than they have been during the last century or more, such a *Thesaurus Medicaminum*, or repertory of prescriptions, as is this volume—and these, too, of the most eminent physicians of the time—must have been considered valuable by a provincial physician, and have been of frequent use to him in the way of reference and suggestion. When, or under what circumstances the MS. came into the hands of Dr. Marwood there is nothing to show. But what then, after all, of Dr. Marwood's medical attendance on James I., and of the freehold estate said to have been given to him by the King? I must leave it as I found it, a family tradition, which my inquiries neither confirm nor confute.

[m] John Marwood, M.D., the elder son of the loyal physician, Dr. Thomas Marwood, by his wife Mary Thatcher, was baptized at Honiton 6 Nov., 1623.[1] Of his earlier education I can recover no particulars. He passed over to Leyden, and as I gather from the *Album Studiosorum Academiæ Lugduno Batavicæ* MDLXXV-MDCCCLXXV [*4to. Hagæ Comitum*, 1875], was inscribed on the philosophy line there 12 March, 1644, being then twenty years of age.[2] He studied under Vorstius, Otho Hearnius, and Johannes Walæus, the last-named one of the soundest and most practical teachers of his time, and he had as a fellow student at Leyden the future Sir William Petty, M.D. He graduated Doctor of Medicine at Leyden, and returning from the Continent settled at Honiton. Prince, who collected the materials for his account of the Marwoods but a few years after this Dr. John Marwood's death,[3] tells us that—

"being studiously dispos'd he spent his time in acquiring of

[1] 1623. Novr. 6. John the son of Mr Thomas Marwood.—*Honiton Reg.*

[2] 1644. Mart: 12. Joannes Marwood, Anglus, 20. P.

[3] Prince wrote his account of the Marwoods about 1702, for, speaking of Eustachius de Merwood *anno* 27 Hen. III., 1242, he adds, "now above 460 years ago"—*ergo* 1702.

learning and for his better success therein he travell'd beyond sea, and applying himselfe chiefly to medicine (though he was well skill'd in several other sorts of polite literature) in the University of Leyden in Holland, he was created doctor in that faculty. Upon his return into England he took up his residence in Honiton, where he continued until he chang'd this mortal life (as we charitably hope) for a bless'd immortality. He is reported by such as knew him to have been an excellent scholar and a person of great integrity. But being of a melancholy disposition he lived very private upon his estate; and made but little use of his faculty unless sometimes he was perswaded thereunto either out of charity or friendship. He died a bachelor and lyeth inhumed in the parish church of Honiton."

Dr. Marwood made his will the 20 August, 1685, and dying the following September, in the 62nd year of his age, was buried at Honiton on the 18th of that month,[1] but there is neither monument nor inscription there to commemorate him. He gives by his will to the poor of Honiton £10; to his apothecary, William Levermore, £10, and his house in Honiton, Marwood House and it scontents, to his cousin John [of Beer], the eldest son of his uncle, John Marwood [of Blamphayne], deceased.

[n] Henry Marwood, the second son of Thomas Marwood, the loyal physician, by his wife Mary Thatcher, was baptized at Honiton in 1626.[2] On the 17 Nov., 1647, being then twenty-one years of age, he bound himself apprentice to Robert Lawson, a citizen of London, and in the Apprentice Book of the Merchant Taylor's Company we read:—"17 Nov., 1647. Henricus "Marwood, son of Thomas Marwood of Honiton, in the "County of Devon D^r of Physicke bound apprentice "to Robert Lawson of the Livery"; and in the Freeman's Book of the same Company:—"6 Decr 1654. Henry Marwood made free by servitude." He died after a comparatively short but prosperous career in London in Nov., 1675, aged 49. His will, made on the 16 Nov., 1675, was proved in London, two days after, on the 18th. He leaves his brother, John Marwood [M.D.] of Honiton, £1000, makes him his residuary legatee, and bequeaths to him £100, to be laid out in lands of inheritance, the rents of which were to be applied yearly, on the feast of St. Luke, towards the relief, help, and succour of poor, honest, and aged persons living in the town and parish of Honiton, that had been industrious and painstaking

[1] 1685. Sepr 18. John Marwood, gent.—*Honiton Reg. of Burials.*
[2] 1626. . . . . Henry the son of Mr Thomas Marwood, Physician.—*Honiton Reg.*

labourers, and had by reason of age or infirmity become unable to labour, in such shares and among such numbers as the trustees appointed for the bequest should seem meet."

[G] Peter, son of John Marwood, Gent. Physician, by his wife Bridget, was buried at Colyton 15 Feb., 1602.

[H] James Marwood, the youngest son of John Marwood the "Gent. Physician," by his wife Bridget, was baptized at Colyton 27 Feb., 1605. He inherited under his father's will *inter alia* Watchcombe Common and Crocomb, and, under his mother's will, property at Widworthy. He had a son James, baptized at Colyton, 18 Nov., 1656,[1] who presumably was buried at Colyton 9 March, 1686.[2]

Marwood House, in which Charles I. slept the 25th July, 1644, in his progress towards the West—an Elizabethan or Jacobean building to which reference has been so often made in the preceding pages—is the chief if not only object of historical interest in Honiton. It is still in good condition and but little altered from what it was originally. A small court was taken in to form the present staircase, and a pantry and dressing-room added, some fifty years ago, by the present owner, Charles Tucker, of Marlands, Esq. The only alterations externally were made many years before by the then owner, the Rev. W. J. Tucker, A.M., rector of Widworthy, the last descendant from the Marwoods who resided in the house. He unwisely removed the stone mullions of the windows and substituted wooden ones. The house is otherwise in its original state. Built in 1619 by John and Bridget Marwood, it became the residence of their son Thomas Marwood, the "loyal physician," who had the honour of receiving and entertaining Charles I. in it in 1644. From the loyal physician it passed to his elder son John Marwood, M.D., who made it his abode, and dying in September, 1685, bequeathed it and its contents to his cousin John Marwood [of Beer], who entered into possession and made his will 2 Dec., 1687. He had three children, Robert, Mary, and Bridget; the first named succeeded to Marwood House. He died in 1733, and left his sisters his coheiresses. Mary died unmarried in Jan., 1744, and so, too, did Bridget, 9 Dec., 1756. Her cousin, James Marwood of Sutton, succeeded to the property, and on the 25 Dec., 1764, sold Marwood House and some land in Honiton to his nephew, the Rev. William John Tucker, A.M., afterwards rector of Widworthy. He made this house his residence and died in it 26 Dec., 1830. Under his will, Marwood House and its contents passed to his nephew Charles Tucker, of Marlands, Esq., the present owner.

[1] 1656. Novr. 18. James the son of James Marwood.—*Colyton Reg.*

[2] 1686. March 9th. James Marwood gent.—*Colyton Reg.*

Marwood of Honiton, co. Devon.

ARMS :—*Gules, a chevron Argent, between three goats' heads erased Ermine, attired Or.*

Thomas Marwood, M.D., Phys. to Q. Elizabeth, born 1512, died 18 Sep. 1617, æt. 105, bur. at Honiton. M.I. Will dated 14 Sep. 1617, prov. London 25 Nov. 1617. [*Vide* No. I, *infra.*]
= Dorothy Searle, widow, 2nd wife, mar. at Honiton 16 April 1599.
= Temperance Thatcher, 3rd wife, mar. at Honiton, 2 Feb. 1606. Died 9 Oct. 1644, bur. at Honiton. M.I.

[I] Thomas = Joan. of Northleigh. Will 14 May 1619, prov. at Honiton 7 July 1619.

[II] John, = Bridget, Gent, Physitian. of Blamphayne, bur. at Colyton, 21 April 1626. Will dated 21 April 1626, prov. in London 24 Nov. 1626. [*Vide* No. II, *infra.*] of Blamphayne. Will dated "31 day of" ... 1642, prov. in. London 7 Oct. 1646. [*Vide* No. III, *infra.*]

Alice, bur. Colyton 11 Decr. 1618.

[III] Henry, = Bridget, of Watchcombe, bur. Colyton 19 May 1627. da. of John Stroud and relict of Peter Blackaller, mar. at Colyton 19 Oct. 1619, bur. Colyton 7 Jan. 1619. M.I.

[IV] Johane.

A
Vide p. 29.

[A] Thomas, = Elizabeth, of Bucknoll, Northleigh. Will dated 15 Oct. 1660, prov. in Lond. 29 March 1661, [*Vide* No. VII, *infra*], bur. Northleigh. M.I. died 2 April 1674, bur. Northleigh. M.I.

[B] Theophilus, of Dunkeswell. — [C] Bridget.

[D] Ellen. = Clement Bowage, of Northleigh.

[N] Henry, = Bridget, bap. at Colyton 21 Oct. 1599. da. of Peter Blackaller, Gent., decd., mar. Colyton 10 Feb. 1619.

[O] Hugh, bap. Colyton 24 Feb. 1603.

[a] Daniel, = ... of Hamberhayne, Colyton, bur. at Colyton 22 Mar. 1692. Will dated 4 July 1692, prov. in London 9 Sep. 1693. [*Vide* No. VIII, *infra*].

[b] James, = ... of Bucknoll in Northleigh, died 28 Feb. 1697, bur. Colyton. M.I.

[c] Bridget. = Kirby.
[d] ,, = Collins.
[e] Sarah = Bowdage.

[P] Temperance, bap. Colyton 27 Feb. 1605.

[Q] John, bap. Colyton 27 Nov. 1609.

[R] James, bap. Colyton 26 Aug. 1617

[α] Elizabeth, bur. Colyton, 20 Dec. 1678.

[β] Elizabeth, mar. to John Sesse.

[γ] Grace.

Vide p. 28.

A

[E] John of Blamphayne, died 1671. Letters of Admon. granted in London 5 Oct. 1671 to his widow Frances. = Frances Bernard, died 5 Apr. 1700, æt. 71, bur. at Northleigh. M.I.

[F] Thomas, M.D., "the loyal physn" of Honiton, bur. at Honiton 4 April 1667. Will 10 July 1664, prov. at Exeter 11 Sep. 1667. [*Vide* No. IV, *infra.*] = Mary Thatcher, mar. at Honiton 25 Nov. 1622, bur. at Honiton, 31 Mar. 1671.

[G] Peter, bur. Colyton 15 Feb. 1602.

[H] James, bap. Colyton, 27 Feb. 1605. =

[I] Temperance, mar. to Roger Thomas of Widworthy.

[K] Grace, bur. Colyton 16 Jan. 1629.

[L] Johan, mar. to John Newbery.

[M] Ellen, [Qy. mar. to ... Northcott.]

[m] John, M.D., Lugd. Bat., of Honiton, bap. Honiton 6 Nov. 1623, bur. Honiton 18 Sep. 1685, æt. 62. Will dated 20 Aug. 1685, prov. London 29 Dec. 1685. [*Vide* No. VI, *infra.*]

[n] Henry, Citizen of London and Merchant Taylor, bap. Honiton 1626. Will dated 16 Nov. 1675, prov. in Lond. 18 Nov. 1675. [*Vide* No. V, *infra.*]

[o] James, bap. Colyton 18 Nov. 1656, bur. Colyton 9 March 1686.

[f] John, of Beer. Will dated 2 Dec. 1687, prov. Exeter Feb. 1687, bur. Colyton, 13 Dec. 1687. =

[g] James, M.D., of Sutton, died 22 Oct. 1722, æt. 66, bur. at Widworthy. MI.

[h] Thomas, of Sutton, died 21 Mar. 1748, bur. at Widworthy. M.I. = Joan, da. of John Hutchings of Allor, died 7 April 1741, æt. 82, bur. at Upottery. M.I.

[i] Benedictus, of Hornshayes, died 28 Aug. 1745, æt. 82, bur. Widworthy. M.I.

(k) Mary, bap. at Northleigh 1 June 1666.

[l] Bridget, died 3 Mar. 1746, æt. 78, bur. Honiton. M.I. = Edward Ford, M.B., Oxon, of Honiton, died 15 Nov. 1717, bur. at Ottery St. Mary. M.I.

[δ] Robert, of Cookshayes, died 13 July 1733, æt. 57, bur. at Widworthy. M.I. Will dated 2 July 1733.

[ε] Mary, bur. Northleigh, 25 Jan. 1744.

[ζ] Bridget, died 9 Dec. 1759, æt. 79, bur. Widworthy. M.I.

[η] James, of Avishayes, died 3 April 1767, æt. 65, bur. Widworthy. M.I. = Sarah, da. and heiress of James Sealy of Avishayes, died 4 April 1797, æt. 85, bur. Widworthy.

[θ] Mary. = William Tucker, of Coryton.

James Thos. Benedictus, bap. Chaffcombe, 8 June 1746, died unmar. 20 Feb. 1811, æt. 65, bur. Widworthy.

Sarah Bridget, bap. Chaffcombe, 3 Jan. 1747, mar. 1st to Henry Stevens of Cross, Esq., and 2ndly to John Inglett Fortescue of Buckland Filleigh, Esq. She died 27 Oct. 1821.

Frances, bap. Chaffcombe 9 April 1749, mar. Edward Elton of Bristol and Greenway, Esq. She died Nov. 1780.

Mary, mar. Rev. George Notley of Combe Sydenham Hall, co. Somerset. She died 3 June 1829.

Bridget, bap. Chaffcombe 17 Dec. 1755, mar. Jas. Huyshe Wolcott of Lyme, Esq. She died 10 March 1835.

To be continued.)

THE BOROUGHBRIDGE ROLL OF ARMS.

(*Continued from Vol. I., New Series, p.* 121.)

102. Arg., on a chief indented Gu. two mullets Or. [D'argent, ove le chief endenté de Goules, ij. moles d'Or.]	Sire Edward de Saint Johan.	198b	3
103. Gu., a bend vair. [De Gules, j. bende de verré.]	Sire Robert Beaupeyl.	198b	4
104. Arg., three bends Gu. [D'argent, ove iij. bendes de Gules.]	Sire Otes de Botringham.	198b	5
105. Arg., on a fess Gu. three stags' heads caboshed Or. [D'argent, ove j. fesse de Gules, ove iij. testes de deym d'Or.]	Sire Philip de Bek', piere.	198b	6
106. Gu., frettée Arg. and a fess Az. [De Gules, fretté d'Argent, ove j. fesse d'Azur.]	Sire William Memenk.	198b	7
107. Or, a lion ramp. Az. fretted Arg. [D'or, ove j. lyoun d'Azur fretté d'Argent.]	Sire Alayn de Bokeshulle.	198b	8
108. Arg., a lion ramp. chequy Or and Sa. [D'argent, ove j. lyoun chekeré d'Or et de Sable.]	Sire Rauf de Cobham.	198b	9
109. Barry wavy of six Arg. and Az. [Undé d'Argent et d'Azur.]	Sire Nichol Percy.	198b	10
110. Arg., on a fess Gu. three stags' heads caboshed Or, and in the dexter chief a martlet Sa. for difference. [D'argent, ove j. fesse de Gules, ove iij. testes de deym d'Or, ove j. merlot de Sable.]	Sire Johan de Beck, fiz.	198b	11
111. Barry wavy of six Arg. and Sa. [Undé d'Argent et de Sable.]	Sire Gilbert de Elmesfeld.	198b	12
112. Paly of six Arg. and Gu., on a chief Az. a lion passant Or. [Palée d'Argent et de Gules, ove le chef d'Azur, ove j. lyoun passaunt d'Or.]	Sire Johan de Langeford.	198b	13
113. Gu., semy of roundles Or, a canton Erm., and over all a label of three pendants Az. [De Gules, besaunté d'Or, j. quarter d'Ermyn, j. label d'Azur.]	Sire Youn la Souch'.	198b	14
114. Barruly Az. and Arg., and over all three chaplets of roses Gu. [Burulé d'Azur et d'Argent, ove iij. chapeletz de Gules.]	Sire Rauf de Creistoke.	198b	15

115. Arg., on a bend Sa. three martlets Or. [D'argent, ove j. bende de Sable, ove iij. merloz d'Or.] — Sire Johan de Hasthorp'. 198b 16

116. Arg., three chaplets of roses Gu. [D'argent, ove iij. chapeuz de rose.] — Sire Robert de Hilton. 198b 17

117. Gu., a chief engrailed Arg. within a bordure indented Or, and over all a label of three pendants barruly of the second and Az. [De Gules, ove le chief engrelé d'Argent, la bordure endentée d'Or, j. label burulé d'Argent et d'Azur.] — Sire Philip de Neville. 198b 18

118. Arg., on a chief Az. two mullets Or; a bordure indented Gu. [D'argent, le chief d' Azur, ove ij. moles d'Or, j. bordure endentée de Gules.] — Sire Gerard de Salveyn. 198b 19

119. Gu., a saltire engrailed and a chief indented Arg. [De Gules, j. sauter engrelé d'Argent, le chief endentée d'Argent.] — Sire William de Bruys. 198b 20

120. Purpure, a chief indented Or. [De Purpre, le chief endentée d'Or.] — Sire Randolf fiz Ranf. 198b 21

121. Arg., a cross patonce Az. [D'argent, ove j. croiz patée d'Azur.] — Sire Johan de Sutton. 198b 22

122. Gu., crusilly and a fess Arg. [De Gules, ove j. fesse d'Argent, croiselé d'Argent.] — Sire Johan Pecche, Baneret. 198b 23

123. Gu., crusilly and a fess Arg.; a label of three pendants Az. [Mesme les armes ove j. label d'Azur.] — Sire Johan soun fiz. 198b 24

124. Arg., three bars gemelles Sa. [D'argent, ove iij. gemels de Sable.] — Sire William Arcalon. 198b 25

125. Az., a chevron betw. three mullets Or. [D'azur, j. cheveroun iij. moles d'Or.] — Sire Johan Chedewynt. 198b 26

126. Or, frettée Sa. [D'or, fretté de Sable.] — Sire Johan Murdac. 198b 27

127. Arg., an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets Gu. [D'argent, ove j. escuchun de Gules, ove la bordure de merles de Gules.] — Sire Johan de Vaux. 198b 28

128. Or, a cross engrailed Sa. and a label of three pendants Gu. [D'or, ove j. croiz engrelé de Sable, ove j. label de Gules.] — Sire Johan de Mooun. 198b 29

129. Erm., on a bend Gu. three escallops Or. [D'ermyne, ove j. bende de Gules, ove iij. escalopes d'Or.] — Sire William Wene. 198b 30

130. Paly of six Or and Az., on a bend Gu. three mullets Arg. [Palée d'Or et d'Azur, ove j. bend de Gules, iij. molez d'Argent.]	Sire Ouuel Pouuel.	198b	31
131. Or, a cross passant Sa. [D'or, ove j. croiz de Sable.]	¶Sire Gilbert de Atton.	198b	32
132. Arg., an inescutcheon Sa. within an orle of six-foils Gu. [D'argent, ove j. escuchun de Sable, ove le sistefoil en bordure de Gules.]	Sire Johan Darsy.	199a	1
133. Gu., a chevron betw. three bulls passant Or. [De Gules, ove j. cheveroun iij. torz d'Or.]	Sire Johan Turny.	199a	2
134. Or, a lion ramp. Az. debruised by a baston gobony Arg. and Gu. [D'or, ove j. lyoun d'Azur, ove j. bastoun gobuné d'Argent et de Gules.]	Sire Johan de Sutton', de Holdernes.	199a	3
135. Gu. a bend fusilly Or. [De Gules, j. bende engrelé d'Or.]	Sire Aucel le Mareschal.	199a	4
136. Arg., a fess fusilly betw. three crescents Sa. [D'argent, ove j. fesse engrelé et iij. cressaunz de Sable.]	Sire Wauter de Pateshull.	199a	5
137 Arg., crusilly Gu. and a lion ramp. of the second crowned Or. [D'argent, ove j. lyoun de Goules coroné d'Or, croiselé de Gules.]	Sire Stevene Barret.	199a	6
138. Vert, six lions ramp. Or. [De Vert, ove vj. lyouns d'Or.]	Sire Nichol de Langeford.	199a	7
139. Vair, a baston Gu. [Verrée, ove j. bastoun de Gules.]	Sire Guy de Mancestre.	199a	8
140. Az., a cross engrailed Or. [D'azur, ove j. croiz engrelé d'Or.]	Sire Nichol de Charniles.	199a	9
141. Arg., a fess betw. three crescents Gu. [D'argent, ove j. fesse et iij. cressauntz de Gules.]	Sire Thomas Wyther.	199a	10
142. Sa., crusilly and a bend Arg. [De Sable, ove j. bende d'Argent, croiselé d'Argent.]	Sire Thomas de Longebilers.	199a	11
143. Gu., an eagle displayed Arg. [De Gules, ove j. egle d'Argent.]	Sire Henri de Sodhulle.	199a	12
144. Paly of six Or and Gu., a bend Arg. [Palée d'Or et de Gules, ove j. bende d'Argent.]	Sire Nichol de Langeford.	199a	13
145. Or, on a bend Sa. three mullets Arg. [D'or, ove j. bende de Sable, et iij. molez d'Argent.]	Sire Nichol Boneville.	199a	14
146. Gu., semy of roundles Or, and a canton Erm. (*as correctly blazoned*). [Quartilée les armes la Souche et de Hermyn.]	Sire Roger la Souche.	199a	15

147. Arg., three six-foils Gu., and on a bordure Vair an orle of eagles displayed Or. [D'argent, ove iij. sistefoilles de Gules, ove la bordure de Veer eglettée d'Or.]	Sire Robert Darcy.	199ª	16
148. Arg., three bends Gu. [D'argent, ove iij. bendes de Gules.]	Sire Johan de Brakworth.	199ª	17
149. Arg., a saltire Az., and a label of three pendants Gu. [D'argent, ove j. sauter d'Azur, label de Gules.]	Sire Richard Beroun.	199ª	18
150. Erm., an inescutcheon charged with the arms of Mortimer. [D'ermyne, ove j. escuchun de Mortymer.]	Sire Thomas Blaunfroun.	199ª	19
151. Sa., a fess betw. three crescents Arg. [De Sable, ove j. fesse et iij. cressauntz d'Argent.]	Sire Johan fiz Simond.	199ª	20
152. Arg., three water-bougets Sa. [D'argent, ove iij. busseus de Sable.]	Sire George de Ros.	199ª	21
153. Gu., a lion ramp, within a bordure indented Arg. [De Gules, ove j. lyoun et la bordure endenté d'Argent.]	Sire William Rydel.	199ª	22
154. Arg., a cross patonce Gu., and in the dexter chief an inescutcheon charged with the arms of Aton (Or, a cross Sa). [D'argent, ove j. croiz patée de Gules, ove j. escuchun en cornere les armes de Atoñ.]	Sire Wauter Perschay.	199ª	23
155. Or, billetty Sa. [D'or, biletté de Sable.]	Sire Edmond Gaselyn.	199ª	24
156. Erm., a chief bendy Or. and Az. [D'ermyne, ove le chef bendé d'Or et d'Azur.]	Sire Rauf le fiz Richard.	199ª	25
157. Arg., crusilly potent and three fleurs-de-lis Sa. within a bordure indented of the second. [D'argent, ove iij. flurs, croiselez potente, de Sable, ove la bordure endenté de Sable.]	Sire Stevene Baret.	199ª	26
158. Gu., two bars betw. an orle of martlets Arg. [De Gules, ove ij. barres en bordure des merlos d'Argent.]	Sire Johan de Holand.	199ª	27
159. Per pale Gu. and Vert, a lion ramp. Arg. [Party de Gules et de Vert, ove j. lyoun d'Argent.]	Sire Thomas de Bengham.	199ª	28
160. Arg., a lion ramp. Gu., crowned Or, debruised by a bend Sa. bezantée. [D'argent, ove j. lyoun de Gules, coroné d'Or, j. bend de Sable besauntée d'Or.]	Sire Edmund de Curteneye.	199ª	29

(To be continued.)

THE STEWARD GENEALOGY AND CROMWELL'S "ROYAL DESCENT."

By WALTER RYE.

In this article I propose to examine critically the Steward genealogy, which was contributed by me to a previous number of the GENEALOGIST (New Series, vol. i. pp. 150-157). To do this it will, I think, simplify matters if I summarize here the whole pedigree as stated in the MS., in Noble's "Memoirs of the Protestant House of Cromwell," (ii. p. 192), in the Herald's 'Visitation,' and in Add. MS. 15,644.

1. "*Sir Alexander Steward, the Fierce,*" who killed the lion with a club, and in 5 Chas. VI. (1385) had an augmentation to his arms—displaying this singular feat—granted him by King Charles VI., of France, who witnessed the performance. Of this grant no less an authority than M. Michel has, as we have seen, given it as his opinion that it is spurious,[1] while of Alexander the Fierce, Mr. J. Bain (Arch. Journal, xxxv, p. 399) says, he is "an entirely fictitious person." However, he is credited with being the father of[2]

2. *Sir John Steward, Knight*, [A][3] said to have been attendant[4] to the prince afterwards James II. of Scotland, and to have been taken prisoner with him in 1405, the ship which was to have taken them to France having to put into England through stress of weather. Afterwards served Henry IV. of England, and was nick-named "Scot-Angle," and is said to have been knighted 10 Hen. IV. [1409], for distinguishing himself at a tournament at Smithfield,[5] and to have married Mary Talmash, or Tollemache, maid of honour to Queen Joan.[6]

There is little doubt that he is the same person as the Sir John Steward, who, with four men-at-arms and twelve foot-archers, accompanied the king to Agincourt in 1415, and distinguished himself at Harfleur and elsewhere. (Nicolas' *Agincourt.*)

[1] It is a singular fact that the three documents of 1462, 1469, and 1472, the genuineness of which I also doubt, are all in Norman-French.

[2] Noble (p. 193) makes him also have a son, William, slain at the battle of Varnoile [Verneuil, 1424], but this is not in the Chronicle, and is probably a mistake for the John Steward [D] who was undoubtedly killed here. See note 3 below.

[3] He must have had at least three "doubles"—all Sir John Stewards or Stywards:

(i.) His brother (?) *Sir John* [B] the Sheriff of London.

(ii.) *John Stward or Styward* [C] who was an esquire in 1414 when he petitioned Parliament for naturalization, stating he was born of *Welsh* parents; before 1419 had a grant from Wm Cliffort of an interest in Hickling (Close Roll, 7 H. V.)—in 1430 a C^r^ of the King; in 1434 was a Knight and Master of the Horse to Hen. VI. [Acts of Priv. Coun iv, p. 216], and in 1442 paid rent for the manor of E. Wrotham, in Norfolk; and

(iii.) *Sir John Steward* [D] who was "a noble man of Scotland who came to the aid of Charles" and was slain at Verneuil in 1424, when the French were defeated by the Duke of Bedford. Whether careful enquiry might not roll some two or three of these Johns into one, remains a question.

[4] Noble, blundering again, says the Prince's attendant was *Walter* Steward.

[5] This is corroborated by Engl. Chron. (Cam. Soc.) p. 35.

[6] Corroborated by the will of John Steward [E], speaking of his aunt Alice Talmache.

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He is said by the 'Chronicle' to have died in 1448 or 1458; but, if there is any truth in the rest of the story, this is clearly a mistake; for the writer goes on to say that his son, his father being dead, was taken charge of by the Duke of Bedford, and knighted in 1420, being then hardly of age. Probably this John [A] was killed at Agincourt.

He had issue—

(i.) Sir John Steward [E], of whom hereafter.

(ii.) Sir John Steward [B], said by the 'Chronicle' to have been sheriff of London, and mentioned in his brother's will, dated 1447. There certainly was a Sir John Steward, knight and sheriff of London in 1457 ('Maitland,' p. 1202; 'Fabyan,' p. 631), whom I take to be the same as the Sir John Steward, who by his will, dated 1448,[1] wishes to be buried in All Saints, Stayning, London. The will of Lady Alice (d. 1456) widow of John Stewarde, is proved in Reg. Stockton 26; and no doubt this John and Alice are identical with the Sir John Stiward and Alice his wife, who had a grant of the manor of Cresbroke, in Herts, in 1434 [Close Roll, 13 Hen. VI.], and who are buried together in St. Dionis Backchurch. But it must not be forgotten, however, that there were London Stewards much earlier—*e.g.*, John Steward [F], who was sheriff of London in 1343.

(iii.) Candora.

3. *Sir John Steward* [E]—"his father being dead" was taken charge of by the Duke of Bedford. Knighted the day before the coronation of Katherine, Queen of Henry V. [1420], being then hardly of age, on which occasion he acted as sewer. Said to have had, at her instance, a grant of rent from the Archbishop of Canterbury (fo. 12a). Was made captain of Rysbanke, a castle of Calais ['Chronicle of Calais,' p. xxvi] and appointed his deputy in 1430; married the daughter of Sir Thomas ["John" (*Noble*)] Kiriell.[2] In 1438 received wages from the constable of Bordeaux. In 1441, being then of the King's household, had Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, who was accused of necromancy, committed to his charge. In the same year, with his son Thomas, who was then a boy, taken prisoner at Ponthoise, and ransomed with 24,000 crowns. In 1442 he and his son Thomas had grant of annual rent, fo. 12. By will, dated 20 May, 1447 [Prerog. Court of Canterbury, Reg. 'Luffnam,' fo. 33], desires to be buried in Calais church;[3] bequeaths to his eldest son Thomas all his harness of war and his ship, the "Grace de Dieu," which his master, the Duke of Bedford, gave him, together with his lands, in the Marches of Calais. To Sir Thomas Criell [his father-in-law] he gives a diamond ring, which the Duchess of Gloucester gave him, "while she lived with me as my prisoner." To his aunt, Alice Talmashe, the gilt cup, which Queen Catherine gave him on the day of her coronation; and his lands in

[1] At which date the will of a Sir John Steward was proved in the Prerog. Court of Canterbury, Stafford, 22.

[2] Sir John Kyriel of Kent, Inq. p.m., 7 Hen. VI. [1428 and 1466]; Sir Thomas Kiriell, K.G., beheaded *circa* 1461.

[3] I cannot help thinking that most of the antecedents of this Sir John Steward, whose will is a genuine one, may be fictitious. On the French Roll, 28 Jan. 1421, there was a protection to Thos. Stouarde *of Calles*, yeoman in the retinue of John Denebande; and on the same year a similar protection to *John Styward* going to France in the retinue of Sir John Cornewaill.

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Norfolk and his mansion house at Soffham to his son Robert. He also refers to his "aunt," Alice Talmache, and his "brother" Richard Brooke.

He is said by the 'Chronicle' to have had issue—

(i.) Thomas Steward, his eldest son, as mentioned in the will, and under age in 1447.

(ii.) Robert Steward, to whom was left his father's "mansio" at Soffham.

(iii.) Magdalene, mentioned in will.

4. *Thomas Steward* [A] "was renowned and the most skilful in sea matters of all English or Frenchmen." Noble says he "settled at Swaffham market, in Norfolk;" but we shall see later on that there were Stywards at Swaffham as early as 1378.

He is said to have married twice—first, the daughter of Sir John Hamerton.

In 1459 he and his son Richard are said to have had a grant of an annuity from Beaulieu abbey.

In 1460 he is said to have had a release from Beaulieu abbey for a loan of monies, and to be described therein as "Thomas Steward, of Norfolk, son of Sir John Steward, Scotangle."

In 1462 he is called *Sir* Thomas Steward, of Norfolk, and is said to have entered into an alliance with Duncan Stewart, of Scotland, under a penalty of £10,000, the latter of the two high contracting parties being described as "cosine au dit Duncane par John Stward chivaler ayell au dit Thomas que dit Jehan in la court dengliterre fut surnosme Scotangle."

In 1464 he is said to have had a bond for £1,000—for submission of "Sir Roos of the Haukhead," Scotland—given him "for his services in the narrow seas."

In 1467 he is plain Thomas Stewart, of the Temple, London [Add. MSS. 15644, fo. 11] who has a son Richard, and a grandson Nicholas, all alive (?), and grants land in Palgrave, a place in which Thomas Steward was enfeoffed in 1425; but in 1469 he is called *Sir* Thomas Styward again, and is said to have contracted to convey five king's ships from Bristol [fo. 5]. This also is in Norman-French.

In 1470 he and his son Richard and John Fitz-Nicol, the parson of Swaffham,[1] are said to have given a bond for £200 (fo. 10). Their seals are said to have been: Thomas, "cum leone oppresso a baculo nodato locat. super fessam scacatam;" and Richard, "fessa scacata simplex sive in scuto quod fuit Regis Caroli augmentatio." (fo. 10.)

His widow is said (fo. 11) to have been *Alice*, who held (in dower?) a messuage called Kingeshall, in Outwell, and was living in 1486.

5. *Richard Steward*, stated above to be living in 1459 and 1470, and in 1477 when he is said to have paid the Prioress of Blackborough £10 for his grandfather's ransom. He is said to have married the daughter and heiress of *John Boreley*, and to have been father of

6. *Nicholas Steward*, of (Out) Well(s), esquire (Blomefield's Norf. viii. p. 384), but said at folio 11 to be of the Temple, London, who married Cecily, daughter and heiress of — Baskerville, esq., father of

(i.) *Robert*, "ancestor of the Stewards of Wells" [*Noble*].

[1] John Botwright was then rector. He was presented by the *Duke of Bedford* and died 1474.

(ii.) *Nicholas*, of Ely, had a lease of rectory of Ely in 1548 granted him by his brother Robert. Buried at Ely Cathedral; married Elizabeth Lucas, of Wells, and by her had—

(a) *William*, of Ely, tithe farmer, who, in 1574, had the wonderful glass window[1] made. Buried 1593, in Ely Cathedral. By his second wife, Katherine, daughter of Thomas Payne, of Castle Acre [buried at Swaffham, with 6 quarterings], he had (*i.a.*) Elizabeth, who by her second marriage with Robert Cromwell, was mother of

OLIVER CROMWELL.

(iii.) *Richard*, of Upwell, who married Elizabeth Comyn, of Upwell (Blomefield's Norf. viii. p. 222), and had issue—

(a) Geoffrey Steward, who was ancestor of the Guestwick family. He died 1544, and his tomb called him "Jefery Styward." His descendant Arthur, also buried at Guestwick, was called "Arthur Stewart."

(iv.) *Robert Styward*, alias *Wells* [no doubt from the place of his birth], last Prior and first Dean of Ely. Died 1557, and buried in Ely Cathedral. Said to have had a confirmation of arms and pedigree from Wriothesley, Garter in 1520.[2]

(v.) *Simeon*, of whom hereafter.

(vi.) *John*. (vii.) *Thomas*. (viii.) *Agnes*.

7. *Simeon Steward* married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Bestney, who had (*i.a.*)—

(i.) *Sir Marcus Steward*, buried 1603, in Ely Cathedral, with an inscription setting out all the whole story for many generations (Bentham's Ely. App. 48*b*), and a coat of twenty-three quarterings.

(ii.) *Augustine Steward*, of the Inner Temple. The vagabond who, I suspect, concocted the whole pedigree in 1567.

(iii.) *Nicholas Steward*, ancestor of the present baronets of Hartley Mauduit.

(iv.) *Robert Steward*, buried in Ely Cathedral, 1570, with nine quarterings.

(v.) *John Steward*, buried at Marham, 1603, with twenty-three quarterings (Blomefield's Norf. vii. 381).

So much for the interwoven fabric of fact and fancy shown in the "Genealogy" printed at pp. 150-157 (New Series, vol. i.)

Now let us see how the alternative pedigree of the Swaffham Stywards—formed from independent documents I have discovered, and from certain of those of Augustine Steward, which he does *not* work in with his lords and ladies—looks on paper.

1. *Alan Styward*, of Swaffham,[3] was rated at 4d. in the Poll Tax Roll for 2 or 4 Rich. II., 1378-80, (Lay Subsidy $\frac{149}{53}$, P. R. O.)

2. *Thomas Styward* [A] of Swaffham. In 1409 and 1417-9 he was

[1] See ante, vol. i. (New Series), p. 151, note.

[2] 'Archæological Journal,' xxxv, p. 400, where its genuineness is doubted.

[3] For the possible descent from the earlier Stywards of Watlington, *see* note 4, on p. 34.

collector of Subsidies for Norfolk (Subsidy Rolls, Norf.) In 1425 he was with William Yelverton feoffee by fine[1] of the manor of Woodhall in Palgrave,[2] two miles from Swaffham [fo. 82]. In the same year he was feoffee of a manor in E. Bradenham [Feet of Fines, Norfolk, 4 Hen. VI, No. 21], where, in 6 Hen. VI, he appears on the Subsidy Roll ($\frac{1\,5\,6}{1\,0\,3}$) as owning property in Swaffham, Hale, & N. Pickenham.

In 1432 he enfeoffed trustees of Talbot Hall manor in Swaffham by deed, his seal bearing . . . a lion rampant *over all a bend sinister* [Dashwoods, "Seals at Stow Bardolph," ii, plate 5].

He may have been the Thomas "Stywarp" whose name occurs in the List of Norfolk Gentry in 1433 [Norf. Ant. Misc., ii, p. 394], the list including those who paid over a certain amount to the subsidy of that year. He may also have been the Thomas Stiward [B] who was a creditor of the king in 1423 [Petitions to Parliament, iv, p. 210*a*]; and he may have been the Thomas Styward [C] of Swaffham, "dum vixit unus coronator' Dñi Regis in Com. Norf." [Norf. Ant. Misc., ii, p. 589], who had a daughter Katherine, who married John Spelman, by whom she had a son and heir; but as this son and heir was of age in 1479 this is unlikely, and the coroner was probably the father of this Thomas [A]. There was once a window in Swaffham church "representing him and his wife in close round gowns of blue and purple turned up with fur-coloured or." [Blom. Norf.] In 1427 he and his coparceners held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Knight's fee in Pagrave of the heirs of Tho. Battisford.

His testament and will are dated 1433 [Reg. 'Surflete,' fo. 127; L'Estrange transcripts, i, p. 417], and are as follows:—

> "Corpus meum ad sepeliendum in Cimiterio ecclesie Sanctorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum in predicta Swafham vel ubicunque Deo placuerit. Item lego summo altari ejusdem ecclesie—vj^{s} viij^{d}. Item lego cuilibet sacerdoti ad exequias meas existenti et pro me oranti—xij^{d}. . . . Item lego ad fabricam ecclesie predicte—xl^{s}. Item lego Margarie Styward nuper uxori avunculi mei—x^{s} et unam vaccam. . . . . .
> Item volo ut habeam unum capellanum ydoneum post obitum meum videlicet Johannem Heylot capellanum pro quatuor annos ad divina celebranda in ecclesia de Swafham predicta pro anima mea et pro animabus uxorum mearum patris mei et matris mei et principaliter pro hiis quibus maxime teneor et debitor sum. Item volo quod Cecilia uxor mea habeat totam carnariam meam, totam pistrinam, coquinam, totam aulam et boteriam cum omnibus pertinentiis in eisdem existentibus ad distribuendum ad libitum suum inter pueros nostros secundum voluntatem suam." He also leaves legacies to the churches of N. Pickenham and Sporle.

Whether by his wife Cecilia or by a former wife, he had issue—

1. Thomas, of whom hereafter
2. William
3. Richard (no doubt the debtor to the Church in 1457)

} All mentioned in his will of 1433.

3. *Thomas Styward* [D] married Agnes, and both of them, as well as

[1] This fine is not now on the file.

[2] It will be remembered that in 1467 Thomas Styward, of the Temple, is said to have granted to his son Richard rent in this place.

the Thomas and Cecilia just named, are mentioned in the 'Black Book of Swaffham,' one of the oldest and most curious parochial records we have, which also refers to the gift in 1461 by Thomas Styward *the elder* of a psalter to the church. He must therefore have been the father of

4. *Thomas Styward* [E], alive in 1461, and who, there can be little doubt, is the same person[1] as the Thomas Styward, of Swaffham Market, gentleman, whose will was proved at Norwich in 1511 [Reg. 'Johnson,' 28. L' E. trans. iii, p. 167]. He mentions his wife Agnes; his daughter Margaret, wife of Walter Payne;[2] his nephew, William Stiward; and his son-in-law, Averye Grigs.

As late as 1585 *Thomas Styward*, of Swaffham, was defendant in an Exchequer Suit [Exch. Dep. by Comm.].

It will be noticed that of these five very real and tangible people, no mention at all is made in the chronicler's pedigree; but the facts that there had been Stywards of Swaffham as early as 1378 and that there was a Thomas Steward in Swaffham in 1425 [a feoffee, and therefore of age], and bearing not the invariable fess checky of the Scotch Stewarts, but a lion rampant, abated by the mark of bastardy, sufficiently, I think, demolishes the theory that these Swaffham Stywards came from Sir John Steward [E], whose will, dated 1447, speaks of his mansion house at Soffham; unless, indeed, this Sir John Steward was really a low-born Swaffham man, and the forgery begins by making him out to be the son of Sir John Steward [A], the genuine fighter at Agincourt.

In any case, the chronicler's statement[3] that from this Sir John Steward [A] undoubtedly sprang all the gentry of his name in England is clearly incorrect, as will be seen below.[4]

A very curious side question now arises. When these Swaffham Stywards began to believe themselves Stewards or Stuarts of royal descent —by the way, they did not change the spelling till King Jamie came to

[1] It is not probable 3 and 4 were identical, as the former was alive in 1433 and the latter in 1511.

[2] The occurrence of this surname in both the fictitious and the real pedigree is suggestive.

[3] See *ante* p. 154 (New Series, vol. i).

[4] There were Stiwards and Stywards in Norfolk long before Sir John Stewart was said to have been captured with his royal master in 1405. When the 'Hundred Rolls' were compiled (some time after 1272), Hugh le Stiward was of Gallow Hundred, and the name "Stiward" occurs in Forehoe Hundred without any prefix, and, apparently, as a personal name. In later years, Brother Richard Stewart was a legatee, under the will of William Wykham, rector of Irstead, in 1376 [Reg. Heydon, fo. 139]. Another Richard Styward, in 1394, married Cecily Palmer, a bondswoman by blood, of Thurgarton manor [Court Rolls, 18 Ric. II.] *Joan, the relict of William Styward, of Watlington, is mentioned in a deed dated* 1392 [*Seals at Stow Bardolph, plate 11*], *and John Styward was also of Watlington in* 1417 [*Feet of Fines, Norfolk, 5 Hen. V.*]. Watlington is only a dozen miles or so from Swaffham, and these Stywards were very possibly the ancestors of those at Swaffham.

Another (perhaps the same) John Styward, in 1419 (7 Hen. V.), had a grant from William Clifford of an interest in the manor of Netherhall, in Hickling (Close Rolls).

Other later examples may be given *ad nauseam—e.g.*, William Styward, of Rockland [administration 1424], John Styward, of Beccles [will proved 1435], Richard Styward, of Spixworth [will proved 1443, mentions his son John], and Thomas Styward, a legatee in will of John Aleyn, of Hokewold, dated 1453.

But, as Styward simply meant *Steward* [*Prompt. Parv.* "Styward"=seneschallus] it is obvious that there must have been hundreds of persons of the name in Norfolk from whom the Swaffham family *could* have sprung.

England—they always affected to bear:—(1) the Stuart fess checky; (2) a lion ramp., debruised with a ragged-staff; and to quarter: (3) Burly; (4) Walkfare; (5) Baskerville, and so on.

I can trace no legitimate descent from the De Walkfares[1] of anyone named Steward, but bearing in mind that the arms of Walkfare were . . . *a lion rampant* . . . (Seal of Sir Richard Walkfare, 1364, in Seals at Stow Bardolph, ser. ii., plate 2), that Thomas Styward [A], in 1432, bore *a lion rampant with a bend sinister* [ib. ii. plate 5], and that *both* deeds relate to land in Fincham, it seems to me almost clear that, when these Swaffham Stywards[2] sought to hook themselves on to the Scottish Stuarts, they adopted the Scottish fess checky in the first quarter, and taking their rampant lion turned his bend the other way round, and invented the cock and bull story of the lion to account for its being there at all.[3]

I think there can be little doubt that the Thomas Styward, who is said to have "settled at Swaffham," and to have had a son Richard, must have been the same man[4] as the Thomas Styward of Swaffham, whose will is dated 1433, and who did have a son Richard. We know the latter was alive in 1457, and the Richard of the pedigree is said to have been living in 1459 and 1470. But the compiler, in seeking to identify this Thomas Styward, of Swaffham, with the Thomas, son of Sir John Steward, mentioned in the latter's will of 1447, has failed to reconcile the dates. For example, the knight's son was a boy in 1441 when prisoner at Ponthoise, and not of age when his father made his will in 1447, and therefore must have been born *after* 1426. But our Thomas Styward, as he was a trustee and therefore of age in 1425, must have been born *before* 1404, the year before the presumed ancestor landed in England.

Indeed, the 'Chronicle' and the collections in the Additional MSS. seem very uncertain who and what this Thomas Styward was. We are

[1] *See* Rich. Walkfare's Inq. p. m.—7 Ric. II., no. 81.

[2] A few words as to the Norwich Stewards may not be out of place. Geoffrey Styward, who was a grocer there in 1481, afterwards Alderman of Norwich, and who died 1504, is said to have been a son of the Richard Steward, of [Up] Well[s], already mentioned and said to come from the Swaffham family, by the daughter and co-heiress of John Borely [Notes to Norf. 'Visitation,' p. 20].

But I find earlier Norwich Stewards, viz., that one Thomas Styward, of St. Giles, Norwich, in 1471, married the fuller's wife of S. Walsham, whose husband had been killed in the siege of Caistor (Paston Letters, iii. p. 19), and on the Norwich 'Freeman's Roll' I find—

John Styward	Draper	1472
Geoffrey Styward	Grocer	1481
John & Edwd. Styward	Shoemakers	1481
Thos. Styward	Grocer	1492
Wm. Styward (app. to John S.)	Draper	1504
Rich. Styward (app. to Geoff. S.)		1507
Augustine Styward (app. to Geoff. S.)	Mercer	1515

Geoffrey married Cecilly, daughter of *Augustine* Boice, whence the Christian name of Augustine was brought into the family, and I cannot but think that the Augustine Steward of the Inner Temple—the compiler or concoctor, which you will, of the family history—must have been descended from him and not from Nicholas, as alleged. The whole pedigree is a mass of inconsistencies.

[3] It is singular that another coat attributed to the Norfolk Stewards by Burke is—Ar. a lion ramp. Gu. within a bordure engrailed Or.

[4] Both of them married twice.

told that he was a renowned mariner, but that he lived at Swaffham, an inland town. We are also told that in 1460 he is described in a deed as *son* of Sir John Steward Scotangle; whereas all the other evidence makes him out *grandson*.

In 1462 he is called a knight, and made out to be descendant, not son, of Scotangle, and is said to have entered into a bond of alliance with a Scottish cousin,[1] also descended from Scotangle, in the magnificent penalty of £10,000 to back one another up generally; though why a Norfolk merchant should go to Berwick to enter into such an extraordinary and unnecessary arrangement is not clear.

In 1467 he drops his title and reappears in a new character—plain Thomas Stiward of the Temple, London, who has a son Richard and a grandson Nicholas, all alive; all which facts are, providentially for the pedigree, preserved in the *copy* of a deed. A man who was a grandfather in 1467, but who was born *after* 1426, would be a real wonder in rapid procreation, and as everything stands and falls by this deed of 1467, even if we admit it is not a clumsy forgery, it is evident the Thomas of 1467 can *not* be the Thomas, son of Sir John whose will is dated 1447.

This, I think, settles the whole matter, but I may as well return to Thomas [A], who, in 1469, re-assumes his knighthood and contracts to convoy the king's ships from Bristol. For his services in 1464 in the Narrow Seas he had been, we have seen, adequately rewarded by an assignment of a bond of an imaginary Scottish knight.

What was in the mind of the concoctor was, no doubt, this: Sir John Steward, by his will of 1447, gives his son Thomas, his ship, the "Grace de Dieu"; and to his son Robert, his lands in Norfolk, and his mansion house at "Soffham."[2] His chain of argument would run thus: "I know I am "descended from a Thomas Steward, who came from Swaffham, and who "bore a lion with a bend sinister over it. I will assume Soffham=Swaff-"ham, and the two Thomases the same men. To connect them, I will put "in my private chartulary copies of documents referring to my ancestor "Thomas convoying ships, and doing good services in the Narrow Seas, "which will naturally connect him with the owner of the 'Grace de Dieu.' "I will make him enter into a bond alliance with an imaginary Scottish "cousin, which will prove a Scottish origin, and also make him show his "faith in Scotchmen by taking an assignment of a Scottish bond. I am "not clever enough to counterfeit English archaisms, so I will write three "of my documents in Norman-French, though giving them dates long after "the use of it had gone out. To account for my ancestor Thomas bearing "the disgracefully debruised lion instead of the Stuart fess checky, I will "concoct the adventure of the lion and the walking-stick, and I will "generally mix and muddle up my inventions with genuine wills and facts "about the two real Scottish fighting knights, *père et fils*, and their doings. "till I shall get careless readers to accept the whole for gospel."

Luckily, he proved a little too much, and has got mixed up in his

[1] I cannot trace Duncan Steward.

[2] I cannot find that our Norfolk Swaffham was ever called Soffham or that any Steward had a 'mansion' there. Swaffham Bullbeck in Cambridge *was* spelt Soffham. *See* will of John Segwyke, d. 1492 (Dogget fo. 21).

dates, as I think I have shown above, though it has been a hard job to wipe away so venerable a forgery.

I think, therefore, that I have succeeded in showing that Oliver Cromwell's "Royal Descent" which passed muster with Carlyle and other historians, who have made it a peg on which to hang reflections more or less ridiculous, is a fabrication; and that he really sprang, *ex parte materná*, from a Norfolk family, probably of illegitimate descent, and certainly of no credit or renown, which had been settled at Swaffham long before the alleged[1] Scottish ancestor is supposed to have landed in England with his Royal master and kinsman.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF HOOPER, OF NEW SARUM AND BOVERIDGE.

Baptisms.

Joan, daughter of Thomas, Aug. 11, 1573
John, son of Thomas, Novr. 9, 1575
Alis, d. of Thomas, Nov. 24, 1577
Margaret, d of John, Decr. 12, 1579
Cymon, s. of Thomas, Jan. 14, 1580
[*Same entry in October.*]
Katherine, d. of Thomas, Oct. 3, 1581
Edward, s. of Thomas, Feb. 13, 1588
Thomas, s. of Thomas, Mar. 18, 1585
Elizabeth, d. of Thomas, May 11, 1589
Richard, s. of Edward, Sep. 11, 1612
Robert, s. of Mr. Thomas, Jan. 25, 1615
Thomas, s. of Thomas & Martha, June 26, 1618
Jane, s. of Thomas & Jane, June 1, 1630
Joseph, s. of Joseph & Martha, Jan. 25, 1677
Mary, d. of Richard & Martha, Dec. 30, 1683
Elizth d. of Timothy & Christian, Mar. 2, 1684
Christian, d. of Charles & Elizth, — 1695

Burials.[2]

... Hooper, gent., May 1, 1572
... Hooper, widdower, Decr. 2, 1572
Henry, July 21, 1606
Thomas, gent., Sept 3, 1590
John, May 17, 1597
Richard, Oct. 15, 1613
Robert, July 1, 1615
Drusilla, Jan. 8, 1623
Martha, Dec. 29, 1625
Lady Snell, wife to Mr. Charles, June 11, 1628
Mrs. Mary, Jan. 6, 1631
Mr. Thomas, May 17, 1640
Dennis, Sep. 8, 1658
Mr. James, Jan. 24, 1682
Thomas, May 16, 1690
Thomas, s. of Dorothy, widow, Jan. 9, 1691

Marriages.

Julyan=Rachel Hart, Nov. 17, 1575
William=Elizth Palmer, May 10, 1576
Joan=Chaffin, June 17, 1588
Mr. Thomas=Maria Banes, Dec. 11, 1611
Tristram=Elizth Willis, Feb. 15, 1615
Richard=Maria Heele, Dec. 31, 1617
George=Joan Barnes, Jan. 13, 1618
Joan=Robert Chiffney, Feb. 6, 1623
Joan=John Coutayne, Jan. 2, 1625
Mr. Thomas=the Lady Ann Snell, Jan. 27, 1629
Mr. Edward, of Southampton=Mrs. Ann St. Barbe, 1656
Elizabeth=William Wilson, Feb. 21, 1657

R. P. H.

[1] Will any Scottish antiquary inform us whether a Sir John [or Walter, see note 4, on p. 34] Stewart really did accompany James II. of Scotland on his unlucky voyage in 1405, and whether anything is known of his subsequent history from the Scottish side of history?

[2] The first burial in the list is in the Cathedral, of John Hooper—M.P. for New Sarum in 1554—of New Sarum and Boveridge, who died at his residence in the Cathedral Close.

"WALTER FITZ GILBERT," ANCESTOR OF THE DUKES OF HAMILTON.

A SUGGESTION AS TO HIS ORIGIN.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A., *Scot.*

It is now nearly 600 years since the first appearance of this fortunate soldier in Scottish history; and, after all the researches that have been made as to his country and parentage, nothing more can be affirmed with certainty than that he was one of those Scotsmen who did homage to Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed, on 28th August, 1296—his name being recorded on the *Ragman Roll* as "Wauter fiz Gilbert de Hameldon," he being apparently an inhabitant of the county of Lanark, in which his descendants were destined to become magnates of the first rank—and that his father was a person named Gilbert de Hameldon. This territorial addition was evidently thought little of, and little used by Walter. For in all the records examined by me, he is, with the above exception, invariably called Walter, son of Gilbert—nothing more. Barbour, also, in *The Bruce*, calls him "Schyr Walter Gilbertson." From these very slender premisses, or more probably ignoring them altogether, complaisant genealogists have invented the legendary story of the younger son or brother of an Earl of Leicester, who, after committing a murder, fled to Scotland, disguising himself on the way as a woodcutter to escape his pursuers—the story being commemorated in the Hamilton motto and crest, the well-known oak tree and frame saw. This legend, though it has been over and over again shewn to be quite impossible, consistent with the known facts, slight as these are, is constantly repeated, and reprinted in Peerage books of quite recent date.

In these days, however, a historic family like the Hamiltons, whose lives are interwoven in a remarkable manner with all the prominent events of Scottish annals since the days of Robert Bruce, needs no adventitious lustre from imaginary ancestors, and no apology is requisite for a few additional particulars regarding their ancestor Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert, derived from the undoubted source of the Public Records. Having gone through the whole of these connected with Scotland during the reigns of Edward I. and his son, I may perhaps speak with some confidence, having examined all the available *public* sources of information.

Nothing whatever has been found among these respecting Walter, from A.D. 1296 till the third or fourth year of Edward II.,

(1310-11), when several writs are issued from the King to Walter, who appears to have then been in command of Bothwell Castle in Clydesdale, as constable under Aymar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, owner of that barony under a grant by Edward I. A more distinct account of him is given in a MS. in the British Museum[1], as follows. On 7th July, 1312, he was still in command at Bothwell, the expense of his garrison, with their and his own pay, being set down at the sum of £640 10s. for a year previous. He had twenty-nine esquires or men-at-arms, and thirty archers, the former receiving 12*d.* and the latter 2*d. per diem.* His own pay was 12*d. per diem,* from which we may conclude he was not then a knight, the pay of which rank in the same roll is 2s., and that of a banneret 4s. *per diem.* One might conjecture from this that he was probably a very young man at the date of the *Ragman Roll.* Second in the roll of his men at arms is a "Leo Fitz Gilbert," who may have been a brother or near relation. Nearly half the garrison bear Scottish names.

I am not aware that any other notice of him exists except in the *Register of the Great Seal* of Scotland, where there is a grant to him by Robert Bruce of the barony of Machan in Clydesdale, which had belonged to John Comyn. It is undated, but probably soon after 1314.

Robertson's *Index of Lost Charters* contains the titles of other grants to him by Robert Bruce of the forfeited possessions of some other hostile family in Linlithgowshire. These were the rewards doubtless of his timely desertion of the English king after the battle of Bannockburn, thus described in Barbour :—

"The erle of Herfurd fra the mellé
Departyt, with a gret megné ;
And straucht to Bothwell tok the vai,
* allegiance — That then in the Ingliss men's fay *
Was, and haldyn as (a) place of wer.
Schyr Waltre Gilbertson was ther
Capitane, and it had in ward.
The erle of Herfurd thiddyr ward
Held, and wes tane in our the wall,
And fyfty of his men with all ;
† separately — And set in howssis sindryly ; †
Swa that thai had thar na mercy.
‖ rest — The lave ‖ went towart Ingland."

So far Barbour. Another great poet may continue the story—

"Immured in Bothwell's towers, at times the brave,
(So beautiful is Clyde) forgot to mourn
The liberty they lost at Bannockburn."[2]

The rest is also historical. Walter and his garrison gave up the fugitives to the victorious Scots, and Hereford with others of note were afterwards exchanged for the wife and daughter of

[1] Cotton MSS., Vespasian, C, xvi.

[2] Wordsworth's Sonnets.—The poet seems to have been deeply impressed with this fair scene, the grand ruin towering over the wooded banks of the Clyde.

Robert Bruce. Little more is known of Walter's subsequent career except the charters already referred to granted to him by Bruce, or when he died.[1] The last notice of him is in 1333, when he is enrolled among the knights who fought in the second division of the Scottish army at the disastrous battle of Halidon.

It has been suggested by an antiquary of the first rank[2] that the Hameldons, like other Scottish families, came from the North of England, as several of the surname appear as landowners on the Border in the 13th century. The Leicester descent he considered to be mythical, and he attached no importance to their armorial bearings being similar, as other English families used the same. On this armorial question some evidence has been found since Mr. Riddell's time of rather an interesting nature. A Robert and Roger de Hameldun, knights, are on the Great Assize of Northumberland to try a disputed right between Hugh Balliol and Robert Bertram to land in that county (*Rot. Cur. Regis*, 9 John, No. 41.) These are the same, in all probability, who appear in the Chartulary of Melros as owning land in Roxburghshire.

This Northumbrian origin suggests an idea that has often crossed my mind. Is it not here that we have the reason why the Hamiltons carried cinquefoils? A single cinquefoil was the well-known bearing of the Umfravilles of Redesdale and Prudhoe, and was adopted by several families of that county, probably in vassalage, the charges being increased to three. Among these was the family of Burghdon, or Borondoun, undoubtedly Northumbrian, some of whose members appear in the Scottish wars of Edward I. and II. One of them, a Walter de Burghdon, of Roxburghshire, is on the *Ragman Roll* in 1296; his seal, a shield charged with a single cinquefoil, being still in the Record Office. Either he, or another knight of the same name, was shortly afterwards sheriff of Perth, and in 1302 sheriff of Lanark and warden of the castle of Carstairs. In this capacity his signet is attached to his indenture also in the Public Record Office, and is charged with three cinquefoils pierced, 2 and 1, the same as the Hamilton shield. This seemed to me a singular coincidence, and I have drawn attention to it in a late work.[3] It is also I think proved, that a "Chapter House" seal bearing the same charge, attributed to Walter Fitz Gilbert, cannot be his, as his name is not upon the original homage to which it was attached, but is that of a Walter Duraunt. It has sometimes occurred to me to suggest the question—Were Walter Fitz Gilbert and Walter de Burghdon not the same, or in some way related? The former, after appearing on the *Ragman Roll*, disappears from view till 1311; the latter steps on the scene, in Lanarkshire, and is a figure of more

[1] He was twice married, his first wife being Helena (surname unknown); his second, Mariota de Gordon—for whose and his own souls he gave certain vestments. *Reg. Glasg.* vol. i.

[2] Riddell, *Stewartiana.*

[3] "Calendar of Documents relative to Scotland, 1272-1307," vol. ii.

or less prominence till at least the close of King Edward's reign.[1] The earliest undoubted instance of the three cinquefoils being used by the Hamiltons in Lanarkshire is in 1361, when, "David son of Walter called Hamilton," founded a chaplainry in the cathedral church of Glasgow.[2] He was the eldest son of Walter Fitz Gilbert. Sir David's son, Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, bore them, with a boar's head and neck as crest. The oak tree and saw first appear as the crest of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Duke of Chatelherault in 1549,[3] about which time the motto 'Threucht' (through) also first appears. Thus the evidence of the present crest and motto only extends back for little more than three centuries, no very remote antiquity, nor of much value in establishing a story at least three centuries earlier.

The Knight of Cadzow is now represented in various lines by three titled houses. The Duke of Abercorn is the heir male and head of the House of Hamilton. The Duke of Hamilton is the male representative of the Douglases, Earls of Angus, and though he holds the Hamilton dignities and lands, is a Hamilton only by the distaff side. The Earl of Derby is the heir of line of the historic house of Hamilton, once next in succession to the Scottish crown.

ROBERTS AND HORDE FAMILIES.

Communicated by EDGAR POWELL.

The subjoined entries relating to the families of Roberts of Willesden, co. Middlesex, and of Horde of Ewell, co. Surrey, were found in an old MS., written, apparently, early in the fifteenth century, entitled "Speculum Vitæ Christi." This MS. is in English, and is preserved in the library of T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P., of Allestree Hall, Derby. The leaves at the end of this book had been used as a genealogical register for a period of some sixty years by the families above mentioned. The entries are written in a contemporary hand, and it may be well to point out that they, in some respects, differ from the pedigree given by Mr. Grigson in the GENEALOGIST, vol. v, pp. 300—307. On a later page of the same MS. appear the words: "Robert Knyvett owneth this booke."

Dorothea Robert$ filia Thome Robert$ de Willesdon in com' Midd', armigeri, nata fuit die Veneris, viz., xi die Augusti anno d'ni 1508

Anna Robert$ filia dicti Thome nata fuit die Jovis . . . die Septembris anno d'ni 1509

Alicia Robert$ filia ejusdem Thome nata fuit . . . die Marcii anno d'ni 1511

Mater predictarum fuit Anna filia Humfridi Adam, generosi.

Michael Robert$ filius dicti Thome natus fuit in die sancti mich'is arch'i anno d'ni 1519

Ed'us filius dicti Thome natus fuit in die sancti ed'i anno d'ni 1520

Joh'es filius dicti Thome natus fuit xxii die Decembris a'o d'ni 1531

Mater predictorum filiorum fuit Katerina, filia Rogeri Sadler, generosi, que obiit , . . die . . . anno d'ni 15 . .

[1] A Sir Gilbert de Burghdon, it may be remarked, was a prominent man in the reign of Edward II.

[2] *Reg. Glasg.*, vol. i.

[3] Seton's *Heraldry*.

Et predictus Thomas obiit primo die Januarii a° d'ni 1542; quarum animarum miseriatur omnipotens deus.

Then follow in another handwriting:

Thomas Horde, generosus, filius Alani Horde de Ewell in com. Surrey, armigeri, natus fuit die mercurii in festo Omnium Sanctorum, viz., primo die Novembris anno d'ni 1531

Edmundus Horde filius dicti Alani natus fuit die Jovis in festo Epiphanie, viz., sexto die Januarii anno d'ni 1534

Alanus Horde filius ejusdem Alani natus fuit die Martis, viz., decimo quinto die februarii anno d'ni 1535.

Maria filia dicti Alani Horde, armigeri, nata fuit die Martis, viz., .°. die Septembris anno d'ni 1543.

Dorothea filia dicti Alani nata fuit die Veneris in festo sancti Stephani, viz., vicesimo sexto die decembris anno D'ni 1544.

Ursula filia ejusdem Alani nata fuit die lune, viz., vicesimo quarto die Octobris anno d'ni 1547.

Mater omnium predictorum fuit Dorothea Roberts filia Thomæ Roberts de Willesdon in Com. Midd., armigeri, et predictus Alanus Horde, armiger, obiit decimo sexto die Augusti anno d'ni 1553.

Dorothea Horde filia Edmundi Horde de Ewell in Com. Surrey, generosi, nata fuit die dominica, viz., decimo die Septembris anno d'ni 1559.

Arthurus filius ejusdem Edmundi natus fuit die Veneris, viz., decimo septimo die Januarii anno d'ni 1560

[*Another change in the handwriting occurs after this.*]

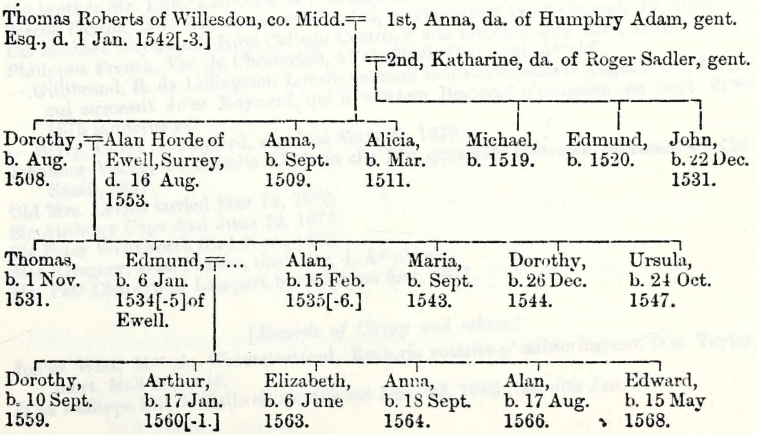
Elizabeth filia predicti Edmundi nata fuit die dominica sancte Trinitatis, viz., sexto die Junii anno d'ni 1563.

Anna filia ejusdem Edmundi nata fuit die lune, viz., xviii die Septembris anno d'ni 1564.

Alanus filius predicti Edmundi natus fuit die Sabbati, viz., decimo septimo die Augusti anno d'ni 1566.

Edwardus filius predicti Edmundi natus fuit die Sabbati, viz., xv^to^ die Maii anno d'ni 1568.

PEDIGREE COMPILED FROM THE PRECEDING ENTRIES.



CHURCH NOTES FROM FINMERE, CO. OXON.

Communicated by the Rev. CHARLES J. ROBINSON, M.A.

STRAY NOTES IN THE PARISH REGISTER OF FINMERE, CO. OXON, MADE BY THE REV. RICHARD HORN, RECTOR, 1633-1677.

Gulielmus Walker, Cotsfordensis, centum annos natus, obiit.
Georgius Midleton, fil. Geo. et Eliz., natus Feb. 23, bapt. Mar. 9, 1637.
Lucia Midleton, filia p'd'e bapt. Apr. 22, 1656.
Mrs. An Frewen married to Lieut. Palmer, May 19, —56.
Carolus Horn, filius Rectoris, natus Aug. 11 ; baptis. Sep. 16, 1651.
Elizabetha Cooke, uxor Gul. Cooke, Incola Tingewick, olim in familia Wadupensiu', ubi nata, educata, et hic loci nuper sepulta—viz., Octob. 5to, 1663 ; pro sepultura conjux solvit Rectori 12d, et clerico 6d.
Ri. Rylands & Joanna Wells } juncti m'ri'o apud Biddlesdon, Sep. 5, 1664 ; quo die Petrus Paxton, puellus Bartonensis, mortem obiit, mœrentibus suis omnibus.
Margarett Longvill, Edvardi Longvill, Mil., Relicta, morte obiit repentina Buckinghamiæ, sepulta Wolvertonii triduo, post Assumptione' B. Virg. Ma., 1665.
Anthonius Frankish, Generosus et cœlebs, Londinu' pecuniæ causâ p'fectus (su' 1850*li.*), ibid' vitam terminavit 8o Id. Martii ; Stratfordii sepult., 167½.
Th. S. et. Ms F. nupt. Feb. 21, 81 [Thomas Smith and Maria Francis.—*Par Reg.*]
Nathaniel Stacy & Anna Horn } matrimonio juncti apud Burnham, Essexie, Feb. 17, 1663. Ide' Nathan mortuus est Feb. 10, 1669, relictis 2bus natis, quoru', natu minor, femella exiit e vita Mart. 23, 1669, in lucem edita Feb. 5to, 1668 ; Samuel, maior natu, ortum habuit Decemb. 6to, 1664, vita fruitur cum matre Julii 19o 1670. *ἐν τῷ νῦν.*
Tho. Apletree, Homeromastix, nostri Fundi Calamitas, expiravit Dedingtoni 1o Aprilis, Ao D'ni, 1650.
OLIVERUS CROMWELL, Ts &c., Gigantum istorum omniu', qui adversus Serenissimum Regem n'rum Car. 2dum [*sic*] Martyrem conjurarunt, longe maximus, diem obiit Sept. 30, Ao D'ni 1658.
Elizabetha Paxton, filia Petri, Bartonensis, et Eliz. uxor, baptis. Jan. 24, 1649 al's 1650.
Maria, filia p'd' Petri et Eliz., bapt. July 31, 1651.
My brother Mr. Edw. Kenwrick of Paddington died Dec. 23, 1639.
Petrus Paxton, Bartonensis, annos 77 natus, mortalitatem exuit Decemb. 12, 1673.
Dr. Michael Woodward, Novi Collegii Custos, è vita migravit Jun' 15to, 1675.
Philippus French, Vic. de Chesterton, a'i'a' efflavit Cal. Junii Ao p'd'.
... Gillibrand, R. de Lillingston Lovell, animam moriens exhalavit Augusti 10o, 1675 ; cui successit Jo'es Maynard, qui in eandem Rectoria' n'ra ipsius opa Sept. 27mo 1675 inductus est.
... Berry, Curat of Twyford, sepultus 8bris 22, 1675.
Johannes Verney et Grisella Chatwin al's Bly, quondam nostrates, decessere 4to Cal. Sextil, 1667.
Old Mrs. Levins buried 8ber 13, 1673.
Sir Anthony Cope died June 12, 1675.
Sir Peter Wentworth died Nov., 1675.
Mrs. Gregory, *alias* Paxton, died Dec. 4, Ao p'd'c'o.
Mr. Petr Chaplyn of Lampart buried June first, 1677.

[*Records of Clergy and others.*]

Joh'es Wiat, Mar de Waterstratford, Rectoria vacante p' subterfugium D'ni Taylor, mort. Maii 26, 1648.
D'na Philippa Sill de Fullwell mortua est Nov. 28, 1653 ; sepulta Jan. 7.

Rd Horn, f. R'ct'is Feb. 18, 1655 ; Jo. Paxton, Bartonensis, Mar. 6.
Jo. Sutton, Maii 29, 1655 ; s. at Warden Bedfords.
Joh'es Redrish successit p'd' Wiat in Water Stratford et mortuus est.
Anna, relicta, nupsit Gul. Jones q' potitus Rectoria' illa' usq. ad mortem, Jun. 21, 1660.
Joh'es Price Gul. pr'd' successit, qui quidem Jo'es vicaria' de Westbury potitus est vacante p' p'motionem Jo'is Nattocks ult' incumbent' et inductus Octo. 7, 1667.
Joh'es Natocks, nup' Rector de Whitfield, mortuus et sepultus 3° Idus Dec., Ao D'ni 1675. Idem, dum vixit, erat Curatus de Biddlesden.
Gulielmus Stilton, vicarius de Buckingham, sepultus est Oct. 14, 1662.
Jonathan Wood, Rector de Preston, sepultus est Oct. 24, 1662. [Sequestred, May 20, 1656 ; abiit cum pannis, Jun. 12.]
Zacharias Brean, R. eccl'iæ Crotonensis, obiit die Pentecostes, Jun. 7, 1663.
Thomas Ingfield, R. eccl'ie Tursonensis, mortuus et sep. Jan. 9,a'o p'd'.
Sam. Friars, R. eccl'iæ Horwood Magnæ, Aprill 7, 1665.
Edward Vniant, Vicariu' Padburiensis, mort' et sepultus Aug. 31, 1665.
··· Gregory, Rector de Lecamsteed, Apr. 6, 1666, revixit ; mortuus aute' et sepultus Julii 11, 1669 ; p'decessit ib'm Lovell, Hart, Newell, Langton, Bate, Spiser, 1628. ἐμοῦ ζωντος, &c.
Timotheus Hart, Rector de Mixbury, expiravit ; sepultus pridie Festi Sti Bartholomœi Ao D'ni 1666, cui successit Tho. Russe Feb. 2, secessit ab Academia Anno 1657.
Ric'us Baldwin, R. de Whitfield, socer p'd' Timothei expiravit 5° die Jan. et sepultus est 8vo, Ao D'ni p'd'. Huic Jo'es Nattocks successit.
··· Twine, R. de Soulderne, diem obiit Feb. 2, 1666.
Jo'es Kerswell. R. de Godinton, Oxon, diem clausit extre'um Apr. 22, 1668.
Jo'es Beesley, Rector de Tingewick, morte obiit repentina, Hilaris cœnavit et idem Inventus mane est mortuus, postrid. Diei Ciner', Feb. 18 ; sep. 21, 1668.
··· Austine, Vicarius de Stowe, maturius et dieru' satur decessit e vita, Decemb. 10, 1669.
Thomas Edmunds, Rector de Tingewick, Decemb. 15, tabe confectus Oxoniæ vitam terminavit 1669.
Joh'es Garner, Rector de Bucknell, expiravit minime integer membris, Maij 7, Ao Di 1670.
Matthias Bate, Rector de Maids Morton, casu de equo concussus interivit, Aug. 28°, Ao p'd'.
Dr. Thos. Philpot, R. de Akly et Turwesto', 8genarius (eo plus forsan), expiravit et sepul. Apr. 21, Akely, 1671.
Tho. Risly, Armiger, obiit et sepultus honorifice postridie Parasceves, hoc est die Sabbati Judæorum (pridie Resurrectionis) unde thema suu' funebre sumpsit Conc. Da. Whitbœus : "Sit requies eius gloriosa" (Isa. ii. v. 15), Apr. 22, 1671.
Robertus Sharrock, Rector de Adstock, e vita decessit Aug. 26 ; 29 sep., 1671.
··· Wartyne, hydropicus, e vitis migravit Buckinghamie, Ap., 1672, Vicar' ib'm.
Henricus Hoy, Rector de Shalson, Paralyticus, diem obiit Nov. 26 ; sep. 28, 1672.
Job Purefoy successit in Rect. p'd', inductus Maii tertio, 1673, per me R. H., R. de Finmer.
Daniel Whitbye, Præstoniensis Rector, Dysintericus, mortuus et sepultus Junii 26, 1674 ; cui successit ··· Banks.
Jo'es Price, Stratfordiensis Rector, efflavit sp'itum August 17, 1674 ; sepultus nocte 4ta post.
Mattheus Bee, Rectr de Wendlebury, dum a solemnibus Epulis Bycestribus solus rediit nocte intempta ab equo casu vitam suam in campis terminavit, Nove'b' 16, 1674.
Richardus Mason inductus in Eccl'ia de Water Stratford Jan. 23, 1674.
Dr. Hen. Beesly, R. Swarfordiensis, e. Maii ult., 1675.
Nicolaus Ryall de Fortho, Cal. April, 1675. Mauntell inductus Jun. 23, 1675.
Jo'es Sutton de Tingwick, Gen., paup. mun. sepultus Julii 12, 1662.
Jo'es Horn, Newntonensis, Consanguineus nr, mortuus est Mar. 18, 1668.
Henrietta, Ducissa Orleancie (Madam of France), subito, non sine veneni porrecti suspicione, fatalem complevit diem, Jun. ··· 1670.

[Richard Horn, Rector de Finm', sepultus Sep. 30, 1677. Ætatis suæ 82 ; in Festum Trin.]

(*To be continued.*)

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF GOATHURST, SOMERSET.

Communicated by the Rev. FREDERICK BROWN.

The Registers begin in 1539.

MARRIAGES.

1545. Nov. 10, John Halswell to Avys Wodland, widow, of the Parish of Bridgewater.
1558. July 31. William Bysse and Agnes Wynter.
1564. July 16. Mr. John Newton and Katherine Powlett. Richd. Martyn, Rector.
1567. Oct. 9. Laurence Chaplin and Margery Halswell.
1568. May 2. William Crustes (?) and Peternell Paulett.
—— Oct. 25. Mr. Hugh Halswell and Mrs. Susan Brooke.
1570. May 8. Edward Powlett, Gent., and Alice Allean, Widow.
1572. June 30. Richard Halsewell and Katherine Vicars.
1581. April 8. Mr. Thomas Jenkins and Mrs. Alice Paulett.
1588. Oct. 30. George Blanchflower and Agnes Small.
1592. Jan. 10. Lanslett Saint Albon, Gent., of Alfoxton, in the Parish of Strinkesten, and Elizabeth Halswell.
1594. Jany. 4. John Portman, Esq., and Ann Gifford, Gentlewoman.
1603. May 23. Henry Hawley, Esq., and the Worshipful Elizabeth Powlett.
1609. June 29. Two Servants of the Right Worshipful Sir Nicholas Halswell.
1611. Sept. 6. Two Servants of the Worshipful Mrs. Bridget Giffard.
1612. Aug. 3. William Woodhouse of North Petherton and Jane Galhampton, Gentlewoman.
1614. Feb. 21. John Bragge, Rector of the Church, and Katherine Powlett, daughter of George Powlett, Esq.
1616. May 27. Christopher Blackall, Esq., and Susan, daughter of the Right Worshipful Sir Nicholas Halswell.
1617. July 8. Hercules Powlet, Esq., and Bridget, his wife, were married (*sic*).
1627. Dec. 25. Mr. George Powlett, Esq., and Mary Trobridge, widow.
1637. Dec. 21. Mr. Thomas Blanchflower, Clerk, Master of Arts, and Tamosin, daughter of Mr. James Prowse of Wellington, Gent.
1639. Dec. 31. William Bragg, Gent., and Ann Powlet, one of the daughters of Edward Poulett, Esq.
1646. May 25. Mr. John Payne and Mrs. Jane Powlett, one of the d^{s} and heyres of Edwd. Powlett, Esq.
1647. Aug. 1. Mr. Raymond and Mrs. Mary Prowse.
—— Oct. 25. Mr. John Allen and Ann Webber.
1654. Apl. 5. Mr. John Payne and Mrs. Milliscent Bayley. Married before Thomas Gorges, Esq.
1656. June 1. Two Servants of John Tynt, Gent.
1695. March 4. Hoppam (Hopten) Windham of Witham Fryary, Esq., and Madam Jane Tynte of Halswell, widow.
1702. Apl. 16. Mr. George Hellier, Minister of Bromfield, and Mrs. Ann Chamberlaine.
—— Apl. 30. Mr. Charles Joanes, Minister of Nettlecombe, and Mrs. Martha Smenton, of Ham.
1723. Nov. 4. Mr. Joel Gardner of Bridgwater and Mrs. Ann *Bush* (?)
1753. J. Minifie, Rector.
1762. June 6. Mr. George Davis, Gent., and Elizabeth Mitchell, Spinster. By Licence.
1769. May 23. Mr. John Poole of Staplegrove, and Miss Charlotte Minifie of this Parish. By Licence.
1786. Nov. 19. Thomas Mullens, Gent., and Ann Danger. By Licence.
1791. Oct. 2. John Jeane and Mary Gillett of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.
1795. June 9. Thomas Coney of Batcombe and Elizabeth Jeane. By Licence.
1825. Dec. 31. Thomas Hookham Silvester of Huntspill and Lucy Parsons. By Licence.
1830. Sept. 8. William Nickolls of Enmore, Esq., and Maria Mullins. Licence.
1833. Sept. 14. Thomas Arthur Kemmis, Esq., and Henrietta Anne Kemeys Tynte. By Licence.
1835. Sept. 10. John Farthing of St. Maries, Peterborough, Gent., and Caroline Jane Blackmore.

BAPTISMS.

1539. July 24. Joane Halswell, d^r of Mr. Nicholas Halswell and Mrs. Margery, his wife.
1540. Sept. 23. Mary Powlett, daughter of William Powlett and Elizabeth, his wife.
—— Nov. 16. Margery Halswell, daughter of Richard Halswell and Elizabeth his wife.
1541. May 15. Alys Halswell, d^r of Mr. Nicholas Halswell and Margery, his wife.
1542. Sept. 21. Margery Powlett, daughter of Mr. William Powlett and Elizabeth.
1543. Ap. 21. Hugh Halswell, son of Nicholas Halswell, Esq., and Margery Halswell.
1548. Sept. 17. Peternell Powlett, daughter of Mr. William Powlett and Mrs. Elizabeth Powlett.
1559. Feb. 4. Joan Payne, d^r of John and Helyn Payne.
1566. Nov. 30. Nicholas Halswell, son of Robert Halswell, Esqr., and Susan, his wife.
1568. June 4. Margery Halswell, d^r of Robert Halswell, Esq., and Mrs. Susan Halswell.
1569. Feb. 6. Elizabeth Powlettt, d^r of Thomas and Ann Powlett.
1570. Sept. 12. Elizabeth Halswell, daughter of Robert Halswell, Esq., and Susan Halswell.
1570. Feb. 4. Hugh Halswell, son of Richard Halswell of Petherton and Cecill, his wife.
1571. Sept. 30. Elizabeth, d^r of Edward Powlett, Esq., and Alice, his wife.
1572. Jany. 5. Cecil Powlett, daughter of Mr. Edward Powlett and Alice, his wife.
1573. Aug. 9. Margery, d^r of Mr. Hugh Halswell and Susan Halswell.
—— Oct. 27. Sara Halswell, daughter of Richard Halswell and Cecil, his wife.
1574. Nov. 17. Thomas Halswell and Mallet Halswell, sons of Richard and Cecil Halswell.
1575. Oct. 22. Thomas Halswell, son of Hugh Halswell, Gent., and Susan, his wife.
1589. Aug. 1. Edward Powlett, son of George Powlett, Esq., and Elizabeth Powlett.
1591. July 22. John Halswell, son of Nicholas and Bridget Halswell.
1592. March 3. Nicholas Halswell, son of Nicholas and Bridget Halswell.
1593. Oct. 7. Hugh Powlett, son of George and Elizabeth Powlett.
1594. Sept. 1. Roger, son of Roger Wade, Parson, and Alice Wade.
—— March 3. John St. Albyn, son of Launcelot St. Albyn, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife.
1596. June 12. Katherine daughter of George Powlett, Esq., and Elizabeth Powlett.
1597. Oct. 11. Hugh Halswell, son of Nicholas Halswell and Bridget Halswell.
—— Oct. 16 Alexander, son of Launcelot St. Albon, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife.
1598. Dec. 10. Susan, daughter of Nicholas Halswell, Esq., and Bridget, his wife.
1602. May 9. Bridget, daughter of Nicholas Halswell and Bridget, his wife.
1603. Feb. 19. Ann, daughter of the Right Worshipful Sir Nicholas Halswell and Lady Bridget Halswell.
1605. May 19, Whit-Sunday. George, son of Sir Nicholas Halswell, K^t, and Lady Bridget Halswell.
1613. June 4. Mary, daughter of Richard Broderipe, Esq., and Mary, his wife.
—— Sept. 19. Bridget, daughter of Mr. Robert Halswell and Grace, his wife.
1615. Ap. 16. Grace, daughter of Robert Halswell and Grace H.
—— Feb. 7. John, son of Richard Broadripp, Esqre., and Mary, his wife.
1618. March 30. Ann, d^r of Mr. Robert Halswell and Grace H.
1624. Aug. 17. Catherine, d^r of John Bragge and Catherine, his wife.
1627. March 16. John, son of same.
1640. Oct. 5. William, son of William Bragg, Gent., and Ann, his wife.
1641. March 28. Thomas, son of Christopher Broderip, Gent., of Huntstill, and Catherine Broderip.
—— Oct. 20. John, son of William Bragge, Gent., dec^d, and Mrs. Ann Bragge, widow.
—— March 13. Catherine, d^r of Mr. Christopher Broderip, Gent., and Katherine, his wife.
1643. March 25. Christopher, son of same.
—— May 19. Arthur, son of Arthur Mattack, Gent., and Elizabeth, his wife.
1645. May 31. Ann, d^r of Christopher Broderip and Katherine, his wife, of Huntstill.
1647. May 1. John, son of same.
1648. July 6. Powlet, son of John Payne, Gent., and Jane, his wife.
—— Feb. 4. Halswell, son of John Tint and Jane, his wife
1649. June 5. Ann, d^r of Henry Trenchard, Esq., and Ann, his wife.
1650. Dec. 26. George, son of Christopher Broderip and Katherine, his wife.

1652. Oct. 18. Dorothye, d^r of Christopher Broderip of Huntstill, Esq.
—— Jany. 14. Olive, daughter of Thomas Blanchflower, Rector, and Thomasin, his wife, born.
1654. July 11. Sarah, d^r of Thomas Blanchflower, Rector, and Thomasin, his wife, born.
1656. June 25. Edward, son of Thomas Blanchflower, Rector, and Thomasin, his wife, born.
—— July 6. Elizabeth Bunckom, d^r of Mr. John Bunckom and Mary, his wife, born.
—— Aug. 22. Ann Payne, daughter of Mr. John Payne of Huntstill, and Millicent, his wife, born.
1657. June 26. Elizabeth, d^r of Thos. Blanchflower, Rector, and Thomasin, his wife, born.
—— Nov. 17. Grace Bunckom, d^r of Mr. John Bunckom and Mary, his wife, born.
1658. July 10. Millescent, d^r of Mr. John Payne and Millescent, his wife, born July 1.
1660. Nov. 13. Janie, d^r of same, born Oct. 18.
1661. June 28. John and Matthew, sons of Matthew Haviland and Elizabeth.
—— July 1. Edward son of Mr. John Buncombe and Mary.
1665. March 8. Milliscent, daughter of same.
1666. Ap. 15. John, son of John Payne and Milliscent, his wife.
1671. Oct. 20. Grace, daughter of Halswell Tynt, Esqr. and Grace, his wife. (R. Lite, Rector).
—— Dec. 21. John, son of Charles Blanchflower, Gent., and Ann, his wife.
1672. Feb. 5. Halswell Tynt, son of Halswell Tynt, Esq., and Grace, his wife.
1673. Feb. 19. Fortescue, 2nd son of Sir Halswell Tynte, Baronet, and Lady Grace.
1675. March 27. Jane, daughter of same.
1677. May 21. Ann, daughter of same, born. Baptised the month following.
1683. March 4. John, son of the same.
1705. Nov. 15. Halswell, son of Sir John Tynte, Baronet, and Lady Jane Tynte, born. Baptised Nov. 29.
1708. July 27. Jane, d^r of Sir John Tynte, Bart., and Lady Jane. Bapt. Aug. 2
1710. May 19. Charles, son of same. Bapt. May 22.
1714. Oct. 22. Alabella, d^r of William Allen, Rector, and Margery.
1716. July 8. Jane, d^r of Mr. John Bunckcombe and Mary, his wife.
1717. Dec. 1. Maria, d^r of same. Baptised 13 Dec.
1719. May 4. Harriett, d^r of same. Baptised next day.
1722. July 27. Catherine, d^r of same.
1728. Oct. 22. Jane, d^r of Sir Halswell Tynte, Bart., and Lady Mary Tynte. Bapt. Nov. 8.
1731 Ap. 11 Declaration made by Rev^d Mr. John Tynte, Rector.
1800. Ap. 9. Charles John, son of Charles Kemeys Tynte, Esqr., and Ann, his wife.
1801. June 21. Ann, d^r of same.
1802. Oct. 1. Jane, d^r of same.
1804. Jany. 11. Louisa, d^r of same.
1806. July 27. Henrietta Ann, d^r of same.
1808. Feb. 26. Mary, daughter of Wyndham Goodden, Esq., and Mary, his wife.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES IN THE DIOCESAN REGISTRY AT WORCESTER.

(Continued from Vol. I, New Series, p. 106

1720. Apr. 19. William Haines of Ilmington, 22, bachelor, and Rachel French of Church Honeybourne, 35, maiden.
Apr. 22. Edward Perrins of Stone, 28, bachelor, and Mary Harris of Droitwich, 28, maiden.
Apr. 23. John Huborne (Huband), 21, bachelor, and Anne

Stephens, 22, maiden, both of Salford, co. Warwick; to be married at Wickhamford, or All Saints' in Evesham.

1720. Apr. 30. Hugh Burman, 23, bachelor, and Hester Hurdis, 23, maiden, both of Stratford on Avon.

May 7. Thomas Cartwright of Tredington, co. Glouc., 23, bachelor, and Mary Attwood of the par. of Overbury, 22, maiden.

May 24. William England of Drayton, co. Oxford, 22, bachelor, and Sarah Davis of Winderton in Brailes, 24, maiden.

June 7. Ralph Stevens of Preston on Stour, 33, bachelor, and Hannah Wake of Stratford on Avon, 28, maiden; to be married at Norton with Lenchwick.

June 10. William Braine of Stoke Prior, 29, bachelor, and Anne Smallwood of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, 30, maiden.

July 1. Henry Scudamore of Old Swinford, 22, bachelor, and Mary Cox of Clent, 22, maiden.

July 3. Thomas Wilmot of St. Thomas's in Oxford, 22, bachelor and Mary Vernon of Hanbury, 18, maiden.

July 5. John Long of Highworth, co. Wilts, 21, bachelor, and Martha Wing of Blackwell in Tredington, 22, maiden.

July 11. Richard Stephens of Harvington, 22, bachelor, and Mary Godfree of Abbot's Morton, 26, maiden.

July 16. William Thorp of Banbury, 28, bachelor, and Anne Haines of Ilmington, 26, maiden; to be married at All Saints' in Evesham.

July 27. William Sanders, 40, bachelor, and Elizabeth Frogmere widow, both of Claines.

Aug. 13. George Webb of Bradley, 33, bachelor, and Alice Marshall of Inkberrow, 33, maiden.

Aug. 24. William Hudson of St. Swithin's in Worcester, 32, widower, and Mary Harward of the par. of Bidford, 30, maiden.

Sept. 9. Joseph Harcourt of Claverdon, 25, bachelor, and Elizabeth Collins of Rowington, 25, maiden.

Sept. 27. John Aston of Prescott, co. Glouc., 24, bachelor, and Alice Best of Pendock, 24, maiden.

Oct. 8. Thomas Gyles, 30, bachelor, and Mary Barnes *alias* Baron, 25, maiden, both of Martley.

Oct. 8. John Brooks of Bishampton, 24, bachelor, and Elianor Woodward of Abberton, 22, maiden.

Oct. 10. Joseph Gatfield of Birtsmorton, 21, bachelor, and Rachel Symonds of Aston Episcopi, 22, maiden.

Oct. 22. Henry Turner of Stoke Prior, husbandman, aet. 26, bachelor, and Susan Vernon of Hanbury, aet. 25, maiden.

Nov. 7. Thomas Holyoake, 23, bachelor, and Elizabeth Holyoake, 26, maiden, both of Lapworth.

Nov. 17. John Lawrence of Tardebigge, 27, bachelor, and Sarah Burlton of Kidderminster, 30, maiden.

Dec. 2. Thomas Caning, 24, bachelor, and Margaret Moor, 22, maiden, both of Evesham.

Dec. 7. John Lawrence of Coventry, 20, bachelor, and Mary Carpenter of St. Martin's in Worcester, 21, maiden.

1720. Dec. 10. Charles Colles of the city of Dublin, 24, bachelor, and Joan Gregg of St. Andrew's in Worcester, 23, maiden.

Dec. 23. Robert Robins of Blockley, upwards of 50, bachelor, and Elizabeth Hayward of Bourton on the Hill, about 19, maiden.

Dec. 30. George Walford of Himbleton, 28, bachelor, and Frances Cookes of Hanbury, 30, widow.

Jan. 18. Thomas Boothby Skrymsher of Norbury, co. Stafford, Esq., 22, bachelor, and Anne Clopton of the par. of Stratford on Avon, 17, maiden; he and Hugh Clopton, Esq., being bound.

Jan. 25. George House of Salford, co. Warwick, about 29, bachelor, and Esther Sheldon of Inkberrow, about 26, maiden; her parents consenting.

Feb. 21. William Powel of St. Giles's in the Fields, co. Middlesex, about 24, bachelor, and Elizabeth Dodd of St. Nicholas's in Warwick, about 29, maiden.

Feb. 21. William Manning of the par. of St. James in St. Edmonds Bury, co. Suffolk, about 31, bachelor, and Elizabeth Edwards of Sherborne, co. Warwick, about 37, widow.

1721. Apr. 13. Matthew Weston of Chipping Norton, co. Oxford, maltster, about 40, widower, and Hannah Peyton of Stratford on Avon, about 35, maiden; he and Abel Peyton of Catspool, gent., being bound.

Apr. 18. William Halford of Temple Grafton, about 30, bachelor, and Anne Fortescue of Ipsley, about 30, maiden.

Apr. 19. William Riley of Bristol, merchant, about 24, bachelor, and Catharine Chetle of Tanworth, co. Warwick, 22, maiden.

Apr. 25. Edmund Penne, about 25, bachelor, and Lydia Partridge, about 25, maiden, both of Temple Grafton; her father dead, her mother consenting

There is (or was) at the east end of Grafton churchyard a tomb in memory of "Mrs. Lidia Penne, wife of Edmond Penne, Esq.," died 16 November, 1741. Arms, in a lozenge—six fleurs de lis, 3, 2, 1, impaling vairé, in chief three roses.

May 18. John Fortescue of Gray's Inn, in the par. of St. Andrew, Holborn, co. Middlesex, Esq., about 25, bachelor, and Theodosia Brawne, of the par. of Alveston, co. Warwick, 21, maiden; he and Hugh Brawne, Esq., being bound.

June 3. Thomas Hiron of Alveston, gent., 30, bachelor, and Anne Rose, of Pebworth, 28, maiden.

June 13. John Mallory of Leek Wotton, gent., about 33, bachelor, and Elizabeth Bree of Hatton, about 26, maiden.

July 11. William Westmacott of Norlinch, co. Glouc., shopkeeper, about 24, bachelor, and Elizabeth King of Wolford, co. Warwick, 24, maiden.

July 14. Joseph Perkins of Tingewick, mercer, about 24, bachelor, and Margaret Lilly of All Saints' in Worcester, about 21, maiden; her parents consenting.

July 21. John Walter of Marton, co. Warwick, about 32, bachelor, and Anne Walford of Binton, about 24, maiden.

Aug. 5. William Grosvenor of Kidderminster, apothecary, about

24, bachelor, and Sarah Saunders of Stourbridge, about 25, maiden.

1721. Sept. 3. Thomas Chamberlain, about 30, bachelor, and Mary Wells, about 28, maiden, both of Bidford; he and Samuel Godwin of Bidford being bound.

Sept. 11. William Stannus of St. Helen's in Worcester, gent., bachelor, and Margaret Haselwood of St. Peter's in the same city, upwards of 21, maiden.

Sept. 18. John Taylor of St. Michael's in Crooked Lane, London, about 23, bachelor, and Winifred Hemming of the par. of Inkberrow, about 27, maiden

Sept. 25. John Evans of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, glover, about 21, bachelor, and Elizabeth Gardner of St. Swithin's in the same city, about 21, maiden; he and William Frewin of St. Martin's in Worcester, innholder, being bound.

Oct. 7. Ralph Taylor, bookseller, about 34, bachelor, and Mary Teonge, about 33, maiden, both of St. Mary's in Warwick.

Oct. 9. Benjamin Procter of Compton Scorphin in Ilmington, grazier, about 22, bachelor, and Mary Sambach of Broadway, about 20, maiden; he and William Sambach of Broadway being bound; to be married at All Saints' in Evesham.

Nov. 14. John Goodwin, about 22, bachelor, and Mary Biddle, about 26, maiden, both of Inkberrow; he and Thomas Maris of Grafton Flyford, whitesmith, being bound.

Nov. 28. John Elcox, gent., about 25, bachelor, and Susanna Wilbraham, about 19, maiden, both of St. Nicholas's in Worcester; their parents consenting.

Dec. 14. Samuel Stephens of Worfield, co. Salop, about 30, bachelor, and Mary Pirton of St. Peter's in Worcester, about 28, maiden.

Dec. 17. Richard Jones of Blockley, 25, bachelor, and Anne Savage of Oxhill, 24, maiden.

Dec. 23. Henry Rider of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, clerk, about 34 (?), bachelor, and Margaret Letchmore (Lechmere) of the Tything of Whistones, co. Worc., about 28, maiden.

Jan. 1. John Bullingham of Naunton Beauchamp, about 25, bachelor, and Susanna Young of Little Comberton, about 20, maiden; to be married at All Saints' in Evesham.

Jan. 13. George Cocks of Droitwich, weaver, about 27, bachelor, and Sarah Hanbury of Ombersley, about 23, maiden.

Jan. 18. Eve Morris of the city of Worcester, yeoman, about 26, bachelor, and Anne Brooks of Wick by Pershore, about 24, maiden.

Jan. 30. Francis Chernocke of Killingworth, co. Warwick, gent., about 24, and Mary Shakespear of Rowington, about 24, maiden; his father consenting; her parents dead.

He sealed with . . on a bend . . three crosses crosslet, . . in sinister chief a mullet for difference.

1722. Mar. 26. Thomas Bird of Coventry, gent., upwards of 24, bachelor, and Elizabeth Martyn of Blockley, upwards of 22, maiden.

1722. Apr. 9. Harman Johnson of Tredington, co. Worc., gent., about 22, bachelor, and Alice Barnsley of Ebrington, co. Glouc., about 22, maiden.

Apr. 17. Stephen Lilly of Stoke Prior, yeoman, about 56, widower, and Ruth Norton of Belbroughton, about 58, widow; allegation by him and Nicholas Lilly of Bromsgrove.

Apr. 21. William Pearkes, vicar of Great Coughton, co. Warwick, and Martha Riley of St. Swithin's in Worcester, about 24, maiden.

Apr. 25. Samuel Mander of Heselor, co. Warwick, about 22 bachelor, and Elizabeth Barnes of Dormston, about 20, maiden.

Apr. 27. William Holyoake of Beoley, clerk, about 27, bachelor, and Sarah Potter of Studley, co. Warwick, about 22, maiden; allegation by him and Francis Holyoake of Henley in Arden, apothecary.

Apr. 30. James Duppa of St. Swithin's in Worcester, mercer, about 25, bachelor, and Eleanor Bateson of St. Helen's in the same city, about 22, maiden; allegation by him and Robert Devereux Bateson af St. Helen's parish, gent.

May 1. Thomas Perkes of Belbroughton, yeoman, about 30, widower, and Anne Foley of Bromsgrove, about 40, maiden.

May 10. John Offley of St. Clement's in Worcester, turner, about 58, widower, and Anne Ashby of St. John's in Bedwardine, about 60, widow.

May 12. Francis Morton of Eastnor, co. Hereford, gent., 28, bachelor, and Elizabeth Cliffe of Mathon, 18, maiden.

May 15. Thomas Sollers of Broadwas, clerk, about 23, bachelor, and Isabella Lilly of Stoke Prior, about 21, maiden.

May 23. Thomas Lingen of Radbrook, co. Glouc., Esq., about 27, bachelor, and Mrs. Anne Burton of Evesham, about 19, maiden; allegation by him and Robert Burton of Evesham, Esq.

The marriage is recorded in the par. reg. of All Saints' in Evesham. The reg. of St. Laurence's, in that town, gives the baptism of Anne dau. of Mr. Robert and Elizabeth Burton, 3 Sept., 1702. The par. reg. of Quinton, co. Glouc., gives the baptism of Thomas, son of Roger Lingen, Esq., 17 May, 1693. The said Thomas is commemorated by a monument, exhibiting his arms and quarterings, impaling Burton, in Quinton church, the inscription stating that he was Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1735, and died 16 May, 1742, aged 49.

May 23. John Langston of Alcester, laborer, about 31, bachelor, and Anne Hollis of Sambourne in Coughton, about 35, widow.

May 29. John Jennins of Sedgley, co. Stafford, about 25, bachelor, and Susannah Pain of Rowley Regis, widow.

June 2. Thomas Tarver of Compton Winyate, co. Warwick, husbandman, about 40, bachelor, and Elizabeth Baldwin of Brailes, about 22, maiden.

June 23. Charles King of St. Mary's in Bath, 35, bachelor, and Anne Nash of Chaddesley Corbett, about 30, maiden.

July 2. John Fetherston of Claverdon, yeoman, 35, bachelor, and Anna Hurlbutt of St. Mary's in Warwick, 30, maiden.

July 8. William Fleetwood of Honington, co. Warwick, yeo-

man, upwards of 26, bachelor, and Mary Wheeler of Salford, co. Oxford, upwards of 30, maiden.

1722. July 19. Robert Spragge, junr., of Offenham, yeoman, about 24, bachelor, and Mrs. Frances Watson of Bengeworth, about 25, maiden; her father dead, her mother consenting.

Aug. 11. Sir Edward Blount of Mawley Hall in Cleobury Mortimer, co. Salop, bart., upwards of 21, and Apolonia Throckmorton of Coughton, about 21, maiden.

Aug. 13. John Grevell of Whitchurch, co. Warwick, gent., widower, and Mary Maids of Ailstone in Atherstone, widow.

Aug. 31. John Ballard of Bromsgrove, about 21, bachelor, and Elizabeth Cookes, of Tardebigge, about 21, maiden.

Sept. 14. John Hall of St. Michael's in London, vintner, about 29, bachelor, and Alice Norton of Broadway, co. Worc., about 25, maiden.

Sept. 22. Thomas Wild of Great Malvern, cordwainer, about 67, widower, and Mary Berkeley of Bosbury, co. Hereford, about 50, widow.

Sept. 27. Y^e^ Rev^d^. Mr. John Jacob of Hales Owen, and Mrs. Sus. Marsh of the same place, about 22, maiden.

Oct. 1. John Wells of Wormington, co. Glouc., gent., about 22, bachelor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens of Badsey, about 21, maiden; allegation by him and Mr. Thomas Keyte of Broadway, distiller.

Oct. 14. Mr. Gabriel Small of St. Margaret's Lothbury in London, about 27, bachelor, and Mrs. Anne Taylor of South Littleton, about 25, maiden.

Oct. 15. Henry Parsons of Sedgeberrow, yeoman, about 40, widower, and Mary Baldwyn of the same place, about 30, maiden.

Oct. 16. William Debitott of Ludlow, co. Salop, about 34, widower, and Elizabeth Parsons of St. Peter's in Droitwich, upwards of 21, maiden.

Oct. 23. Nicholas Penn of Kidderminster, weaver, about 26, widower, and Anne Dorson, of the same place, about 26, maiden.

Oct. 26. Martin Coucher, yeoman, about 22, bachelor, and Elizabeth Phillips, about 25, widow, both of Berrow, co. Worcester.

Oct. 27. John Thornburgh of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, about 40, bachelor, and Mary Cawardine of St. John's in Bedwardine, about 30, widow.

Nov. 2. John Wagstaff of All Saints' in Worcester, joiner, about 23, bachelor, and Joyce Severn of Shrawley, about 20, maiden; her parents consenting.

Nov. 13. Joseph Cakebread of St. Mary's in Warwick, weaver, 32, bachelor, and Sarah Heynes of Henley in Wootton Wawen, 35, maiden.

Nov. 14. Thomas Herbert of Trinity parish in Coventry, gent., about 45, widower, and Mrs. Anne Lowe of Bromsgrove, about 27, maiden.

Nov. 15. Francis Holyoake of Henley, co. Warwick, apothecary,

25, bachelor, and Grace Smart of Clifford, co Glouc., 20, maiden.

1722. Nov. 23. Edward Scott, wheelwright, 25, bachelor, and Mary Lascelles, 23, maiden, both of Stone, co. Worc.

Dec. 6. Peter Elton of Cradley, co. Hereford, yeoman, about 54, widower, and Margaret Holder of Warndon, about 50, widow.

Dec. 15. Robert Abbott, gent., 22, bachelor, and Elizabeth Bentley, about 25, maiden, both of St. Nicholas's in Worcester.

Dec. 19. William Talbott, locksmith, 28, bachelor, and Betheridge Warren, 29, maiden, both of Woolverley.

Dec. 27. John Milward of Stratford on Avon, about 28, bachelor, and Mary Barlow of Luddington, about 22, maiden; allegation by him and John Millward of Bidford.

Jan. 7. John Curtler of Northfield, baker, 28, bachelor, and Anne Fidian of the same place, about 45, widow.

"Curtler" does not appear to be an ancient surname in Worcestershire. The registers of Archbishop Wytlesey at Lambeth state that a John Curtiler of the dioc. of Rochester was ordained a sub-deacon in 1372.

Jan. 14. North Foley of Stourbridge, Esq., about 40, widower, and Penelope Plowden of Over Areley, co. Stafford, about 25, maiden.

Jan. 19. William Woodhouse of Salwarpe, gent., about 33, bachelor, and Anne Waldron of Clent, maiden; her parents consenting.

Jan. 26. John Charlett, yeoman, about 40, bachelor, and Mary Tandy, about 24, maiden, both of Cleeve Prior.

Feb. 7. Humphrey Sandys, about 18, bachelor, and Hannah Durnill, about 30, maiden, both of Bromsgrove; allegation by James Sandys of that town, nailer, and Joseph Smith of Worcester, yeoman.

Feb 12. John Chance, yeoman, about 22, bachelor, and Anne Dewce, about 22, maiden, both of Bromsgrove.

Feb. 18. Thomas Harborne of Hampton-in-Arden, gent., about 37, bachelor, and Mrs. Sarah Moore of Belbroughton, about 38; her mother consenting.

Feb. 19. Edward Fairfax, about 38, bachelor, and Mary Moore, about 22, maiden, both of Ipsley, co. Warwick; to be married there or at Kinwarton.

Feb. 20. John Wilks, about 26, bachelor, and Elizabeth Whitmore, about 30, maiden, both of Beoley; allegation by him and Ralph Lewys of Great Alne.

Feb. 22. William Waldron of Clent, gent., about 25, bachelor, and Mary Cox of Quinton, co. Glouc., about 15, maiden

Feb. 23. John Mence of Rock, co. Worc., gent., about 35, bachelor, and Mary Bearcroft of St. Helen's in Worcester, about 28, maiden.

Feb. 25. Russell Soley, about 30, bachelor, and Anne Winslowe, about 28, maiden, both of Alcester.

Feb. 26. Thomas Vincent, husbandman, about 23, bachelor, and Anne Baker, about 28, widow, both of Broom in Bidford.

(To be continued.)

SOME WILLS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

(*Continued from Vol. I., New Series, p.* 267).

WILLS ENROLLED ON THE CLOSE ROLLS (*continued.*)[1]

Gifford, Thomas	... 27 Aug. 1715	... 5 G. I., p. 10, N° 16.
Arden, John	... 16 May 1718	... 5 G. I., p. 20, N° 8.
Dunbar, William, Viscount	... 31 Aug. 1717	... 5 G. I., p. 20, N° 13.
Trinder, Charles	... 2 June 1718	... 5 G. I., p. 20, N° 10.
Berkley, Thomas	... 27 Oct. 1718	... 6 G. I., p. 18, N° 15.
Eyre, Henry	... 6 Oct. 1719	... 6 G. I., p. 18, N° 18.
Giffard, Magdalen	... 9 Sept. 1720	... 7 G. I., p. 5, N° 5.
Sheldon, Ralph...	... 23 Feb. 1711	... 7 G. I., p. 12, N° 8.
Anderton, Margaret (widow)	17 Aug. 1720	... 7 G. I., p. 20, N° 4.
Wintour, Frances	... 11 Dec. 1720	... 7 G. I., p. 22, N° 10.
Bartlett, Rowland	... 9 May 1720	... 7 G. I., p. 25, N° 7.
Willoughby, Robert	... 17 June, 1721	... 8 G. I., p. 6, N° 12.
Walpole, John	... 6 Jan. 1721	... 8 G. I., p. 9, N° 9
Waldegrave, Philip	... 14 July 1714	... 8 G. I., p. 12, N° 11.
Howard, George, Lord	... 24 Dec. 1720	... 8 G. I., p. 17, N° 18.
Abington, Thomas	... 9 June 1721	... 8 G. I., p. 22, N° 5.
Morgan, James...	... 9 Dec. 1721	... 9 G. I., p. 1, N° 26.
Fairfax, Anne (widow)	... 30 July 1717	... 9 G. I., p. 17, N° 9.
Slatford, Robert	... 18 Jan. 1722	...10 G. I., p. 2, N° 10.
Gage, George	... 15 Jan. 1718	...10 G. I., p. 7, N° 11.
Oakley, Vincent	... 22 Sept. 1722	...10 G. I., p. 19, N° 14.
Bond, Henry	... 22 Aug. 1721	...11 G. I., p. 3, N° 1.
Jonquette, Nicholas	... 26 Oct. 1720	...11 G. I., p. 5, N°s 16-17.
Chichester, Giles	... 6 July 1723	...11 G. I., p. 6, N° 23.
Hungate, William	... 23 Apr. 1724	...11 G. I., p. 10, N° 22.
Watson, William	... 15 Apr. 1720	...11 G. I., p. 15, N° 27.
Griffin, Elizabeth	... 6 Apr. 1724	...11 G. I., p. 15, N° 28.
Ingilby, William	... 21 Nov. 1720	...11 G. I., p. 22, N° 21.

[1] In the MS. Indexes (Grantees) to the Close Rolls, 1 William and Mary to 12 Anne (vols. 53 to 55), there are several references under "Voluntas" and "Ultima Voluntas." They are, however, merely cross-references to Deeds enrolled in connexion with specific legacies or trusts under the Wills of the following persons :—

John Ash
Compton Titchborne
Richard Morrell
John Reeve
Creswell Levinz
John Cutler, Bart.
John King
Matthew Bromfield
Jane Scudamore
Thomas Gomeldon
Joseph Smart, Knt.
Baptist May
Robert Theobald
Robert Vincent
Sarah Biker, widow
John Jones
William Prichard, Knt.
Alexander Baron
Thomas Gillett
John Woods
Robert Sanders
Richard Stydolfe, Knt.
Thomas Austen
Sarah, Dowager Duchess of Somerset
William Northey
Thomas, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry
Thomas Plume, S. T. P.
William Humble, Bart.
Henry Strode
Elizabeth Cranmer
Abigail Costwell, widow
Robert Johnson, clerk

Anderton, Lawrence	27 Dec. 1723	11 G. I., p. 24, Nos 1-4.
Smith, Robert	27 Aug. 1725	12 G. I., p. 12, No 9.
Radclyffe, Lady Mary	22 Nov. 1722	12 G. I., p. 23, No 7.
Acton, William	15 July 1725	12 G. I., p. 24, No 2.
Curwen, Henry	24 Dec. 1724	12 G. I., p. 24, No 4.
Blount, Edward	11 July 1724	13 G. I., p. 1, No 15.
Dover, Judith, Dowager Lady	17 Sept. 1725	13 G. I., p. 5, No 9.
Biddlecombe, Martin	16 Mar. 1725	13 G. I., p. 14, No 13.
Biddlecombe, Martin	8 June 1726	13 G. I., p. 15, No 7.
Collins, Christopher	13 Sept. 1725	13 G. I., p. 17, No 15.
Vaughan, Thomas	29 Mar. 1699	13 G. I., p. 21, No 1.
Digby, Eliz. (spinster)	29 June 1725	1 G. II., p. 12, No 2.
Curson, John, Bart.	3 Feb. 1724	1 G. II., p. 12, No 6.
Smith, Edward	10 Mar. 1722	1 G. II., p. 19, No 1.
Acton, Barbara (widow)	23 Aug. 1727	1 G. II., p. 19, No 7.
Englefield, Charles, Bart.	25 Jan. 1727	2 G. II., p. 9, No 13.
Smithson, John Walpole	29 July 1726	2 G. II., p. 13, No 17
Crosse, Thomas	12 June 1728	2 G. II., p. 16, No 9.
Shepherd, Margaret	20 Nov. 1727	2 G. II., p. 17, No 27.
Gradwell, Elizabeth	4 Dec. 1719	2 G. II., p. 17, No 28.
Nevill, Henry	26 Jan. 1726	2 G. II., p. 19, No 7.
Culcheth, Thomas	31 July 1726	3 G. II., p. 4, No 4.
Dancastle, Thomas	11 Apr. 1728	3 G. II., p. 6, No 6.
Freeman, Robert	29 Apr. 1729	3 G. II., p. 14, No 8.
Rosbotham, Ralph	2 Aug. 1728	4 G. II., p. 9, No 7.
Rooke, Elizabeth	22 Dec. 1718	4 G. II., p. 10, No 6.
Alleyne, John	22 Dec. 1724	4 G. II., p. 11, No 4.
Lowe, Anthony	28 Jan. 1729	4 G. II., p. 11, No 10.
Ireland, Thomas	25 Mar. 1729	4 G. II., p. 17, No 4.
Sheldon, Ralph	10 Oct. 1683	4 G. II., p. 17, No 6.
Dolman, Robert	21 Jan. 1729	4 G. II., p. 17, No 14.
Pierson, William	20 Oct. 1727	4 G. II., p. 17, No 22.
Saunders, Mary	26 Feb. 1718	4 G. II., p. 19, No 24.
Hunt, Brace	10 Oct. 1729	4 G. II., p. 19, No 27.
Pomfrett, Henry	13 Oct. 1729	5 G. II., p. 6, No 13.
Addys, Bernard	28 July 1725	5 G. II., p. 8, No 15.
Poyntz, Anne (widow)	10 Feb. 1728	5 G. II., p. 17, No 18.
Clifford, Hugh, Lord	12 July 1731	6 G. II., p. 1, No 10.
Magrath, Edmund	5 Aug. 1732	6 G. II., p. 8, No 6.
Norfolk, Thomas, Duke of	26 May 1730	6 G. II., p. 16, No 3.
Howard, Mary (widow)	19 Sept. 1730	6 G. II., p. 20, No 11.
Bromfield, Frances	20 Mar. 1732	7 G. II., p. 2, No 19.
Sulyard, Penelope	13 Feb 1730	7 G. II., p. 8, No 15.
Nash, Mary (widow)	7 Apr. 1733	7 G. II., p. 11, No 13.
Jenkins, Winifred	4 Dec. 1732	7 G. II., p. 15, No 10.
Petre, William	19 Apr. 1728	7 G. II., p. 16, No 12.
Roades, Thomas	24 Dec. 1720	7 G. II., p. 18, No 13.
Scudamore, George	30 Sept. 1715	7 G. II., p. 20, No 12.
Clifton, Francis	3 Sept. 1731	7 G. II., p. 22, No 16.
Fortescue, Charles	25 Apr. 1730	7 G. II., p. 22, No 21.

(To be continued.)

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

(*Continued from Vol. I., New Series, p.* 213.)

37. AGNES DE VALENCIA. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat.* 31° *Dec.* 1309.]
Adomarus de Valencia Comes Pembrok' frater dicte Agnetis propinquior heres ejus est et est etatis triginta annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta* 20mo *Januarii* 1309-10.] Essex'.
Adomarus de Valencia frater dicte Agnetis est ejus heres propinquior et est etatis xxxvj annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta* 14° *Januarii* 1309-10.] Cantebrigg'.
Adomarus de Valencia Comes Penbrok' et frater dicte Agnetis est propinquior heres ejusdem Agnetis et etatis xxx annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta die Mercurii proxima post festum Epiphanie* (7mo *Januarii*) 1309-10.] Hertf'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *mm.* 7, 10.]

38. ROBERTUS VGHTRED. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat.* 24° *Maii* 1310.]
Thomas filius predicti Roberti propinquior heres ejus est et est etatis xviij annorum. [*Inq. capta die Lune proxima ante festum sancti Johannis Baptiste* (22° *Junii*) 1310.] Ebor'.
Thomas filius ejusdem Roberti est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis xviij annorum. [*Inq. capta die Martis proxima post festum Sancte Trinitatis* (16° *Junii*) 1310.] Ebor'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 3.]

39. JOHANNES FILIUS REGINALDI *defunctus.*
[*Breve dat.* 15mo *Junii* 1310.]
De feodis militum et advocacionibus ecclesiarum que Johannes filius Reginaldi defunctus nuper per scriptum suum una cum quibusdam terris et tenementis domino Regi dedit et concessit Habenda sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum et que eidem Johanni postmodum concessit ad totam vitam suam habend' et que eciam occasione mortis ejusdem Johannis jam capta sunt in manu [*manum*] domini Regis *etc.* [*Extenta facta* 4to *Julii* 1310.] Hereford']
[*Breve de dote assignanda Agneti nuper uxori Johannis filii Reginaldi defuncti dat.* 20mo *Aprilis* 1310.
Extenta facta xxvj^to^ *die Maii, de Manerio de Talgarth ; et extenta facta xxviij*^vo^ *die Maii anno* 3° (1310), *de manerio de Caldecote. Wallya.*]

40. RICARDUS DE BUCKESGATE. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat.* 18° *Feb.* 1309-10.]
Adam de Buckesgate filius predicti Ricardi de Buckesgate est ejus heres propinquior et etatis xl annorum. [*Inq. facta* 11° *Marcii* 1309-10.] Suth't'.
[*Aliud breve dat.* 19° *Feb.* 1309-10.]
De Isabella nuper uxore Ricardi de Buckesgate defuncti.
Predicta Isabella conjunctim feofata fuit cum predicto Ricardo quondam viro suo de predicto Manerio de Westtuderleye cum

pertinenciis per Ricardum de Cardevyle *etc.* [*Inq. capta* 14° *Marcii* 1309-10.] Suthampt'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 8.]

41. Stephanus de Burghershe. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat.* 22° *Marcii* 1309-10.]
Matild' filia predicti Stephani est propinquior heres ejus et etatis quinque annorum et dimidii. [*Inq. facta* 5° *Aprilis* 1310.] (Estur') Kanc'
Matild' filia predicti Stephani est heres ejus propinquior et etatis v annorum et dimidii. [*Inq. facta* 7mo *Aprilis* 1310.] (Syfletton') Kanc'.
Matild' filia predicti Stephani est propinquior heres ejus et etatis quinque annorum et dimidii. [*Inq. facta* 16° *Aprilis* 1310.] (Stuttynge) Kanc'.
Matild' filia predicti Stephani est heres ejus propinquior et etatis v annorum et dimidii. [*Inq. facta* 30mo *Marcii* 1310.] (Bocton' Alulphi) Kanc'.
[*De hærede nihil apparet. Inq. facta* 7mo *Aprilis* 1310.] Sussex'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 7.]

42. Johannes de Bosco. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat.* 11mo *Sept.* 1309.]
Marger[ia] de Bosco soror predicti Johannis de Bosco est propinquior ejus heres et fuit de etate xij annorum in festo Nativitatis beate Marie anno supradicto. [*Inq. capta* 8° *Nov.* 1309.] Somers'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 13.]

43. Rogerus de Langforde. *Inq. p.m.*
[*Breve dat.* 14° *Dec.* 1309.]
Johannes de Langforde filius Johannis de Langforde est propinquior heres ejusdem Rogeri Et dicunt quod predictus Johannes est etatis sexdecim annorum. [*Inq. capta* 26° *Aprilis* 1310.] Somers'.
De hærede nihil apparet. Inq. capta 30mo *Aprilis* 1310.] Devon'.
Et dicunt quod Johannes filius Johannis filii Rogeri de Langeforde est propinquior heres predicti Rogeri et quod est de etate xvij annorum. [*Inq. capta* 30mo *Marcii* 1310.] Suth't'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 10.]

44. Willielmus de Kendale *defunctus.*
[*Breve dat.* 5° *Junii* 1309.]
[Suggessit nobis Laurencius Coterel qui Aliciam filiam et heredem Will'i de Kendale defuncti duxit in uxorem quod terre et tenementa que fuerunt ipsius Will'i in balliva vestra die quo obiit in manum domini E. quondam Regis Anglie patris nostri racione minoris etatis ipsius Alicie capta fuerunt et adhuc ea racione in manu [nostra] existunt petens ea a nobis prefate Alicie tanquam propinquiori heredi ipsius Will'i et ut illi que plene etatis est reddi *etc.*]
Predicta Alicia est propinquior heres ejusdem Will'i et fuit etatis quindecim annorum ad festum Translacionis sancti Thome ultimo preteritum. [*Inq. capta* 26° *Nov.* 1309.] Derb'.
[*Vide Inq. p.m.* 30 *Edw.* I. n° 48.]

45. Baldricus de Noneton (Nonyngton *in Inq.*) *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat.* 25° *Junii* 1310.]

Margeria filia prefati Baldrici est heres ejusdem Baldrici propinquior et est etatis xxj annorum et amplius quam quidem Margeriam prefatus Robertus de Pydele duxit in uxorem. [*Inq. capta* 18° *Julii* 1310.] Suth't'.

Margeria filia predicti Baldrici est heres ejusdem propinquior et etatis xxj annorum et amplius quam quidem Margeriam Robertus de Pudele duxit in uxorem. [*Inq. capta* 11mo *Julii* 1310.] Somers'. [*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 2.]

46. Johannes Lestraunge de Knokyn. *Inq. p.m.* [*Breve dat.* 8° *Aug.* 1309. *Nota aliud breve.*]

Predictus Johannes *etc.* tenuit die quo obiit Manerium de Walton Deyvile cum pertinenciis ut de hereditate Matill' uxoris sue de Comite Warr' per servicium militare et nichil de domino Rege *etc.* [*Inq. facta* 25° *Sept.* 1309.] Warr'.

Predictus Johannes le Straunge nullas *etc.* tamen tenuit de hereditate Matild' uxoris sue apud Schevyndon' unum mesuagium *etc.* de heredibus Johannis le Soor *etc.* [*Inq. capta* 5to *Octobris* 1309.] Glouc'.

Johannes filius dicti Johannis Lettraunge [*qui quidem Johannes conjunctim cum Matild' uxore sua adhuc superstite tenuit* etc.] est heres ejus propinquior et etatis xxvij annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta* 7mo *Octobris* 1309.] Cantebrig'.

Predictus Johannes tenuit manerium de Alcrynton' de hereditate Matill' uxoris sue *etc.* [*Inq. capta* 3° *Aprilis* 1310.] Oxon'. [*Aliud breve dat.* 8° *Sept.* 1309.]

Inquisicio de terris et tenementis de quibus Johannes Extraneus de Knokyn fuit seisitus *etc.* die quo obiit *etc.*

Dicunt eciam quod Johannes filius predicti Johannis Extranei est propinq . . . . . annorum ad festum Pentecostes ultimo preteritum. [*Inq. facta die Sabati in vigilia sancti Mathei Apostoli* (20mo *Sept.*) 1309.] Salop'. [*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 14.]

47. Johannes de Hertrigge. *Inq. p.m.* [*Breve dat.* 24° *Oct.* 1309.]

Elizabetz filia predicti Johannis de Hertrigge est propinquior heres ejus et fuit etatis die Purificacionis beate Marie proximo preterita v annorum. [*Inq. capta* 20mo *Nov.* 1309.] (Hertrigge) Berk'.

Elizabetz de Hertrigge filia predicti Johannis de Hertrigge est propinquior heres ejus et fuit etatis v annorum die Purificacionis beate Marie proximo preterita. [*Inq. capta* 20mo *Nov.* 1309.] (Haselwyke) Berk'.

Dictus Johannes de Hertrigge perquisivit sibi et Nicholae uxori ejus et heredibus ipsius Johannis manerium de Weston *etc.* Et eciam predicti Johannes et Nicola[a] conjunctim tenuerunt in Haselwyke *etc.* [*Inq. capta* 21mo *Nov.* 1309.] Berk'. [*De hærede nihil apparet.*]

Elizabet filia ejusdem Johannis est heres ejusdem propinquior et etatis sex annorum. [*Inq. facta* 29° *Nov.* 1309.] Sussex'.

Idem Johannes simul cum Nicholaa uxore ejus conjunctim feoffati

de dono et feoffamento Sibille Olyver tenuerunt *etc.* villatam de Wembroke *etc.*

Elizab' filia predictorum Johannis et Nicolae est ipsorum Johannis et Nicolae heres propinquior et fuit etatis v annorum in festo Purificacionis beate Marie ultimo preterito. [*Inq. facta* 27mo *Nov.* 1309.] Dors'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 13.]

[De terris captis in manum Regis.

Quia Isabella que fuit uxor Phillippi de Hertrugge que quasdam terras et quedam tenementa tenuit in dotem de hereditate heredis Johannis de Hertrugge defuncti qui de Rege tenuit in capite infra etatem et in custodia Regis existentis diem clausit extremum ut Rex accepit mandatum est Waltero de Glouc' Escaetori citra Trentam quod omnes terras et tenementa que tenuit in dotem de hereditate predicta sine dilacione capiat in manum Regis etc. et ea salvo etc. donec etc. Teste ut supra (*i.e.* 25 *Feb.* 1309-10.) *Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 7.]

[*Vide Inq. p.m.* 7 *Edw.* I. *n*° 27.]

48. Petrus Burre. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat.* 12mo *Marcii* 1309-10.]

Item predicti Petrus et Johanna (uxor sua) conjunctim feoffati tenuerunt sibi et heredibus de corporibus eorum legitime procreatis *etc.*

Item predicti jurati dicunt quod Johannes Burre filius supradicti Petri Burre est heres ejus propinquior et etatis viginti sex annorum. [*Inq. facta* 28° *Marcii* 1310.] Essex.'

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 7.]

49. Alianora que fuit uxor Mathei filii Johannis defuncti. *De dote assignanda.*

[*Breve de* certiorari *dat.* 14° *Julii* 1309.]

De terris et tenementis de quibus Matheus filius Johannis per cartam suam dominum E. quondam Regem Anglie patrem domini Regis nunc feoffavit et que idem dominus E. dicto Matheo postmodum concessit tenenda ad totam vitam ipsius Mathei. [*Inq. capta* 4to *Aug.* 1309.] Suth't'.

[*Extenta facta* 15° *Aug.* 1309.] Wiltes'.

[*Aliæ extentæ factæ; viz. apud Okeford* 13° *die, apud Yhalampton* 8° *die, et apud Stoke in Hamme* 6° *die Augusti* 1309.] Devon'.

(To be continued.)

DUKES, EARLS, AND MAORMARS.

(See Vol. I., New Series, p. 187.)

As my controversy with Mr. Lindsay now turns on a question not of personal, but of general interest, the existence, namely, of a "Saxon" peerage, as involved in his "opinion that an elaborate system of feudal peerages or dignities existed at an early period in England" (p. 189), I need not apologise to the readers of the Genealogist for returning to so important a subject.

The only point raised by me had reference to Mr. Lindsay's assertion that a Maormar was "as truly a peer as the dukes (*sic*) and earls of Saxon England." Expressing my surprise that anyone now living should

believe in the existence of Saxon "dukes," I explained to Mr. Lindsay that *dux* was a Latin equivalent for *ealdorman*, and that this could be proved (though quite unnecessary) by references (which I gave him) to the works of Dr. Stubbs.

Mr. Lindsay, enjoying the advantage over me as before, of an immediate reply, is totally unable to refute my observations, makes no allusion to Dr. Stubbs' authority, but refers me to Selden (who, as might be expected, knew better, even in those days, than to speak of Saxon "dukes"), and more especially, to certain charters, which, be it observed, are as silent as Selden on the existence of Saxon "dukes," but in which the word *dux* (i.e., *ealdorman*) duly appears; also the word *comes*. These, he proclaims, are "sufficient authority for the expression which has astonished Mr. Round," and this, though that expression is not to be found in them! Now, courtesy to Mr. Lindsay compels me to assume that, when he quotes these charters on the authority of Kemble (p. 189), he cannot have observed that *they are one and all marked by Kemble himself as spurious!*[1] In two of them, as they would prove nothing, this is of little consequence. But in the third there is, indeed, a remarkable passage thus triumphantly appealed to by Mr. Lindsay:—

"The opinion that an elaborate system of feudal peerages or dignities existed at an early period in England is supported by a charter of the date 664, or thereabouts, by 'Wulphere Rex Merciorum et Mediterraneorum Anglorum . . . . Deo et Beato Petro et monasterio suo de Medehamsted . . . . .' in which, after a long enumeration of lands, occurs the following passage:—'Precipimus etiam quod prædictum Monasterium et dominia sua sint libera et quieta ab omni dominatione, exactione *comitum, baronum, vice-comitum et ministralium suorum*, &c.'

This charter is confirmed and attested by four kings and four nobles with the title *princeps*. The Saxon charters from which I take these extracts were collated, latinized (!), and printed, under the editorship of John M. Kemble, by the English Historical Society, and I refer my readers to vol. iv, p. 168, and vol. v, pp. 2 and 12, for the above quotations, and to the prefaces for a list of the manuscripts consulted."

Passing over the detail that the brilliant feat of "latinizing" these Latin charters was accomplished *not* "by the English Historical Society," but by "John M." Kemble himself ("*sumptibus* societatis"—to quote with Mr. Lindsay, from the title-page), I may observe that the fact of this charter being spurious, even if Kemble had not marked it as such, would be abundantly obvious, from *the very passage* that Mr. Lindsay so confidently quotes. Indeed, if he will allow me to use the expression, its acceptance as genuine "is sufficiently amusing to anyone who has the slightest acquaintance with history" (*ante*, i, pp. 61, 123). That this expression is not one whit too strong will be clear from the following analysis:—

On opening the volume at the passage quoted, as above, by Mr. Lindsay, the eye is caught by various terms, which give us a truly instructive and entirely novel view of the state of society in the year of grace 664. We meet at once with "parks" and "castles," the seats, no doubt, of Mr. Lindsay's Saxon "dukes and earls" (who, by the way, were eating horse-flesh in honour of Woden a century later, and more[2]). We also meet with "Huntingdonshire," though, in Mercia, the shire-system "can hardly have been introduced before . . . 919, and . . .

[1] Codex Diplomaticus (Eng. Hist. Soc.), iv, 168; v, 2, 12.
[2] Green's *Conquest of England*, p. 9.

probably dates from the days of Æthelstan" (925—940[1]). Among the other institutions which, we now learn, were already flourishing in 664, were *murdrum*, introduced after the conquest ("post conquisitionem") by the Normans, for their own protection;[2] *duellum*, which was "brought in by the Normans," having been unknown to the Anglo-Saxons;[3] *frankum plegium*, "of which there is no definite trace before the Norman Conquest;"[4] *danegeldum*, not introduced till the close of the tenth century,[5] with *hidagium* and *auxilium*, its successors in the twelfth.[6] Doubtless, to a believer in Saxon "dukes," or even in the "creation before 1014" of an "earldom" in our existing peerage, there would be nothing incongruous in the occurrence of these terms in the year 664, or in the accompanying "elaborate system of feudal (!) peerages or dignities." But to everyone else it will be a fitting prelude to the occurrence, at this period, of "comitum, baronum, vice-comitum," etc., etc. For, first, as to "earls" (*comites*), the two greatest modern authorities, Dr. Stubbs and Mr. Green, agree entirely with Selden himself (to whom Mr. Lindsay so strangely appeals) that the title "earl" was brought in by the Danes, from whose language (*jarl*) it is derived.[7] They, also, both confirm his view that it was introduced in the place of the earlier title of *ealdorman*, which it gradually supplanted, and while Selden assigns the change to "about 1020" (p. 505), Mr. Green independently assigns it to the reign of "Cnut" (p. 428), i.e. to 1016—1025. So much for the "earls of Saxon England" in 664! Turning next to the Barons (*barones*), we find the learned Selden stating:—"Nor were the names of Baron and Barony received in any use (as I think) among the Anglo-Saxons" (p. 508). This modest conclusion is, needless to say, abundantly confirmed by Dr. Stubbs, who briefly observes that "the title of baron . . . is a creation of the Conquest" (*Const. Hist.* i, 365). So much for the "barones" of 664! There remain only the "*vice-comites*." Now I cling to the hope that Mr. Lindsay, though he reckons it among "feudal dignities," is at least aware that a *vice-comes* would be a sheriff, *not* a viscount. "Would be," that is, if it were anything. But how could there be a sheriff (i.e. shire—reeve) when there were as yet no shires? And, even if there could have been, who would have styled him, at that time, a *vice-comes*, when that term was only introduced "*after the Norman Conquest*?"[8] So much then for those "feudal" dignitaries, the "vice-comites" of 664!

It will probably be admitted, after these revelations, that Kemble was not far wrong in marking as spurious this precious farrago of homilies, lies, and curses, which Mr. Lindsay displays as "sufficient authority for the expression which has astonished Mr. Round"!

I can only trust that he will not echo the tremendous denunciations of his wondrous charter on all who may treat with disrespect this glaring

[1] *Ib.* p. 235. The district had previously been known as North Gyrwa land (*Ib.* 236).
[2] *Dialogus de Scaccario*, i, 10: "Quid Murdrum, et quare sic dictum"
[3] Stubbs' *Const. Hist.* i, 276.
[4] *Ib.* i, 87.
[5] *Ib.* i, 133.
[6] *Ib.* i, 582-4.
[7] Selden's *Titles of Honour*, Pars. ii, cap. v, sec. 2 (pp. 501—505); Stubbs' *Const. Hist.* i, 160; Green's *Conquest of England*, pp. 428, 607.
[8] Stubbs' *Const. Hist.*, i, 114; cf. i, 269 (and note).

and impudent forgery. Its vehemence is so amusing that I am tempted to quote it :—

"Si quis igitur diabolica illectus prauitate, etc., etc. . . . . maneat æternaliter retrusus inter flammiuomas æstuantis gehennæ incorruptiones, lugubre sibi solium uendicans inter tres nefandissimos proditores Christi, Iudam, Annam et Caiapham, et in Satanæ faucibus maneat deglutiendus [et] omnium infernalium morsibus carnificum sine fine laceretur" !

But I must not forget that Mr. Lindsay refers me "further," for the use of the expression—Saxon "dukes"—to "the fifth chapter of Selden's 'Titles of Honour.'" To that chapter I readily turn, but only to find that Saxon "dukes" are not once mentioned in it, and that Selden, though he actually wrote more than two centuries ago, was as well aware as we are now that *dux*, as I have explained to Mr. Lindsay, was "a Latin equivalent for *ealdorman!*" Selden's observations are in fact so sound that I wish I had space to quote them more fully. He rightly states that—

"The word Ealdorman . . . is sometimes expressed by *subregulus* and *regulus*, sometimes by *Patricius, Princeps, Dux* . . . By *Comes* also and *Consul*; nor is it without example that they are called *Reges*, . . . sometimes divers together subscribe by the name of *Dux*, sometimes by the name of *Princeps*; and sometimes both titles severally occur for persons of the same dignity in the subscriptions of the self-same charter" (p. 502).

In proof of this assertion he quotes a charter, in which the king grants lands to a man by the name of "Comes, and yet calls him also Dux *and* Comes" (p. 503). The above list of "Principalities and Powers" should illustrate the futility of looking for any definite principle or system in the use of Latin titles by Anglo-Saxon officials. A similar warning is also to be drawn from the list of the titles of Anglo-Saxon kings, printed in Appendix II. to the First Report of the Index Society (pp. 52-61). The same scholarship, in short, that would give us "dukes" in Saxon England, would on the same principle give us "aldermen" in Cappadocia, and make Pontius Pilate "shireman" of Judea ![1]

In dealing with his (spurious) Wessex charter (which could no more have been written "before 675" than the earldom of Mar could have been created "before 1014") Mr. Lindsay similarly translates *præfectus* as a "præfect," being evidently unaware that *præfectus* was one of the equivalents for "shire-reeve."[2] He also states that it is "attested by . . . . the archbishop," whereas it is attested by *two* "archbishops." If one was of Canterbury, will Mr. Lindsay tell who the other is likely to have been in Wessex "before 675 ?"

To return to Selden :—

"Where Bede speaks of *Principes, Duces*, or *subreguli*, there the Saxon hath always *Ealdormen* . . . The title of *Ealdorman* continued for these *Duces, Principes, Comites*, etc., until about MXX. . . . But, about that time, the word *Earl* . . . was attributed to them . . . Till about that time *Dux* or *Princeps* is most usually in them [i.e. charters] for *Ealdorman*" (pp. 503, 505).

Dr. Stubbs explains that—

"Vicecomes occurs as the Latin word for sheriff in Canute's letter to the Bishops, given by Florence of Worcester : but this is clearly a translation of Norman date" (*Const. Hist.* i, 114).

[1] *Titles of Honour*, p. 503 ; Stubbs' *Const. Hist.*, i, 113.
[2] *Const. Hist.*, i, 113 note.

Yet, even in this, modern criticism is admirably anticipated by Selden, who observes that this—

"Proceeded from the ignorance of them that, after the Norman Monarchy, in their turning [i.e. translating] the Saxon laws, thought that *Eorl* was used for *Comes* in Athelstan's time, because it was so afterward, and in their own time. *That kind of fault is most common.* And, upon the like reason also, the *Ealdormen* of these elder ages of the Saxon times are sometimes miscalled by the name of Earls, because these of later times were styled so, when that of *Ealdormen* was grown wholly out of use to this purpose" (*Titles of Honour*, p. 502).

To resume then, we have seen that of the *five* dignities, of which our existing peerage is composed—duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron—only *one*, namely earl, is older than the Conquest; that even this was only first introduced "about 1020;" and that it was then "attributed to the self-same persons that before had had the dignity of *Ealdorman*."[1] Moreover, since the *Ealdorman*, as I have shown from Dr. Stubbs, was "the chief magistrate of a shire or cluster of shires" (*ante* p. 187), it follows that he remained so, when he began to be called an EARL, and that, therefore, during the forty or fifty years in which alone there were earls in "Saxon England," their character was that of governors of provinces, and not always of the same, an official post widely different even from the later *comitatus*, and still more from the modern "earldom." Apart from the "Æthelings," or members of the royal houses themselves, the only terms of distinction in "Saxon England" were practically *Thegn*, which, according to Selden, "signifies but minister or servant,"[2] and *Ealdorman*, which signifies, as we have seen, the holder of an official post.

Before these plain and indisputable facts there fades away the idle dream "that an elaborate system of feudal peerages or dignities existed at an early period in England." And with them we may, I think, bid a long farewell to their graces the Saxon "dukes."

On the Maormars of Mar it is only necessary to add a very few words. In the first place I quoted from Mr. M'Kerlie's treatise the vital criticism that, as to the Maormar of 1014, "*there is not a shadow of information to show, or prove, that he ever had any, or left, issue to carry on his line*" (*ante* i, 187). Mr. Lindsay, while loftily dismissing the writer as "a Mr. M'Kerlie," is unable, I find, to rebut his criticisms, and even declines to give an "opinion whether or not a lineal descent from Maormars to earls can be proved as a matter of pedigree." In other words it is *a mere guess* that there was any blood relationship at all between them, even though that guess may appear "very probable" to one to whom Wulfhere's charter appeared perfectly genuine! That is to say, we now learn that Mr. Lindsay's belief that the *Earldom* of Mar was "created before 1014" (*ante* i, 61), that the assertion that "the illustrious line of Mar can be traced *in uninterrupted succession* to the old Pictish period,[3] that Mr. Goodeve-Erskine's vaunt that his ancestors have been "earls of Mar for *the last thousand years*," that Riddell's even bolder vaunt that they have been earls of Mar *ab initio*,"[4] that the boast of "the great and accurate Lord Hailes" that the *Earldom* of Mar existed "before the

[1] *Titles of Honour*, p. 501.
[2] *Titles of Honour*, p. 507.
[3] *Ancient and Modern*, p. 1.—("Short History of the Family of Mar").
[4] *Law and Practice in Scottish Peerages* (1842), p. 169.

era of genuine history," that even the existence, in 1014, of an "Earl Donald I. of Mar" (as assumed by Lord Crawfurd in his *magnum opus*),[1] all rest, and rest alone, on the glimpse, in 1014, of a "Maormar of Mar" (in Ireland), between whom and the far later *earls* of Mar it is now tardily admitted that no relationship whatever can be proved!

In the second place, Mr Lindsay tells us:—

"I think it very probable from the whole tenor of Mr. Round's argument that he has derived his knowledge of the subject from Mr. McKerlie" (*ante* p. 188).

Now, as Mr. Lindsay confessed, at the outset, to having read my "twenty closely-printed pages" (*ante* i, 60) on the subject, which teem with references to authorities, mostly on his own side (dealing with the exclusive theme of my argument, the bearing and consequences, in practice, of the lords' decision,[2]) and in which I do not once refer to Mr. McKerlie or his views, I have a right to call on Mr. Lindsay to explain why he thinks it "very probable" that I derive my knowledge from McKerlie, when he is fully aware, from the above facts, that this is not the case. And I might fairly retort, when Mr. Lindsay tells us that he looks "to the Wittenagemot *(sic)* for the origin of Parliament," that "I think it very probable . . . that he has derived his knowledge of the subject" from some popular production (in which, I believe, such a word is still to be found), for had he mastered its meaning, he would at least have known that "Witena" was the genitive of "Witan," and was therefore spelt with *one* 't'!

Lastly, as Mr. Lindsay again protests against my—

"Impugning the *honesty* of those who argue for the continued existence of the ancient Earldom of Mar side by side with a modern Earldom,"

I am forced to remind him that, in the course of my Article, I convicted those who so argue, of supporting their argument by the "suppressio veri," and by something stronger than a mere "*suggestio* falsi." The passages convicting them of so doing will be found on pp. 157—158 of my Essay, and either Mr. Lindsay must disprove the charges, which are there proved by actual demonstration, or we must conclude that, in his opinion, such conduct is *not* dishonesty. J. H. ROUND.

Although I have no leisure to continue any argument with Mr. Round, the above communication makes it incumbent on me to offer some explanation upon the following points, viz.:—

I. The genuineness of the Saxon charters which I quoted last July.

II. My not having noticed Mr. Round's reference in the same number of the GENEALOGIST to Dr. Stubbs' assertion that "Dux" and "Ealdorman" are equivalent.

III. The applicability of any errors I have committed to the question of the Earldom of Mar.

IV. The general view of the subject.

I. Upon the first point my explanation is that Mr. Round having ridiculed my hypothesis of a possible existing earldom dating from the Saxon dynasty, I referred him to three charters, out of several hundreds, in which Saxon nobles appear as *Duces* or *Comites*. My copy of the *Codex Diplomaticus* is imperfect, and I do not possess the volume which

[1] *Earldom of Mar in Sunshine and in Shade*, i, 165.

[2] As this is a point on which "the Minutes of Evidence and Printed Cases" can, obviously, throw no light, I had no occasion, there, to refer to them.

explains the asterisk placed at the head of certain charters. I therefore confess that I am wrong in having quoted from charters which are rejected by the authority from which I took them; and I beg to withdraw these three, and to substitute for them four or five hundred others, as to the genuineness of which there is no question. I think it would have been not ungraceful on Mr. Round's part, as he has now referred to these charters, if, while impugning my accuracy, he had admitted the fact that a distinction between *Dux* and *Comes* is clearly proved by a few of them. But I do not grudge him the satisfaction he has derived from his exposition of the charter purporting to be of 664. While, however, I think I was wrong to quote from that charter without more reflection, I do not even now regard it as worthless. For, although a forgery is useless for the purpose of proving its main subject, it should be recollected that a forger is necessarily careful to be accurate as to form. If, then, it had not been perfectly notorious, at the time that this particular forgery was committed, that the feudal system existed long before the Norman Conquest, the form of this charter would have exposed it to detection at the very time of its production. The fact, no doubt, is that, it being desired to prove ancient title in Norman times, the forgers used a style and form as applicable to the seventh century which everyone knew was applicable to the tenth and eleventh. I, therefore, rejecting the doctrine that an entirely new hierarchy was suddenly created in 1066, and that the England of 1070 was altogether different from that of 1050, believe on the contrary that the Norman nobles supplanted the Saxon in their places, calling themselves by a Saxon feudal title—earl—peculiar to Saxon-Norman England; and I assert that the authorities to whom Mr. Round refers have not devoted sufficient attention to this point when writing history.

II. The reason why Mr. Round's reference to Dr. Stubbs as an authority for the statement that "Dux" is equivalent to "Ealdorman" was not noticed by me, is simply that the sentence on this subject printed in Mr. Round's July article was not included in his article as originally drafted, but was inserted subsequently to the article being communicated to me. I noticed the fact at the time, and called the attention of several persons to its inconvenience. And I may here remark upon Mr. Round's observation that I enjoy the advantage of an immediate reply—that, it is not very usual to open the pages of a periodical to an attack upon one of its contributors. The indulgence was granted in a very courteous manner to Mr. Round, who ought in the ordinary course to have published his comments in the *Collectanea Genealogica*. I cannot say that in my judgment the tone adopted by Mr. Round in his various articles has been at all indicative of any similar courteous feeling. Neither do I think the advantage has been with me; for if I had not been compelled to answer hurriedly I should have had leisure to discriminate more carefully the charters from which I quoted.

III. While I admit freely that the proper conclusion to be arrived at from a study of Pre-Norman charters is a subject as to which opinions may differ, it is perfectly clear that the relation of Earls to Mormaers occupies a far less assailable position. I cannot do better than refer my readers to the admirable article on the Earldom of Angus which was printed with the October number of the GENEALOGIST in the *New Peerage* of "G.E.C." based as the article is on the opinion of Dr. Skene,

an antiquarian of the most conspicuous authority. It might, perhaps, have been more to the point if I had sought an illustration in the Irish Earldoms. Can it be said, for example, that Lord Inchiquin would be guilty of any absurdity if he spoke of his ancestors as lords or earls of Thomond for 1000 years, merely because the title of earl was substituted by King Henry VIII. for that of King?

IV. I can only conclude my statement of opinion by re-asserting that to speak of a pre-historic earldom of Mar as now existing is so far from ridiculous that it is the view of the subject most natural to those who know anything of peerage law and history; and I again repel indignantly the imputation of dishonesty, of "suggestio falsi," or "suppressio veri" as applicable to my friends. Mr. Round's sneering reference to "Lord Crawford's *magnum opus*" is written without any apparent knowledge of the fact that the Earl of Crawford's work was never revised by him, and cannot certainly be called the "*magnum opus*" of a man whose writings on peerage law, art, and philosophy, occupy a very distinguished literary position. Indeed one can only smile at a writer who proposes to refute so high an authority with quotations from Mr. McKerlie. It is perfectly obvious and, indeed, now confessed, that Mr. Round never read the Minutes of Evidence and printed Cases of the Mar Peerage case, before he printed his article in the *Collectanea Genealogica*, but that he collected his facts from second-hand sources, and borrowed the greater portion of his arguments from others. But this is not so much the subject of complaint as that he commenced with an unworthy imputation of dishonesty instead of limiting himself to an attack upon the consistency of his opponents.

W. A. LINDSAY, *Portcullis*.

[*** We cannot insert any further articles on this subject.—ED. GENEALOGIST.]

THE VISITATION OF BERKSHIRE, A.D. 1566.

(*Continued from Vol. I., New Series, p.* 14.)

IREMONGER of Goldingsfield.

JEAMES IREMONGER of Rudge, co. Staff. (? co. Salop), mar. *Katherin*, da. to *John Orpwoode* of Shrewsbury, Gent., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir.

WILLIAM IREMONGER of Goldingsfelde, co. Berks., Gent., eldest son and heir to Jeames, mar. to his first wife, *Julyan*, da. to ... *Butler* of Readinge, and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son; after, the said William mar. to his second wife, *Alyce*, da. to *Thomas Davys* of Maydenhedd, co. Berks., and by her had issue,—Joziathe, his second son.

LOGGINS of Staverton.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Or, a lion passant Sable, in chief three Roman piles of the second; 2, Quarterly, per fess indented Or and Sable, four eagles' heads erased counterchanged; 3,* Staverton.

CREST: *A stag's head erased Gules, attired collared and lined Or.*

ROBERT LOGGYNS of Staverton, co. Berks., Gent., mar. *Elyanor*, da.

and sole heir of *Humphry Staverton* of Staverton Manor, co. Berks., Esq., son and heir to William Staverton of the said place and co., and of *Elizabeth* his wife, da. of *Thomas Heydoke* of Grewell, co. South'ton, Esq.; which William Staverton was son and heir to William Staverton of Shipplake in the parish of Braye, co. Berks, Esq.; which Robert Loggins and Elianor his wife hath issue,—SYMONDE, his eldest son and heir; Alyce, mar. to *Christopher Yowhurste* of Braye; Margerye, mar. to *Nycholas Bartellett* of Wyndesore in the said co.

SYMONDE LOGGYNS of Staverton Mannor, Gent,, eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *Thomas Forde* of White Waltham, co. Berks., and by her hath issue,—Symonde, his eldest son and heir apparent; Sylvester, second son; Henry, third son; and Elizabeth.

LOVEDEN of Fyfield.

ARMS: *Gules, a bend Argent between four sinister hands couped ap-paumée Or;* impaling: *Per fess embattled Argent and Sable, six crosses patée counterchanged* (Warneforde).

WALTER LOVEDEN of Crendon, co. Berks., Gent., second son to ... Loveden of Crendon, mar. ..., da. and sole heir to ... *Erle* alias *Herle* of Lamburne, co. Berks., Gent., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir.

JOHN LOVEDEN of Lamburne, Gent., eldest son and heir to Walter, mar. . , da. to *Thomas Bacon* of Lamburne, Gent., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir; William, second son.

JOHN LOVEDEN of the said place and co., eldest son and heir to John, mar. . , da. to .. *Torles* of Lamburne, and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir.

THOMAS LOVEDEN of Lamburne, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Walter Comner* of Lamburne, and by her had issue,—WALTER, his eldest son and heir apparent; Johan, mar. to *Rycharde Cole* of Ashburye, co. Bucks; Christian and Agnes, unmar.

WALTER LOVEDEN of Fyfeilde, co. Berks., Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Dorothie*, one of the da.'s of *John Warneforde* of Sevenhampton, co. Wilts, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Thomas Loveden, his eldest son and heir apparent; Walter, second son; John, third son; Hercules, fourth son; Martha and Elizabeth, unmar.

MANXELL of Newbury.

ARMS: *Argent, a chevron between three maunches Sable.*

CREST: *A wyvern's head erased per pale indented Argent and Gules charged with a cinquefoil and under it a crescent Or, the beak Azure.*

JOHN MANXELL of Glamorganshire in Wales, Gent., mar. *Edythe*, da. to ... *Kyme* of ..., co. Kent, and by her had issue,—Sir Ryce Manxell, Kt., his eldest son; HEUGHE, second son, and Phellipe, third son.

HEUGHE MANXELL of Glamorganshire, Gent., second son to Jenkin (*sic*) aforsaide, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *Rychard Howyan* (*Owyan*) of Kent., Gent., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son.

Robert Manxell of Glamorganshire, Grome of the Chamber to Kinge Henrye the Seventhe, eldest son and heir to Heughe, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *Phillippe Longe* of ... co. Dorset, Gent., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son.

John Manxell of Newberye, co. Berks., Gent., and Marshall of the Hall to Queene Elizabeth, eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Edythe*, da. to ... *Breche* of Newberye, Yeoman, and by her hath issue,—Rychard, his eldest son and heir apparent; William, second son; and Foulxe, third son.

Richard Manxell of Keynsham, co. Som., Gent., Yeoman of the Garde to Queene Elizabeth, eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to ... *Clayton* in co. Lanc., Gent., and by her hath issue,—Elizabeth, his only da. living.

MARTIN of Oakingham.

Arms: *Argent, on a bend Sable cotised Ermines three cinquefoils Or.*

Crest: *Out of a ducal coronet Or an eagle's head Azure, beaked of the first.*

John Martyn of Ockingham, co. Berks., Esq., mar. ... da. of ..., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son.

John Martyn of Ockingham, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Agnes*, da. to *William Creswell* of Odyham, co. South'ton, Gent., and by her had issue,—William, his eldest son; Henrye, second son, dyed sans issue; Alyce, mar. to *William Justice* of Readinge, co. Berks.; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Hopton* of Readinge, Gent.

William Martyn of Ockingham, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. to his first wife, *Jane*, da. to *John Bennett* of Norton Bavante, co. Wilts, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir; John, second son; Anne, mar. to *John Barker* of Ockingham, Gent.; Elizabeth, late Prioris of Wyntney, co. South'ton; after the said William mar. to his second wife, *Margarett*, da. to *John Yate* of Lyforde, co. Berks, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Anthonye, third son; William, fourth son; and Edward, fifth son; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Jennyns* of Ockingham; Margaret, mar. to *Rychard Plummer* of Ockingham.

Thomas Martyn of Ockingham, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Cescellie*, da. to *William Chawfonte* (? Chalfont) of Wickham, co. Bucks., Gent., and by her hath issue,—William, his eldest son; Thomas, second son; Rycharde, third son; John, fourth son; and Christopher, fifth son; Elizabeth; Jane; and Marye.

John Martyn of London, Grocer, second son to William and brother to Thomas, mar. *Ellyn*, da. to *John Tyckhill* of Darbye, co. Darbye, and by her hath issue,—Marye; Rachell; and Agnes.

Anthonye Martyn of London, Gent., third son to William, mar. *Anne*, da. to *John Jacobbe* of Starford (Bishop Stortford), co. Hertf., and by her hath issue,—Henry, his eldest son; Anne; Jane; and Dorothey, all three unmar.

WILLIAM MARTYN of Burethrope (Burdrope), co. Wilts., Gent., fourth son to William, mar. *Dorothe*, da. to *Anthonye Fetteplace* of Wanborroughe co. Wilts, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Stephen, his onlie son.

EDWARD MARTYN of Shynfelde, co. Berks., Gent., fifth son to William, mar. *Katherin*, da. to *John Cheney* of Chesham Boyse, co. Bucks, Esq., and by her hath as yet no issue.

MORE of Cookham.

ARMS: *Sable, a swan Argent, beaked and legged Or, within a bordure engrailed of the third, a mullet for difference.*

WILLIAM MORE of Larden, co. Salop, Gent., mar. *Jane*, da. to ... *Barkeley* of Cressedge in the said co., and by her hath issue,—Edward, his eldest son and heir; THOMAS, second son.

THOMAS MORE of Cookeham, co. Berks., Gent., second son to William, mar. *Johan*, da. to ... *Byrde* of Brayntreye, co. Essex, Gent., and by her had issue,—Edmonde, his eldest son and heir; Robert, second son; RAUFE, third son.

RAUFE MORE of Cookeham, Gent., third son to Thomas, mar. *Marye*, da. to *John Babham* of the said place and co., and by her as yet hath no issue.

MORRYCE of Coxwell.

ARMS: *Or, on a fess humettée between three cocks Gules a garb of the field.*

THOMAS MORRYCE of Coxwell, co. Berks, Gent., mar. *Alice*, da. to *Robert Wyning* of Wadley, co. Berks., Gent., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; William, second son; James, third son; Philip, fourth son; ALEXANDER, fifth son; Gyles, sixth son; Morryce, seventh son; Margerett, mar. to *Thomas Everard*, and, after, to *Richard Sewell*; Katherine, mar. to *Thomas Hitchman*, and, after, to *James Doole*; Jane, mar. to *Thomas Cowdery*; Ann, mar. to *John Pudsey*.

THOMAS MORRYCE of Coxwell, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Jane*, da. to *Richard Jones* of Bollingham, co. Hereford, and by her had issue,—FRANCIS, his eldest son and heir; Edmund, second son; Alice, mar. to *William Cater* of Uffington, co. Berks., Gent.

FRANCIS MORRYCE of Coxwell, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Ann*, da. and heir to *Richard Puttenham* of Shurfeilde, co. South'ton, and of *Mary*, his wife, da. and sole heir to *Sir William Warham* of Maltshanger, co. South'ton, Kt., and by her had issue,—Warham, his eldest son and heir, died sans issue; Thomas, second son; Ann; and Martha.

ALEXANDER MORRYCE of Shalton, co. Berks., Gent., fifth son to Thomas (first) aforesaide, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *John Scalto* of Stratton, co. Salop, Gent., and by her as yet hathe no issue.

THE BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR.

ARMS: *Per fess Argent and Vert, in chief a buck's head cabossed proper, between the attires an escucheon France and England quarterly, in base three towers connected by walls all embattled of the first.*

These are the auncient Armes and seale apperteyninge and belonginge to the Maior, Bayliffs and Burgesses of the Towne and Boroughe of Newe Windsor in the Countie of Berks, and att this my p'sent Visitacon was William Hanley, Esquire, *Mayor*; the Right Honorable Robert, Erle of Leycester, Knight (&c. as under Abingdon) *High Stewarde* of the said Towne and Boroughe; Thomas Gode, Andrewe Alleye, Gabriell Hylles, Rycharde Gallyce, John Wheateley, and John Aldein, *Aldermen* and late Mayors of the said Towne and Boroughe; Robert Ockham, *Town Clarke*; William Lawrence and Thomas Hele, Bayliffs of the said Towne and Boroughe. In witness whereof, &c.

NOKE of Bray.

ARMS and CREST as in the Visitation of 1664-6 (p. 67).

RYCHARDE NOKE of Bray, co. Berks., Gent., mar. *Dorothe*, da. to ..., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son; JOHN, second son; and RICHARDE, thirde son.

THOMAS NOKE of Shottesbroke, co. Berks., Esq., so created and Yeoman of the Crowne to Kinge Henrye the Eighth, mar. to his wife, *Elizabeth*, da. to *Robert Awoode* of Braye, co. Berks., and by her hath issue,—Johan, mar. to ... *Gybbyne*; Margarett, mar. to *Robert Sharpe* of Horley co. Berks.; Katherin, mar. to *Robert Bennett* of Stanes, co. Midd.; after, the said Thomas mar. to his second wife, *Agnes*, da. to *Thomas Staveley* of Thornhambye, co. Yorke, Esq., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir apparent; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Tyte* of Wyndesore, Gent.; Clemence, mar. to *Thomas Smewen*, of Laurence Waltam, co. Berks.; Anne, mar. to *Thomas Holmes* of Egham, co. Surrey; thirdly, the said Thomas mar. *Julian*, da. to *Rycharde Washingley* of Laurence Waltam, and by her hath issue,—Anne, unmar.

THOMAS NOKE of the said place and co., Gent., eldest son and heir apparent to Thomas, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *Thomas Bullock* of Aberfelde, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son; Isabell; Agnes; Margarett; and Frances, all unmar.

JOHN NOKE of Stamforde, co. Northamp., Gent., second son to Rycharde, mar. ... da. of ..., and by her hath issue,—William (see the Visitation of 1664-6, as above), his eldest son and heir apparent; Agnes, mar. to *William Lloyd* of Offeley, co. Hunt., Gent.; Frances, second da., mar. to ... *Jerman* of Stamforde.

RYCHARDE NOKE of Cambridge, Gent., third son to Rycharde, mar. *Amye*, da to ... *Nightingale* of ..., co. Essex, and by her hath issue,—Thomas his eldest son, Master of Arts of the Kinge's Colledge in Cambridge; and Thomas, second son; Edward, third son; Alyce, mar. to *Nycholas Vycars* of Cambridge.

PLEYDELL of Chipping Farringdon.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent, a bend Gules guttée d'eau between two Cornish choughs proper, a chief counter-compony Or and Sable*; 2 and 3, *Gules, a lion rampant Or between four cross crosslets Vair* (Reason).

CREST: *A wolf's head erased Sable bezantée, in the mouth a cross patée fitchée Gules.*

THOMAS PLEYDELL of Cowlshull, co. Berks., Gent., mar. the da. of .., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son; Rose, mar. to *Anthonye Champneyes* of From Selwood, co. Somerset, Gent.

WILLIAM PLEYDELL of Cowlshull, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Agnes*, da. and one of the heirs of ... *Reason* of Crofte (? Corfe) Castle, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her hath issue,—ANTHONY, his eldest son; THOBYE, second son; Vyrgill, third son; Gabryell, fourth son; Zacharye, fifth son; THOMAS, sixth son; and John, seventh son; Suzan, mar. to *Thomas Bushe* of Withington, co. Gloc.; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Welles* of Lydyarde Tregose, co. Wilts.

ANTHONYE PLEYDELL of Cowlshull, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. ..., da. of ..., and by her had issue,—a son and a da., dyed both sans issue.

THOBYE PLEYDELL of Cheppinge Farringdon, co. Berks., Esq., second son and heir to William, mar. *Elianor*, da. to *Jeames Yate* of Bucklande, co. Berks., Esq., and by her hath issue,—John, his eldest son and heir apparent; Phellipp, second son; Marye, mar. to *Walter Proyne* (*Pruin*) of Withington, co. Gloc.; Ursula, unmar.; and Elizabeth, unmar.

THOMAS PLEYDELL (same Arms and Crest, with a *fleur-de-lis for difference*) of Shryneham, co. Berks., Gent., sixth son to William, mar. ... da. of *Thomas Higgs* of Cheltenham, co. Gloc., and by her hath issue,—John, his eldest son; Edward, second son; Ede; Margarett; Katherin; and Marye, all unmar.

PLOTT of Sparsholt.

ARMS: *Vert, three quatrefoils Argent, each charged with a leopard's head erased Sable.*

BARTHELMEWE PLOTTE of Sparsholte, co. Berks, Gent., mar. *Johan*, da. of *John Edmondes* of Dedington, co. Oxon, Gent., and by her hath issue,—RYCHARDE, his eldest son and heir apparent; Elizabeth, mar. to *Francis Yate* of Kencotte, co. Oxon., Gent.; Barbara, second da., mar. to *John Thomson* of Bradwell, co. Oxon, Gent.; Alyce, third da., mar. to *Thomas Wykes* of Kyngeston, co. Berks, Gent.

RYCHARDE PLOTT of Sparsholte, Gent., eldest son and heir apparent to Barthelmewe, not yet mar.

PUSEY of Pusey.

ARMS: *Gules, three bars Argent.*

THOMAS PUSEY of Pusey, co. Berks, Gent., mar. *Parnell*, da. of *John Woddye* of Throppe (Thorpe), co. Berks, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir,

JOHN PUSEY of Pusey, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar.

Margarett, da. to *Robert Hunte* of Ardington, co. Berks, and by her had issue,—PHELLIPPE, his eldest son and heir; Thomas, second son; Alyce, mar. to *William Statter* alias *Godfreye* of Pusey, yeoman.

PHELLIPPE PUSEY of Pusey, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Alice*, da. to *William Pawlye* of Glanvylde, co. Oxon, and by her had issue,—William, his eldest son and heir apparent; after, the said Phellippe mar. to his second wife, *Alyce*, da. to *Thomas Dygele* of Mouncton Myll, co. Berks, and by her hath issue,—Marye; Margerye; and Barbara, all three unmar.

THE BOROUGH OF READING.

ARMS: *Azure, five heads in saltire affrontée and couped at the shoulders proper, crined and ducally crowned Or; two letters, R on the dexter and E on the sinister, of the third.*

Sigillum Communitatis Radingie.

These are the auntient Armes and Seale apperteynynge and belonginge to the Mayor and Burgesses of the Towne and Boroughe of Readinge in the Countie of Berkes, and at this my p'sent visitacon was Edward Butler, Mayor; the Right Honorable Erle of Leycester, Kt. (&c. as under Abingdon), *High Stewarde* of the said Towne and Boroughe; Robert Bowyer, Thomas Aldworth, Thomas Turnor, John Ockham, Robert Fybye, and Rycharde Watlington, *Head Burgesses* and late Mayors of the said Towne and Boroughe; John Ockham, aforesaide, *Steward* of the Courtes of the said Boroughe; which Armes I, Clarenceux Kinge of Armes have ratified and confirmed unto the said Mayor and Burgesses of the said Towne and Boroughe of Readinge in the Countie of Berks. In witness whereof I, Clarenceux, have hereunto subscrybed my name the sexte of October 1566.

REDISHE of West Locking.

ARMS: *Argent, a lion rampant Gules, collared Or;* impaling: *Argent, two lions passant in bend cotised Gules* (Kekwiche).

NYCHOLAS REDYSHE of Bynfylde, co. Berks, Gent., second son to ... Redyshe, mar. *Margarett*, da. to *John Grove* of Grove, co. Berks., and by her had issue,—Nycholas, his elder son; RYCHARDE, second son; Johan, mar. to *Nycholas Bowthe* of Bawlkinge, co. Berks, Gent.; Marye, mar. to *John Lovell* of Marleboroughe, co. Wilts, Gent.

RYCHARDE REDYSHE of West Lockinge, co. Berks, Gent., second son to Nycholas, mar. Marye, da. to *John Kekwiche* in co. Essex, Esq., and by her had issue,—Francis, his eldest son and heir apparent.

SNELL of Hampsted Marshall.

THOMAS SNELL of Hampsted Marshall, co. Berks, Gent., mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Thomas Latton* of Upton, co. Berks, Esq., and by her had issue,—RYCHARDE, his eldest son; Anne, mar. to ... *Vere* of ... co. Essex.

RYCHARDE SNELL of Hampsted Marshall, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Jane*, da. and one of the heirs of *John Dudley* of Aston in the Walles, co. Northamp., Esq., second brother to Edward, Lord Dudley, and by her hath issue,—Sybbell, his only da.

Note, that this man is not yet allowed a gentleman, for that his Armes are not yet known, whereupon he is respited until Michaelmas term following.

(To be continued.)

Notices of Books.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE SURVEY, *temp.* Henry I. Edited by JAMES GREENSTREET. (London: privately printed by Wyman and Sons, 1884).

How successfully the art of photography may be employed to perpetuate ancient historic writings is conspicuously manifest from the production of this splendid volume, bound appropriately enough in *Lincoln* green. At a very moderate cost every subscriber has in his possession for all practical purposes of study and examination the original manuscript, which is absolutely unique as setting forth in detail the ownership of land throughout Lincolnshire some fifty years or so after the Norman Conquest. Even the discolouration of its leaves, here and there apparent in this necessarily faithful repetition, tends to give it that indescribable charm of antiquity, which the character of the writing heightens and adorns. The task of reproducing in twenty-seven plates as many leaves of the original was entrusted to Mr. Charles Praetorius, the photographic artist specially employed at the British Museum and the Public Record Office; and the result, it is needless to say, is a triumph of sun-printing. A very careful translation into English, excellently printed by Messrs. Wyman and Sons in a fount of bold, clear type, faces and explains each plate, so that any reader, however modest his share of learning may be, is relieved from any difficulty or doubt in reading the text.

Mr. R. E. Chester Waters had already printed this manuscript from Hearne's text (which is not quite unimpeachable), and added an elaborate and extremely valuable collation of the entries with those in the 'Domesday Survey.' In the course of his introduction he appears to have settled the question of date more definitely than Mr. Greenstreet in his very short preface attempted to do. However, the facts adduced by Mr. Waters in support of his limitation of date are scarcely so convincing as on the first glance they seem to be. At page 3 he says:—

"Now we know that the earldom [of Gloucester] was conferred on him [Robert, son of the king] before Easter 1116, for he attested as earl the Royal Charter in favour of Tewkesbury Abbey, which was executed at Winchester on the eve of the king's embarkation for Normandy."

The authority is stated to be *Monasticon*, ii, 66. On turning to the reference, it is seen that this particular charter is undated. It was, truly, executed at Winchester; and so, too, was the one immediately preceding, but with a date, namely, 1106, which Mr. Waters may possibly have misread. At least, in the absence of some further explanation, the execution of the document that is said to be tested "on the eve of the king's embarkation for Normandy," and "before Easter 1116," is not proved by the reference given. Mr. Waters, nevertheless, has done a very real service in illustration of this important manuscript by collating (as already intimated) the names therein mentioned with those of tenants at the time the 'Domesday Survey' was taken. His work, therefore, is a most trustworthy commentary on the original, and essential in order to obtain a proper understanding as to the great historical value of this later Survey.

A History of Southampton. Partly from the MS. of Dr. Speed, in the Southampton Archives. By the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of St. James's, Enfield Highway. (Southampton: Gilbert & Co.; London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. 1883.)

The author modestly terms this an "imperfect contribution to local history," from which any one not actually seeing the handsome volume now before us, might suppose that it was a work on the same scale as Sir H. Englefield's *Walk through Southampton*. Instead of this, however, Mr. Davies has had no difficulty in filling nearly 550 closely-printed royal octavo pages with a carefully-condensed narrative dealing with every variety of subject pertaining to the history of this important town.

The original suggestion of the present publishers was, that Mr. Davies should edit the MS. of Dr. Speed's history, "continuing the work, and adding such matter as should bring it into conformity with present knowledge." The impracticability of this plan, however, became apparent at the outset of the task and had to be abandoned. The result is that the author has now produced substantially a new history, but incorporating all that is valuable in Dr. Speed's work.

The Dr. Speed here referred to was fourth in descent from John Speed, the chronologer, who died in 1629. The son of the chronologer was John Speed, M.D., the anatomist, who died 1640; he was the author of an anatomical work, a copy of which is preserved at St. John's College, Oxford. His son, John Speed, M.D., was also an author, and a toper to boot, for Humphrey Prideaux, writing from Oxford in 1675, tells how on one occasion Speed had remained in the city solely for the purpose of encountering Van Tromp, the "drunkeing greazy Dutchman," who after a bout of several hours, was knocked out of time by Speed's greater capacity for liquor. This worthy was twice Mayor of Southampton, his first mayoralty falling, appropriately enough, in the days of the "Merry Monarch." John Speed, M.D., eldest son of the last, and father of the historian of Southampton, was a zealous adherent of the Stuarts, and, as his son describes him, "a man of excellent parts, and a most desirable companion over a bottle." This latter qualification, however, did not improve his professional practice, which had, otherwise, been good; he died in 1747. The historian was educated at Merchant Taylors' and St. John's, Oxford. Besides attending to a large practice, he was a most voluminous writer, one work alone, his *Burnettus Restitutus*, contained over 73,400 lines filling a bulky folio of 830 pages. In another of his pieces, a "Curious Account of a Nondescript Species of Negroes," he satirizes the local government and describes the manners of the town of Southampton—the "nocturnal rites," otherwise, the balls, the costumes of the ladies, and especially their head-dresses. As to the latter, they are stated to be frequently so elaborate that they "go untouch'd for months together, and *swarm with vermin*."

Dr. Speed's MS. history of Southampton, which has always been highly prized by the Corporation, is a small folio written in a printing hand. It is really a second edition of another work presented by Dr. Speed to the Corporation in 1759, entitled, "The Charter of the Town of Southampton (16 Car. I.) in Latin and English, with remarks from the Journals." The original of the last-mentioned MS. is now lost, but a faulty transcript is preserved among the archives of the Corporation.

We regret that our very limited space prevents us from noticing the contents of Mr. Davies's history in greater detail, but we can only indicate his fourth chapter, "Municipal," in which the guild merchant, the charters, municipal offices, the staple, prisage, the fairs, the courts, the seals, arms, coinage, and "Sir Bevois" are dealt with in a manner which should command the attention of all antiquaries. A copious index completes a very instructive and most important contribution to our local histories.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. "Popular Superstitions." Edited by G. L. GOMME, F.S.A. (London: Elliot Stock, 1884.)

In this the third volume of this most valuable and entertaining "Library," Mr. Gomme deals with a section of his classified contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* which no one should be better able to edit than the Secretary of the Folklore Society. Having held that position since its commencement in 1878, Mr. Gomme can well say that he has "naturally been in a position to form some judgment as to the force of traditional superstition upon the minds of those who live on the outskirts of our civilization." But, as he points out, "the full extent and nature of this force is only properly to be understood when, in getting together such a collection of instances as the *Gentleman's Magazine* affords, one comes upon the actual living superstition over and over again." The material has proved so abundant that it has only been possible to include in the present instalment three of the seven sections into which the Editor divides this subject. These are:—(1) Days and Seasons; (2) Superstitious Customs and Beliefs; and (3) Witchcraft. Under the first head we notice "Whirlin Sunday," "March 3rd, St. Winnal," "March 16th, Windy Saturday," and "Carling Sunday"; these will not be familiar to many. In the second section "Rag Wells," "Mine Knockers," "The Holy Maul," "Virtues of the Lee Stone," "Duck Superstition," and "Pigeon Feathers" are some of the noticeable sub-headings; and the witchcraft notes are conveniently arranged under the counties of Cheshire, Herts, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Somersetshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Wiltshire, Yorkshire, and Scotland. If anything could contribute to the success of the scheme it certainly would be the rapid manner in which successive volumes appear; the present one we may add, has a capital index, preceded by some useful editorial "Notes."

RASSELAS, PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA. With an Introduction by Dr. JAMES MACAULAY. Two vols. (London: Elliot Stock. 1884.)

This is a charming fac-simile reproduction of the first edition published in 1759, and any one who does not already possess a copy of Dr. Johnson's delightful tale would do well to secure it in this dainty form. Dr. Macaulay's preface is a very readable summary of the facts in connexion with its first publication, and the appended "Bibliography of Rasselas," which, it is believed, is the first ever attempted, gives an additional value to this latest edition.

SIR WILLIAM STEWART OF JEDWORTH, KNIGHT, ANCESTOR OF THE EARL OF GALLOWAY.

SOME NEW FACTS BEARING ON HIS PROBABLE ORIGIN.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A., Scot.

Though the claim to the male representation of the High Stewards of Scotland was keenly debated at the close of the last century (on the extinction of the Royal male line by the death of Henry Cardinal of York), between Andrew Stuart of Torrance[1] and the then Earl of Galloway, both were in error on an important initial point, as has been long well known in Scotland. Each claimed 'Guillaume Stuart escuyer,' younger brother of Sir John Stuart of Darnley—who were both killed at Orleans in 1429—as his ancestor; Andrew Stuart identifying him with Sir William Stuart of Castelmilk, knight, Warden of the West March of Scotland in 1398, quite a different person; Lord Galloway, on the other hand, maintaining that he was the same as his ancestor Sir William Stewart of Jedworth or Teviotdale—also an error, as this Sir William was executed soon after his capture at Homildon hill in 1402, (unjustly as the Scottish historians say) on account of alleged treason to England, while that country was in possession of Roxburghshire, where his estate lay. As the precise descent of this knight from the main stem seems not conclusively established, and he is the undoubted male ancestor of Lord Galloway, the question is an interesting one, for if Sir William's male descent from one of the younger sons of Bonkill can be proved, Lord Galloway must be the representative of the High Stewards of Scotland before their alliance with the Crown.

Though a Sir John the Steward[2] appears three several times on the Ragman Roll in 1296, first as 'brother of James the Steward of Scotland,' a second time as 'of Lanarkshire,' and a third time as 'of Jeddeworthe,' it is believed that under these several styles, only one Sir John is indicated. While the difference in style is singular in the case of a magnate of his rank (though there are examples of others, of lower status no doubt, who held lands in different counties, being repeated on the Roll) there is no further occurrence of any *Sir* John Steward, after his death at Falkirk in 1298, for more than a generation.[3] His sons were all young at their father's

[1] A notable man. He was one of the guardians of the Duke of Hamilton in the 'Douglas Cause,' and wrote the well-known letters to Lord Mansfield.

[2] Usually called 'of Bonkill,' as his wife was the heiress, though he never possessed it, for his father-in-law, Sir Alexander Bonkill of Bonkill, survived him.

[3] There was, it must be admitted, a "Johannes Senescall' de Jedd" *ballivus* of the Abbot of Kelso in 1323, who has puzzled inquirers not a little, as he stands quite alone on record. (*Liber de Calchou*, p. 350.)

death, and were still minors in 1304,[1] the eldest, Alexander, being the only one I have noticed on record during the reign of Robert Bruce (1306-1329), certainly not earlier in the reign than 1311 or 1312. Sir John had five sons, and one daughter Isabel, wife of the celebrated Thomas Randolph earl of Moray. With one exception the succession of these sons is well-known. (1) Sir Alexander Steward of Bonkill, ancestor of the Earls of Angus, whose line ended in female succession. (2) Sir Alan Steward of Dreghorn, ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Lennox, whose male line has failed. (3) Sir Walter Steward of Dalswinton, whose male line has long failed, but who is represented in the female line by the Earl of Galloway. (4) Sir James Steward of Preston and Warwick hill, ancestor of the Dukes of Athol, Earls of Buchan and Traquair. His male line is also extinct. We now come to the 5th and last brother Sir John. Lord Galloway's lineage, in Sir B. Burke's *Peerage* (ed. 1873) calls him 4th son, and styles him 'of Jedburgh.' It is immaterial whether he was 4th or 5th, as the male line of the others has failed. But the addition 'of Jedburgh' is not given him in Wood's Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland* (art. "Angus"). He is there called 5th son, and said to have been killed at Halidon hill in 1333. It is added that David Symson[2] says of him—"of whose issue I have discovered nothing from charters." I may say, however, that on looking the other day in Playfair's *British Family Antiquity* (1809) vol. iii, p. 574 (art. "Galloway")—he styles this Sir John, 'of Jedworth,' and '4th son of Sir John of Bonkill.' Playfair is an author of little authority, and moreover, contradicts himself in this instance on the same page. He first makes the grandson of this Sir John Steward of 'Jedburgh' marry the heiress of Dalswinton (which would prove Lord Galloway's case out of hand); while a few lines below, the heiress of Dalswinton is married to the same person, now called 'her cousin,' and 'son of Sir Alexander Stuart of Darnley, the grandson of Sir Alexander of Darnley and Dreghorn, second son of Sir John of Bonkill.' And this after saying in the outset of the article, that Lord Galloway does not claim the representation of the Royal Stewarts, or of the Lenox family—the latter being the same as Darnley. It should be observed here that Crawfurd, in 'Remarks on the Ragman Roll' (Nisbet's *Heraldry*), says that a John Steward of Jedburgh was bailie of the Abbot of Kelso in 1323, whom he takes to be the youngest son of Sir John of Bonkill killed at Falkirk in 1298, and ancestor of Lord Galloway.[3]

Though I have consulted the Scottish Exchequer Rolls of the

[1] "Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland," vol. ii, Pref. p. lviii.

[2] Historiographer Royal for Scotland, who wrote a *History of the Stewarts*, in the beginning of last century; a curious little book.

[3] In his MS. History of the Galloway family (quoted in Andrew Stuart's *History*), he says so with more detail, adding that he got Jedworth from his father.

period, I do not find anything in addition to the above. But I have some ground for thinking that there is evidence in existence tending to fill up the *hiatus* between Sir John Steward 4th (or 5th) son of Bonkill—born before 1298, and living say till about 1350, the period of a generation—and Sir William of Jedworth. This Sir John, styled 'of Jedworth' by Crawfurd and Playfair (on the authority no doubt of the Kelso Register) is said by Douglas, as has been observed, to have been killed at Halidon in 1333. Lord Hailes[1] confirms the fact that *a* John Steward fell there, adding in a note that he was styled of 'Daldon,' a place not known to me. The death of a John Steward at this time is also confirmed by an original roll of 1336, where the 20*l.* lands of Thornton within the Barony of Innerwick in Haddingtonshire, lately John Steward's, are said to be in the king's (*i.e.* Edward III.) hand, with the ward of his heir, a minor. Now, who was this John Steward and what became of the heir? The fact of his holding land in the barony of Innerwick argues some not distant connection with the Stewards of Darnley or Crookston, to whom the barony belonged at that time, though it afterwards was carried by an heiress to a branch of the Hamiltons of Cadzow.

There are also several original documents in existence, which I have seen, shewing that, between 1349 and 1361, a John Steward flourished in the county of Roxburgh, then belonging to England in whole or part; and in one of these he is said to have possessed lands called 'Easter Softlawe' in that county, evidently under the King of England.

This suggests some new considerations. In the 'true account' drawn out by Andrew Stuart ("History of the Stewarts," *Supplement*) of Lord Galloway's ancestry, he sets down John Stewart of Jedworth, bailie of the Abbot of Kelso, as son of Sir John of Bonkill, and gives as the link between him and Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, a 'John de Foresta,' a Scottish esquire who had a safe conduct to England in 1368 (*Fœdera*), who was the only likely person then known—'Foresta,' it was thought, being another expression for 'Jedworth.' But I venture to think that 'John Steward of Easter Softlawe' may take the place of 'John de Foresta,' to good purpose, for several reasons. If John Steward of Jedworth, bailie of the Abbot of Kelso, was a son of Bonkill, John of Softlawe might well be *his* son. These lands are close to Kelso, on the opposite side of the Tweed, and also within a few miles of Jedworth, and their owner held the office of Sergeant of the Easter Ward of Teviotdale. Further than this, a charter in the *Register of the Great Seal* (p. 103, No. 42, ed. 1814), connects this John of Softlawe directly with a William Stewart of Softlawe, his son, or at least successor. This is a grant by Robert II. to Sir John Maxwell, Knight, of the lands of Softlawe in the barony of Maxwell (opposite Kelso), which had

[1] Annals of Scotland, ed. 1797 (vol. iii, app. xii.)

been forfeited by William Stewart for dwelling at the allegiance of Edward III. This charter is dated Arc, 11 Nov., 1373. It is no improbable conjecture that this William Stewart, thus expatriated from the Scottish part of Roxburghshire, became owner of part of Jedworth Forest under the Percies, then its lords. That later on in that reign he returned to his native allegiance, and, as 'Sir William Stewart of Jedworth,' became an eminent public official and border warrior, doing much damage to the English under the banner of his relative, the second Archibald Earl of Douglas. With him he was at last made prisoner at Homildon in 1402, and while the Earl joined his conqueror Percy in rebellion against Henry IV., the Knight was arraigned as a traitor, and suffered death, through the personal hostility of Percy, with another borderer, Thomas Ker, as the poet Wyntoun relates.[1]

The facts thus brought together tally with what is known of Sir William Stewart—that in his youth he had been an English subject, naturally enough, too, if his father was one; and that he does not appear *prominently* till late in Robert II.'s reign. Whether this is due to his immediate ancestors being comparatively obscure, contrasted with the other branches of Bonkill, or to the scarcity of Roxburghshire title deeds, that county having been so often ravaged in the Border wars, it is not easy to say. But he comes forth somewhat suddenly as a man of considerable distinction, about 1385, and having had a son married about 1396, it may be concluded he himself was born about 1350.

It is to be hoped that farther research in Border charter chests may enable an expert to place the Galloway representation of the High Stewards on an unassailable foundation, a result which would afford much pleasure to the writer of these lines, among others.

The House of Galloway has contributed many brave men to the service of their country, as its annals shew. Of these none will fill a more honourable place in the family history than the lamented Sir Herbert Stewart, whose early death the British army, and, indeed, the nation, are now mourning. He was the great-grandson of John, the 7th Earl, and thus, second cousin to Alan, the present Earl. His name will occupy no undistinguished place on the Roll of Fame with that of the heroic Gordon, in the attempt to rescue whom he closed his own too brief career.

[1] Schir William Stewart of Tivydaill
That day was taen in that battaill,
And ane uthir gude Squyeir,
That be name was callit Thomas Ker.
This Schir Henry de Percy
Thai twa demand[d]yt unlauchefully,
As in jugement sittand he
Gart thir twa accusit be,
That thir twa before then
Had been the King of Inglonde's men,
And armyt agane him; forthi
Thai wer accusit of tratory.
* * * * * *
And by this accusacioune,
Of dede thai tholit the passioune.
And of thair quarteris he gart be set,
Sum intill York, upon the yett.
* * * * * *

Cronykil of Scotland.

FUNERAL CERTIFICATES.

Edited by GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A.

(*Concluded from Vol. I., New Series, p.* 186.)

I now bring to a conclusion the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Funeral Certificates taken from copies (not *originals*, as stated in a foot-note, p. 184) preserved in the State Papers, Domestic, 1647, Bundle 324, No. 1. The originals of many of them will be found among "Original Funeral Certificates of the North," in the College of Arms.

Besides those here printed these State Papers contain others from Wales, Yorkshire, Cheshire, &c. I append a list of them, noting where such as have already appeared in print will be found.

Thomas Eyre of Hassop in the parrish of Bakewell and county of Derby, Esqr, Departed this mortall life at Hassop aforesaid the xxiijth day of June 1637, and was the next day following interred within the Quier of the Chappell of Longston in the parrish of Bakewell aforesaid. He maried Prudence Da. and heire to Nicholas Blackwall of ..... by whom he had yssue living at the tyme of his death two sonnes and 4 daughters, vizt, Rowland eldest sonne and heire who maried Anne da. to Sir Francis Smith of Ashbyfoliule in the county of Leicester, Knight, William, Dorothy maried to Edward Fowler of St Thomas Grange in the county of Stafford, Esqr., Mary maried to John Biddle of Biddle in the county of Stafford, Esqr, Prudence maried to Sr Thomas Trentham of Rosceter in the county of Stafford, Knight, Gertrude maried to Thomas Fleetwood of Wotton Lodge in the county of Stafford, Esqr. This Certificate was taken at Holbeck Woodhouse in the county of Nottingham the xixth day of January 1638 by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes and testified by Mr Rowland Eyre eldest sonne and heire to the defunct. ROWLAND EYRE.

Sir John Rodes of Balborough in the county of Derby, Knight, Departed this mortall life at Balborough aforesaid the xvjth day of September, 1639, and was interred the next day following within the Chauncell of the Parrish church of Balbrough aforesaid. He maried 4 wiues, first, Anne da. to George Benson of Westmerland by whom he had no yssue that liued long, 2dly Dorothy Da. to George Sauill of Wakefield in Yorkeshire by whom he had John that maried ....., 3dly Frances Da. to Marmaduke Constable of Wassand in Holdernes in Yorkeshire, Esqr, by whom he had yssue two sonnes and vij daughters, vizt, Francis Rodes 2^{d} sonne and Executor who mar. Elizabeth only Da. and now heretrix apparant to Sir George Lassells of Galeford in the county of Nottingham, Knight, Henry, Katherin maried to Sir John

Hotham of Scorbrough in Yorkeshire, Knight and Barronett, Elizabeth and Mary that died vnmaried, Anne maried to ... Walthall of Yorkeshire, Lenox maried to Sir Marmaduke Langdale of North-dalton in Yorkeshire, Knight, Gertrude, and Prescilla, 4ly Vrsula Da. to Sir John Mallory of Studley in Yorkshire, Knight, by whom he had yssue two sonnes and one Da., vizt, Darcy, Mallory, and Vrsula. This certificate was taken at Balbrough aforesaid the vijth day of October, 1639, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes and testified by Mr Francis Rodes 2d sonne and Executor to the defunct.

FRANCIS RODES.

Edward Reuell of Carnethwaithe al's Carlingthwaite in the parrish of South Normonton and County of Derby, Esqr, Departed this mortall life the fifte day of July, 1639, at Carlingthwaite aforesaid and was the same day interred within the parrish church of Normonton aforesaid within the Ile there belonging vnto his house. He maried Dorothy Da. to Roger Columble of Darley in the county of Derby, Esqr, widdow of Henry Chaworth of Annesley in the county of Nott., Esqr, and had yssue one sonne and one Da. vizt, Francis Revell his only sonne and heire who maried two wiues, first Jane Da. to Peter Columbell of Darley in the the county of Derby, Esqr, by whom he had no yssue, 2dly Anne eldest Da. to David Ellis of Lluuyne Lynviader in the county of Denbigh in Wales by whom he hath yssue Edward his eldest sonne, Mary Da. to the said Edward married to Randall Ashenhurst of Ashenhurst in the county of Staff. Esqr. This Certificate was taken at Carlingthwaite aforesaid the vjth day of August, 1639, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by Mr Francis Reuell only sonne and heire to the defunct.

FRANCIS REUELL.

Thomas Fanshaw of Dranfeild in the county of Derby, Gent., Departed this mortall life at Dranfeild aforesaid the vijth day of November, 1623 [*sic*] and interred the viijth day of the said moneth within the Chauncell of the parrishe church of the said Dranfield. He maried to his first wife Jenet Da. to Nicholas Jenkinson by whom he had yssue 3 sonnes and two daughters, vizt, John died without yssue, Lyonell sonne and heire, had 3 wiues, first Jenet Da. to William Armytage of Doncaster, Gent., 2d Anne Da. to Phillip Gill of Lightwood in the county of Derby, Gent., 3d Jane Da. to Edward Disney of Carleton in Moreland in the county of Lincolne, Gent., Francis 3d sonne, Mary maried to John Legat of Rampton in the county of Nott., Gent., and Dyonis mar. to Edward Barker of Dure in the county of Derby, Gent. This Thomas Fanshaw mar. to his 2d wife Cicily the widdow of Robert Selliock of Dranfeild aforesaid by whom he had no yssue. This Certificate was taken at Dranfeild aforesaid the xxxth day of July, 1638, by John Newton, Gent., Deputy to the Office of Armes, and testified by Mr Lyonell Fanshaw sonne and heire to the defunct.

LYONELL FANSHAW.

Welsh Certificates.

John Parry of Llanbed, co. Denbigh, Esq.
John Lewes of Llanverres, co. Denbigh, Gent.
Thomas Evans of Northop, co. Flint, Esq.
John Mostyn of Greenfield Talacrey, co. Flint, Gent.
Thomas Pennant of Bighton, co. Flint, Esq.
Edward Hughes of Galchog, co. Flint, Esq.
William Hughes of Llewerllyd, co. Flint, Gent.
Thomas Jones of Halkyn, co. Flint, Esq.
Thomas Juckes of Buttington, co. Montgomery, Esq.
Sir Peter Mutton of Lleweny, Kt.
Sir Thomas Williams of Vaynoll Sangor, co. Carnarvon, Bart.

Yorkshire Certificates.[1]

Mathew Wentworth of Westbreken, Esq.
William Ingleby of Pallthorp in the parish of Bolton Percy, Gent.
John Lovell of the City of York, Gent.
Andrew Agar of the City of York, Gent.
Francis Stringer of Sharlston, Gent.
William Richards of Farnley near Leeds, Gent.
Francis Burdet of Burthwait, Esq.
Godfrey Copley of Sprotborough, Esq.
John Gascoigne of Brambowe, Bart.
William Wentworth of South Kirkby, Gent.
Mr John Moore of Alborough.
Garvas Eyre of Laughton, Esq.
Richard Bell of the City of York, Gent.
Alexander Rookby of Kirke Sandall, Gent.
Henry Nevile of Chevit, Esq.
Nicholas Waller of Sykehouse, Gent.

Cheshire, &c., Certificates.

Edward Whitbey, Esq., late Recorder of Chester.[2]
Edward Dumvile of Lymme, co. Chester.[3]
William Leversage of Wheleloock, co. Chester, Esq.[4]
Sir Phillipp Ouldfeild of Somerford, co. Chester, Knt.[5]
Lady Dorothy Leigh of Worsley, co. Lancaster.[6]
Sir Talbott Bowes of Stretlam Castle, co. Durham, Kt.
Thomas Bowes of Streathlam, co. Durham, Gent.

[1] I am informed that these will shortly appear in the "Yorkshire Archæological Journal."
[2] Record Society, vi, 183.
[3] *Ibid*, 68.
[4] *Ibid*, 131.
[5] *Ibid*, 155.
[6] *Ibid*, 122, also "Lancashire Funeral Certificates," edited by T. W. King (Chetham Society), 80.

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM.

(*Continued from p.* 64.)

50. Griffinus de la Pole *defunctus.*

[*Breve dat.* 15° *Januarii* 1309-10.]

De terris et tenementis que fuerunt Griffini de la Pole filii et heredis Audoeni de la Pole defuncti qui de Rege tenuit in capite qui quidem Griffinus obiit dum infra etatem et in custodia Regis fuit. [*Inq. facta die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Valentini* (18 *Feb.*) 1309-10.] Salop'.

[*Vide Inq.* 2 *Edw.* II. n° 79 ; *et Rot. Fin.* 2 *Edw.* II. *m.* 1.]

[Pro Johanne de Cherletone et Hawysia uxore ejus.

Rex dilecto et fideli suo Waltero de Gloucestr' Escaetori suo citra Trentam salutem Volentes dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Cherletone qui Hawisiam sororem et heredem Griffini de la Pole defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite duxerit in uxorem graciam facere specialem vobis mandamus quod accepta securitate a prefatis Johanne et Hawisia de racionabili relevio suo nobis reddendo ad scaccarium nostrum eisdem Johanni et Hawisie de omnibus terris et tenementis de quibus prefatus Griffinus frater ipsius Hawisie fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo in balliva vestra die quo obiit et que occasione mortis ejusdem capta sunt in manum nostram plenam seisinam habere faciatis salvo jure cujuslibet et salva Ele que fuit uxor ipsius Griffini racionabili dote sua ipsam de terris et tenementis predictis secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri contingente per nos assignanda ita quod prefatus Johannes in festo sancti Michaelis proximo futuro ad nos accedat fidelitatem suam nobis debitam pro terris et tenementis predictis nobis facturus Teste Rege apud Westm. xxvj die Augusti (1309). *Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 14.] Wall'.

[Pro Ricardo de Perers.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem Sciatis quod per finem centum marcarum quem Ricardus de Perers fecit nobiscum pro Jacobo de Perers fratre ejus et Ela uxore ipsius Jacobi quondam uxore Griffini de la Pole defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite pardonavimus eidem Jacobo transgressionem quam fecit ducendo prefatam Elam in uxorem et eidem Ele transgressionem quam fecit se prefato Jacobo maritando nostra licencia super hoc non optenta Nolentes quod iidem Jacobus et Ela ea occasione per nos seu ministros nostros quoscumque occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westm. xii die Decembris (1309). *Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 10.]

51. Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis de Holebroke. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat.* 4to *Dec.* 1309.]

[*m.* 4. Johannes de Holebroke filius predictorum Johannis et Alicie est heres propinquior eorundem Johannis et Alicie Et fuit etatis viginti annorum die sancti Andree apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio [*Inq. facta* 17° *Dec.* 1309.] Suff'.

[*m.* 5.] Johannes de Holebroke filius dictorum Johannis et Alicie est heres propinquior dictorum Johannis et Alicie et fuit etatis die sancti Andree apostoli anno regni Regis. Edwardi tercio sexdecim annorum. [*Inq. facta* 19° *Dec.* 1309.] Suff'.

[*Breve de* melius inquirendo *dat.* 31mo *Dec.* 1309.]

Alicia que fuit uxor Johannis de Holebroke non tenuit aliquas terras seu tenementa die quo obiit alibi in balliva mea nisi in Holebroke, Freston, *etc.* de diversis hominibus et per certa servicia prout domino Regi constat per Inquisicionem de terris et tenementis prefate Alicie per me factam. [*Inq. facta* 10mo *Januarii* 1309-10.] Suff'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 11.]

52. Willielmus de Criketot. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat.* 29° *Januarii* 1309-10.]

Predictus Willielmus de Creketot et Johanna uxor ejus que adhuc superstes est conjunctim tenuerunt *etc.*

Willielmus filius ejusdem Willielmi de Creketot jam defuncti est heres ejus propinquior Et fuit etatis septemdecim annorum ad festum Epiphanie Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi nunc tercio. [*Inq. facta* 7mo *die Februarii* 1309-10.] Suff'.

[*Aliud breve dat.* 12mo *Feb.* 1309-10.]

Predicta Johanna una cum prefato Willielmo quondam viro suo conjunctim feoffata fuit de Maneriis et tenementis predictis ex dono et concessione Walteri persone ecclesie de Evisdene et Roberti de Ashfeld capellani et Willielmi de Creketot patris predicti Willielmi qui ipsos feoffaverunt Habend' et tenend' eisdem Willielmo et Johanne et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Willielmi et Johanne legitime procreatis Et dicunt quod predicta Johanna una cum predicto Willielmo viro suo a tempore feoffamenti predicti usque ad diem obitus ejusdem Willielmi viri sui seisinam suam de predictis tenementis bene et pacifice continuavit. [*Inq. facta* 25to *Feb.* 1309-10.] Suff'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 9.]

Assignacio dotis Johanne que fuit uxor Willielmi de Criketot defuncti facta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Ixeworthe iij° die Marcii anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio de terris et tenementis que predictus Willielmus vir suus tenuit de domino Rege die quo obiit *etc.*

Predicta Johanna prestitit sacramentum coram me quod se non maritabit sine licencia domini Regis, quo accepto assignavi ei dotem suam. Suff'.

53. Johannes le Botiller. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat.* 11mo *Januarii* 1309-10.]

Johannes le Botiller filius predicti Johannis le Botiller est ejusdem heres propinquior et etatis xxiij annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta ultimo die Januarii* 1309-10.] Dors'.

Et dicunt quod Johannes le Botiller filius predicti Johannis le Botiller est propinquior heres predicti Johannis Botiller defuncti et quod est de etate xxiiij annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta* 26° *Januarii* 1309-10.] Suth't'.

[De fidelitate capta.

Rex cepit fidelitatem Johannis le Butiller filii et heredis Johannis le Butiller defuncti *etc.* salvo jure cujuslibet et salva Johanne que fuit uxor predicti Johannis racionabili dote sua ipsam *etc.* contingente per ipsum Escaetorem eidem inde assignanda. Teste Rege apud Westm. vij die Februarii (1309-10). *Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 8.] Suth't'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II, *m.* 9.]

54. Willielmus de Ros de Kendale. [*Inq. p m.*]

[*Breve dat.* 12mo *Marcii* 1309-10.]

Thomas filius predicti Willielmi de Ros de Kendale est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis trium annorum et dimidii anni. [*Inq. capta die Sabati proxima post festum Invencionis Sancte Crucis* (9no *Maii*) 1310.] Cumberl'.

Qui jurati *etc.* sed dicunt quod tenuit villam de Presfen de Willielmo de Ros domino de Werke per homagium et servicium unius denarii per annum pro omnibus Et dicunt *etc.*

Thomas filius predicti Willielmi de Ros de Kendale est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis trium annorum et dimidii. [*Inq. capta die Jovis proxima post festum Invencionis Sancte Crucis* (7mo *Maii*) 1310.] Northumbr'.

Predictus Willielmus de Ros tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit castrum de Kyrkeby in Kendale *etc.* simul cum Magistratu cujusdam hospitalis ibidem juxta castrum *etc.*

Thomas filius predicti Willielmi de Ros est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis trium annorum [et] dimidi[i] anni. [*Inq. capta die Sabati proxima ante festum sancti Dunstani* (16° *Maii*) 1310.] [*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *mm.* 1, 7.] Westmerl'.

55. Robertus filius Rogerl *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat.* 29° *Aprilis* 1310.]

Johannes de Claverigge filius et heres dicti Roberti filii Rogeri est propinquior heres ejusdem et etatis triginta annorum et amplius. [*Extenta facta die Veneris proxima post festum sanctorum Gordiani et Ephimachi Martyrum* (15mo *Maii*) 1310.] Buk'.

Johannes de Claveringge filius supradicti Roberti est heres ejus propinquior et etatis quadraginta et quatuor annorum. [*Inq. facta apud Claveringe* 15° *Maii* 1310.] Essex'.

Johannes de Claveringge filius predicti Roberti propinquior heres ejusdem Roberti est et est etatis xl annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta* 14° *Maii* 1310.] Norff'.

Johannes de Claveringge filius dicti Roberti est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis quadraginta annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta* 14° *Maii* 1310.] Suff'.

Item dicunt quod dominus Johannes de Claveringge propinquior heres est ejusdum Roberti et est etatis quadraginta annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta die Veneris proxima ante festum sancti Dunstani Archiepiscopi* (15° *Maii*) 1310.] Northumbr'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *mm.* 3,6.]

56. WILLIELMUS DE LEYBURNE. *Inq. p.m.* *Breve dat.* 12mo *Marcii* 1309-10.]

Predictus Willielmus de Leyburne die quo obiit tenuit conjunctim cum Juliana uxore sua ex dono et feoffamento Fulconis Payfrere manerium de la Gare *etc.*

Juliana filia Thome de Leyburne filii predicti Willielmi est propinquior heres dicti Willielmi et etatis vj annorum. [*Inq. facta apud La Gore* 26° *Marcii* 1310.] Kanc'.

Predictus Willielmus die quo obiit conjunctim cum Juliana uxore sua tenuit manerium de Esture pro indiviso cum Stephano de Burgharshe de dono et feoffamento Benedicte de Esture et tenetur illud manerium de manerio de Assbetesforde *etc.*

Juliana filia Thome de Leyburne est propinquior heres predicti Willielmi et etatis vj annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta apud Assbetesforde* 5to *Aprilis* 1310.] Kanc'.

Predictus Willielmus tenuit die quo obiit conjunctim cum Juliana uxore sua de dono et feoffamento Johannis de Sandhurst Florencie Matild' et Agathe de Tilmanstone quasdam terras et quedam tenementa in Godewynstone juxta Sydingburne de domino Rege *etc.*

Item *etc.* predictus Willielmus tenuit die quo obiit quasdam terras cum Juliana uxore sua in Bickenore juxta Sydingburne de dono et feoffamento Ricardi la Veylle que tenentur de Thoma filio Bernardi *etc.*

Juliana filia Thome de Leyburne filii predicti Willielmi est heres propinquior predicti Willielmi et etatis vj annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta apud Sydingburne* 27° *Marcii* 1310.] Kanc'.

Predictus Willielmus tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Dane [*item manerium de Westgate*] in Taneto de hereditate Juliane uxoris sue *etc.*

Juliana filia Thome de Leyburne est propinquior heres predicti Willielmi et etatis vj annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta apud Dane in Insula de Taneto* 10mo *Aprilis* 1310.] Kanc'.

Predictus Willielmus de Leyburne tenuit die quo obiit conjunctim cum Juliana uxore sua manerium de Elham cum pertinenciis et cum hundredo de dono et feoffamento Fulconis Payforer et tenetur de domino Rege in capite *etc.* Item *etc.* tenuit die quo obiit cum Juliana uxore sua manerium de Langele cum pertinenciis de dono et feoffamento Fulconis Peyforer et tenetur de domino Rege in capite ut de honore Comitis Albe Marlie in manu Regis existente *etc.*

Juliana filia Thome de Leyburne est propinquior heres predicti Willielmi et etatis vj annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta apud Elham* 1mo *Aprilis* 1310.] Kanc'.

Predictus Willielmus tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Preston cum pertinenciis de hereditate Juliane uxoris sue *etc.*

Item *etc.* tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Elmerstone conjunctim cum Juliana uxore sua de dono et feoffamento Fulconis Payforer' et tenetur *etc.*

Item *etc.* tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Overlonde *etc.* (*ut supra*) et tenetur de Roberto archiepiscopo Cant' *etc.*

Item *etc.* tenuit quasdam terras et tenementa apud Ripple de hereditate Juliane uxoris sue et tenentur *etc.*

Juliana filia Thome de Leyburne est propinquior heres predicti Willielmi et etatis vj annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta apud Preston'* 9no *Aprilis* 1310.] Kanc'.

Predictus Willielmus tenuit die quo obiit conjunctim cum Juliana uxore sua manerium de Assettesforde cum pertinenciis de dono et concessione Thome de Leyburne ad terminum vite eorum *etc.*

Item *etc.* tenuit *etc. (ut supra)* manerium de Mere cum pertinenciis exceptis parco et marisco vocato Slahulle de dono *etc. (ut supra).*

Item *etc.* tenuit *etc. (ut supra)* de dono et feoffamento Fulconis Payforer parcum de Mere et mariscum de Slahulle de domino Rege in capite *etc.*

Juliana filia Thome de Leyburne est propinquior heres predicti Willielmi de Leyburne et de etate vj annorum et amplius.

Requis' de predictis juratis quomodo et de quibus Thomas de Leyburne tenuit maneria de Asshetesforde et Mere Dicunt quod Willielmus de Leyburne pater suus feoffavit predictum Thomam et Aliciam uxorem ejus de predictis maneriis Habend' et tenend' sibi et heredibus de corporibus eorum legitime procreatis et si obierint sine herede de se quod reverterentur ad predictum Willielmum et Julianam uxorem ejus et heredes eorum Et postea idem Thomas dimisit predictis Willielmo et Juliane maneria predicta tenenda in forma predicta. [*Inq. facta apud Asprenge* 8° *Aprilis* 1310.] Kanc'.

[*Aliud breve dat.* 29no *Aprilis* 1310.]

De maneriis, terris et tenementis; de quibus Juliana, que fuit uxor Willielmi de Leyburne defuncti, una cum prefato viro suo per Fulconem Payforer, Thomam de Leyburne, Benedictam de Esture, Johannem de Sandehurste, Florenciam, Matill' et Agatham de Tilmanstone, et per Ricardum la Veyle, feoffata fuit.

Juliana que fuit uxor Willielmi de Leyburne defuncti conjunctim una cum prefato Willielmo quondam viro suo feoffata fuit per Fulconem Payforer *etc.* et seisinam suam una cum prefato Willielmo usque ad diem obitus sui pacifice continuavit. [*Inq. capta apud Newenton* 11mo *Maii* 1310.] Kanc'.

[*Vide Inq. p.m.* 35 *Edw.* I. *n*^{o} 10; *Rot. Fin.* 1 *Edw.* II. *m.* 6, 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 7.]

57. Johannes de Ingham. *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat.* 6to *Aprilis* 1310.]

Oliverus filius predicti Johannis de Ingham est heres ejus propinquior et est etatis viginti trium annorum. [*Inq. facta* 1mo *Maii* 1310.] Suff'.

Item dicunt quod Oliverus de Ingham est filius et heres propinquior predicti Johannis de Ingham et quod est de etate xxiij annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta* 22° *Aprilis* 1310.] Suth't'.

Olyverus de Ingham est filius et propinquior heres dicti Johannis de Ingham et est etatis xxiiij annorum et amplius. [*Inq. capta* 22° *Aprilis* 1310.] Wylts'.

Oliverus de Ingham filius predicti Johannis de Ingham propinquior heres ejusdem Johannis est et est etatis xxiij annorum et amplius. [*Inq. facta apud Ingham* 4to *Maii* 1310.] Norff' [Wilt'. Norff'. De homagio capto.

Rex cepit homagium Oliveri de Ingham *etc.* Et ideo mandatum est Waltero de Glouc' Escaetori Regis citra Trentam quod accepta securitate a prefato Olivero *etc.* eidem Olivero de omnibus terris *etc.* plenam seisinam habere faciat salvo jure cujuslibet et salva Margerie que fuit uxor prefati Johannis racionabili dote sua ipsam *etc.* contingente. Teste Rege apud Kenyngton' 22° Maii (1310). *Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 3.]

[*Vide etiam Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 6.]

58. Walterus de Beysin (Beysyn, Beysy). *Inq. p.m.*

[*Breve dat.* 4to *Januarii* 1309-10.]

Thomas de Beysy [*sic*] filius predicti Walteri de Beysy est propinquior heres ejusdem Walteri et fuit etatis xxij annorum die Jovis proxima post festum Epiphanie Domini ultimo preterito. [*Inq. facta* 24° *Januarii* 1309-10.] Stafford'.

Item predicti jurati dicunt per sacramentum suum quod predictus Walterus et Alicia uxor ejus [*que quidem Alicia maritum suum supervixit*] conjunctim feoffati fuerunt de duabus partibus ville de Byllyngesleye per Dominum Hugonem Burnel patrem predicte Alicie habend' et tenend' sibi et heredibus suis de corporibus suis inter eosdem legitime procreatis et si heres inter eos non fuerit tunc tenementa predicta rectis heredibus predicti Walteri descenderent prout in carta feoffamenti continetur Et predicti Walterus et Alicia seisinam suam inde usque ad mortem predicti Walteri habuerunt et plenarie continuaverunt. Et dicunt *etc.*

Dicunt eciam quod Thomas de Beysin filius predicti Walteri de Beysin est propinquior heres ejusdem Walteri et fuit etatis xxij annorum die Jovis proxima post festum Epiphanie Domini ultimo preterito. [*Inq. facta die Lune proxima post festum sancti Hyllarii* (19no *Januarii*) 1309-10.] Salop'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 3 *Edw.* II. *m.* 8; *Rot. Pat.* 26 *Edw.* I. *m.* 19; *Rot. Scot.* (*N*° 3) 26-27 *Edw.* I. *m.* 7.]

59. Castrum et Manerium de Skypton. *Extenta.*

[*Breve de* certiorari *dat.* 19° *Julii* 1310.]

Extenta Castri et Manerii de Skypton' in Cravene facta per breve domini Regis coram Johanne de Hothum Escaetore domini Regis ultra Trentam apud Skypton' in Cravene die Lune in crastino Clausi Pasche anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi tercio (27mo *Aprilis* 1310) per subscriptos *etc.* Ebor'.

[*In dorso ab aliâ manu recentiori, vetustâ tamen, scriptum.*] Pro Will'mo de Fortibus Com' Albermarl'. De terris com' Combr', de Skipton in Craven' et diversis aliis locis.

CORBOULD FAMILY.

Communicated by J. Horace Round, M.A.

In the Library of James Round, Esq., M.P., at Colchester Castle, I lately discovered a curious thick black-letter volume, with the title "An Epitome of Cronicles, etc., etc.," and the Colophon—"Imprinted at London in fletestrete in the house of Thomas Berthelet Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum. Anno MDXLIX." It appears to have been used as a family Bible and Memorandum Book by a member of the Corbould family some 250 years ago, its fly-leaves being thickly covered with his notes. I subjoin the bulk of them, including all of genealogical interest, as far as I have been able to decipher them.

24 August 1624. I Thomas Corbould was married unto Griss[ella] Lynne one of the daughters of Willm. Lynne of Mistley in the county of Essex on the xxiiijth day of August in the year of our lord God 1624 : we were married att Bradfield in the county of Essex.

July. 1626. My Brother John Corbould on the day of July in the yeir of our lord God 1626 was married unto Bridgett [Warde] att Bury St. Edmunds. Alice Corbould my sister Married to Thomas Pascall of on the daie of Anno dni. 1625 : And att the michaellmas after they went and lived at . . . . . .[1] in Essex, in my land wherein Thomas Keyes dwelt.

Aprill 1627. Griss[ella] wife of me the said Thomas. . . . . was the 10 daie of Aprill 1627 delivered of a goodly man childe but yt was born dead: she fell in travayle when I went to london . . . . .[1]

4 Aug. 1627 My brother John Corbould's sonne was borne at Bildeston in Suff. the ffourth day of August 1627 : he was Baptised on the 14 day of the same moneth and named John : my ffather Edw. Corbould, Jo. Saye,[1] ye widdowe Warde and Grissell my wife wer witnesses.

1627 My cosen Thomas Sayer of . . . . .[1]

After recording a wonderful escape he had on the 10 July 1628 (which suggests that "the lorde is wounderfull in opperation and his waies are past fynding out") the writer proceeds :—

October. 1628. Gryssilla Corbould the daughter of me Thomas Corbould was borne att Bildestone in com. Suff. on the Sixt day of October 1628 about xii of the clock att mydnight or rather a little after. . . . . my ffather & Tho : Smith godfather. Goodwiff . . . . . wife were godmother my Aunt . . . . . was . . . . . my daughter was baptized on ye 16 day of October.

6 Septem. 1630. Tho. Corbould, sonne of me Thomas Corbould of Bildeston was borne ther on the 26 day of September 1630 Anno Caroli Regis sexto: his mother had been sick and kept hir chamber 5 weekes and was wonderfull weake : she fell in travayle after I was gon to . . . . . was delivered before I gott from . . . . . God declared his great power and mercy . . . . .

1614[2] the xxiij of January it begane to Snowe and so ded . . . . .[1]

[1] Illegible.

[2] *i.e.* 161$\frac{4}{5}$. On this "great snow of 1615, and the draught which followed it," see Chester Waters' *Parish Registers* (1883). In the extracts there given (pp. 70-1) from the Registers of Youlgrave, Derbyshire, the snow is stated to have begun and ended a few days earlier (16 January—12 March), but the evidence as to the draught is precisely the same :—"The greatest p^{t} of this land, especially the South p^{ts} were burnt upp, both corne and hay. An ordinary sumer load of hay was at £2, and little or none to be gott for money."

I have noted an allusion to this great snow in a curious tract, on a whale coming

with frost and deepe snow untell the xvth daye of march which was vii weekes od dayes ther was a greatt lose amonge sheep and lames and other catell.

1615. from maye daye untell lames daye wee had no Rayne it was so great a drouth that haye was worth xls. a load in somer in moste pertes of the cuntry. Item payd at mi house un to mr. . . . . .[1] the iiij daye of august iiij s. iiij d.

1647 Christian Corbould my mother died att Debenham 3 Octobris 1647 buryed 5 Octobr.

1630. On a Sonday. EDWARD CORBOULD of Debenham my ffather died on the 29 of August 1630 : sexto Caroli R. Angliæ . . . . .

This is followed by a copy of the marriage bond of John Corbould (23 July 1626) previous to his marriage with "Bridgett Warde one of the daughters of Mary Warde widdowe," with the note, in his brother's handwriting :—"John & Bridget abovesaid were marri^{d} before the moneth went out." On the title page are scrawled these entries :—

May. 1633. My sonne John Corbould was borne att Bildeston the first day of May 1633 about sunn sett ; and was Baptised the 9 of May : the witnesses were Jo: Cole, fr. Harvey, Mrs. Binning, Goody . . . . .[1]

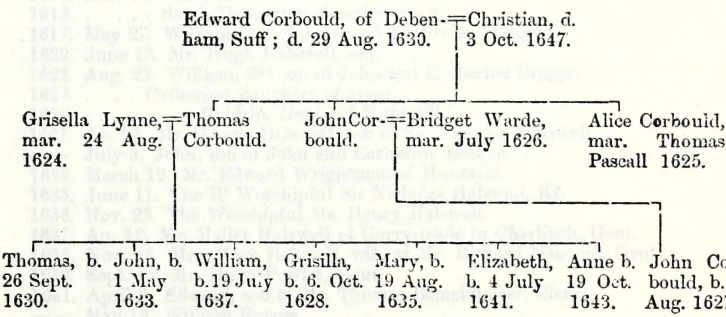
my daughter Mary Corbould borne 19 August 1635 att Bildeston aboute . . . .[1] before one of the Clock in the afternoone: a lusty Child.

My sonne Willm was borne on Wednesday half an hower after 11 of the Clock in the . . . . .[1] the nineteenth of Julij 1637 and was Baptized the 23 of August.

my daughter Eliz: Corbould borne ye 4 of July 1641 being Sonday aboute 2 . . . . .[1] in the after noone in Holbrook . . . .[1] she was baptized 11 July at Stutton Equ. . . .

my daughter Anne Corbould was borne on y^{e} . . . .[1] about 8 of the clock October 19: was Bap. 1 No. 1643.

On the last fly-leaf the marriage of Thomas Corbould and the births of his children are all recapitulated in order. The pedi^{-}ee which follows is constructed from the various entries I have given.



ashore at Harwich, published in February 161$\frac{7}{8}$. enumerating the troubles of recent years, it proceeds :—"And to come more nere unto this very insta't time, was there euer heard of such great & so deepe snows as hapned the year 1614, which continued so long, as besides the losse of many Christian people that perished by it the whole continent was couered so long with such a froze' fleece of snow that the number of cattel which perished in the time for want of food, shelter, & otherwise, were innumerable."

[1] Illegible.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF GOATHURST, CO. SOMERSET.

Communicated by the Rev. FREDERICK BROWN, F.S.A.

(*Concluded from p.* 52.)

BURIALS.

1546. May 18. Elizabeth, wife of John Halswell.
1548. Feb. 27. John, husband of Avis Halswell.
1558. Aug. 18. Mrs. Mary Tremayle, mother (in-law) to Mr. Nicholas Halswell.
1559. Oct. 16. Mrs. Ursula, wife of Mr. Thomas Mellynes.
1561. March 29. Nicholas Halswell, son of Richard and Elizabeth Halswell.
1564. Oct. 4. Nicholas Halswell, Esqr. died. Buried Oct. 17.
1568. Dec. 27. Mr. Thomas Clawsey, Parson.
1570. Sept. 18. Robert Halswell, Esq.
—— Jany. 6. William Powlett, Esq.
1571. Nov. 28. Edward Payne, son of John Payne of Bridgewater.
1572. Ap. 28. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Halswell.
—— Jany. 7. Richard Halswell.
1573. June 27. Elizabeth, daughter of Emanuel Newport, Gent.
—— Sept. 17. Mrs. Margery Halswell, widow.
1574. Dec. 24. Thomas Halswell, son of Richard Halswell, Gent., and Cecil Halswell.
1575. March 20. Cicely Powlett, daughter of Edward Powlett and Alice.
1576. Feb. 21. Margrett Payne.
1580. Nov. 4. Deceased Edward Powlett, Esq. Buried Nov. 8.
1586. June 17. Dorothy Brodrip of Huntstill.
1595. June 10. Mr. Roger Wade, Parson.
—— Jany. 21. Alice Broadripp, d^{r} of Mrs. Dorothy Broadripp, widow, of Huntspill. In body of Church.
1596. Nov. 4. George, son of Robert Nicholls of Enmore, Gent.
1598. Ap. 30. Avys Halswell, widow.
1607. Oct. 6. Ann Halswell, daughter of Sir Nicholas Halswell and Bridget Halswell.
—— Nov. 28. An Infant dead borne, son of Sir Nicholas Halswell, Kt., and Bridget Halswell.
1612. Dec. . . . Katherine Halswell, widow.
1616. . . . . Sarah Dallington, Gentlewoman.
1617. May 27. William, son of John and Katherine Bragge.
1622. June 13. Mr. Hugh Halswell, esq.
1623. Aug. 22. William, 2nd son of John and Catherine Bragge.
1624. . . . . Catherine, daughter of same.
1626. . . . . Brodrip, Gent., of Huntstill,
1627. Ap. 23. Mr. George Halswell, son of Sir Nicholas Halswell.
—— July 8. John, son of John and Catherine Bragge.
1629. March 12. Mr. Edward Wrightman of Huntstill.
1633. June 11. The R^{t} Worshipful Sir Nicholas Halswell, Kt.
1636. Nov. 25. The Worshipful Mr. Henry Halswell.
1637. Ap. 12. Mr. Mallet Halswell of Curry-poole in Charlinch, Gent.
1638. Nov. 16. Mrs. Mary Halswell, wife of Mr. Richard Halswell, Gent.
1639. Sept. 25. Mr. Hugh Powlet, Gent.
1641. April 8. Edward, son of Mr. Thomas Blanchflower, Clerk.
—— May 19. William Bragge.
1642. May . . . Ann Bragge, Virgin.
—— June 24. Mrs. Olive Prowse, d^{r} of James Prowse, Gent., of Wellington.
—— Jany 23. Thomas, son of Mr. Christopher Broadrip, Gent., and Catherine.
1643. June 14. Mrs. Bridget Halswell, Virgin.
—— 21. Mrs. Alice Powlett, Virgin.
—— Jany 8. Mr. George Powlett, esqr.
1647. Ap. 2. Mrs. Millicent Halswell.
—— Nov. 4. Mrs. Mary Powlett.
1649. Aug. 7. Jane, wife of John Tynt, Esq.
1650. Dec. 26. John Bragge, Rector.

1652. Oct. 14. Thomas, son of Christopher Brodrip, Esqr., of Hunstill.
—— Feb. 24. Jane, dr of John Payne, Gent., and Jane, his wife.
1653. Ap. 11. Olive, dr of Thomas Blanchflower, Rector.
—— Ap. 18. Katherine, dr of Christopher Brodrip, Esq., and Katherine.
1656. July 6. Elizabeth, dr of Mr. John Bunckom and Mary.
1658. Dec. 31. Thomasin, wife of Thomas Blanchflower, Rector.
1661. Nov. 1. Thomas Blanchflower, Rector.
1668. Sept. 8. Richard Halswell, Gent., of this Parish.
1669. Aug. 26. John Tynte, esqr.
167½. Jany. 21. Hugh Halswell, of Halswell, esqr.
1672. May 30. Sarah, wife of William Hite, Rector.
1674. Oct. 22. Mr. John Payne of Hunstill.
1681. May 31. Mrs. Jane, dr of Sir Halswell Tynte, Bart., and Lady Grace.
1682. Feb. 24. Edward Luttrell of this Parish.
1683. Feb. 16. Mrs. Grace, dr of Sir Halswell Tynte, Bart., and Lady Grace.
1686. Jany. 19. Millicent Luttrell, widow.
1688. Nov. 12. William Hite, Rector.
1690. Feb. 27. Halswell Tynte, Gent.
1692. Jany. 12. Charles Blanchflower, Gent.
1694. March 22. The Lady Grace Tynte. Same day Fortescue Tynt, the son of Sir Halswell Tynte, Bart.
1695. Nov. 3. John, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bragg.
1699. Feb. 21. Mrs. Catherine Hite, widow, of Staplegrove.
1701. Ap. 10. Thomas Bragg.
—— Ap. 26. Jenny, dr of John Hext, Rector.
—— May 4. Elizabeth Bragg, widow.
—— July 13. Elizabeth, dr of Thomas Bragge.
—— Oct. 29. James Glasbroke, Gent.
1702. Ap. 9. Sir Halswell Tynte of Halswell, Bart.
1705. Jany. 4. Mrs. Mary Glasbrooke.
1706. Feb. 25. Powlett Payne, Gent.
1708. Jany. 14. Milliscent, wife of Mr. Richard Stevens.
1709. March 16. Sir John Tynte of Halswell, Bart.,
1716. Nov. 17. Elizabeth, dr of William Allen, Rector, and Margery.
—— March 5. Mr. John Payne of Broomfield.
1717. Oct. 2. Robert Tynte, esqr.
1719. Feb. 19. Revd Mr. William Allen, late Minister of Bridgwater.
1720. July 25. Mrs. Mary Allen.
1723. Sept. 25. Mrs. Alabella Francis, of Bridgwater.
1723. Dec. 20. Mrs. Grace Tynte.
1724. Ap. 25. Catherine, dr of John Bunckombe, esqr., and Madm Mary, his wife.[1]
—— Feb. 6. Mrs. Margery Allen, wife of William Allen, Rector.
1725. March 11. Mr. Powlett Payne of Broomfield.
1726. Jany. 2. Revd Mr. William Allen, Rector.
1728. Dec. 20. Laurence Coward.
1729. Ap. 25. Mrs. Jane Tynte, dr of Sir Halswell Tynte, Bart., and Lady Mary.
1730. Ap. 17. Revd Mr. William Trivett, Rector.
—— Nov. 18. Sir Halswell Tynte.
1732. Feb. 9. Mrs. Mary Tynte, dr of Lady Mary Tynte, widow.
1735. Ap. 26. Alabella, wife of James Wills, dr of Revd Will. Allen.
1740. Aug. 23. Revd Sir John Tynte, Bart.
1747. Oct. 16. Lady Jane Tynte.
1749. April 1. Mary, wife of John Buncombe, Esqr.
1758. Ap. 28. Madam Ann (Susannah) Tynte of Pitminster.
1759. Oct. 5. Madam Elizabeth Jeane.
1762. Dec. 18. Mrs. Mary Davis of Bower.
1763. May 20. Mrs. Mary Davies, and her son John Davies, of Hunstill.
1770. Aug. 29. Mrs. Mary Buncomb.
1785. March 5. Mrs. Mary Jeane of North Petherton.
1788. Sept. 8. Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Baronet, aged 75 years and 3 months.
1793. March 24. Dame Anne, widow of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart.

[1] Ancestors of George Poulett Thompson, who married Emma Scrope, heiress of Castle Combe, Wilts. He took the name of Scrope in 1821.

THE BOROUGHBRIDGE ROLL OF ARMS.

(*Concluded from p.* 33.)

161. Arg., a lion ramp. Gu., crowned Or, debruised by a bend Sa. charged with three mullets of the 3rd. [D'argent, ove j. lyoun de Gules, coroné d'Or, j. bende de Sable, en la bende iij. molez d'Or.]	Sire Geffrey soun frere.	199a	30
162. Barry of six Or and Gu., on a chief of the 1st two pales betw. two gyrons of the 2nd, and over all an inescutcheon Arg. [Barré d'Or et de Gules, ove le chief palée et les coroners gerounée, ove j. fauz escuchun d'Argent.]	Sire Hugh Mortymer.	199b	1
163. Quarterly indented Az. and Arg. [Quartilée endentée d'Azur et d'Argent.]	Sire Johan de Aketon.	199b	2
164. Gu., frettée Or, a label of three pendants Arg. [De Gules, frettée d'Or, label d'Argent.]	Sire William Cheny.	199b	3
165. Gu., on a bend Arg. three crosses patonce Sa. [De Gules, ove j. bende d'Argent, ove iij. croiz paté de Sable.]	Sire Adam de Peresby.	199b	4
166. Paly of six Or and Gu., on a bend Sa. three water-bougets Arg. [Paulée d'Or et de Goules, ove j. bende de Sable, iij. busseus d'Argent.]	Sire Rauf de Burton.	199b	5
167. Or, an eagle displayed Az. [D'or, ove j. egle d'Azur.]	Sire William de Montgomery.	199b	6
168. Gu., two lions passant Erm., and in the dexter chief a mullet Or. [De Gules, ove ij. lyouns passauntz d'Ermyne, ove j. molet d'Or en kauntel.]	Sire Roger de ffelton.	199b	7
169. Az., crusilly and two hautboys in pile Or; a label of three pendants Arg. [D'azur, ij. trompes d'Or, croiseleé d'Or, j. label d'Argent.]	Sire Roger de Trumpeton.	199b	8
170. Erm., two chevrons Sa. [D'ermyne, ij. cheverouns de Sable.]	Sire Johan de Ylee.	199b	9
171. Arg., a fess Sa. within a bordure indented (Gu.) bezantée. [D'argent, ove j. fesse de Sable, la bordure endentée et besaunté d'Or.]	Sire Johan de Weston le fiz.	199b	10

172. Sa., a pile indented Arg. [De Sable, ove j. peel engrelé d'Argent.] — Sire Johan de Forneus. 199b 11

173. Or, a saltire engrailed Sa. and a label of three pendants Gu. platy. [D'or, ove j. sauter engrelé de Sable, j. label de Gules, pelotée d'Argent.] — Sire Johan Botourlefiz. 199b 12

174. Arg., a cross patonce Az. and a label of three pendants Gu. [D'argent, ove j. croiz patée d'Azur, j. label de Gules.] — Sire Johan de Beverkote. 199b 13

175. Erm., three crescents Or, and a bend Gu. [D'ermyne, ove iij. cressaunz d'Or, j. bende de Gules.] — Sire Wauter de Holewelle. 199b 14

176. Chequy Or and Sa., a fess Arg. [Chekeré d'Or et de Sable, ove j. fesse d'Argent.] — Sire Roger de Cursoun. 199b 15

177. Arg., two bars Sa. crusilly patonce Or. [D'argent, ove ij. barres de Sable, ove les croiseletz patéez d'Or.] — Sire Johan de Deen. 199b 16

178. Gu., a cross engrailed Arg., and a label of three pendants Or. [De Gules, ove j. croiz engrelée d'Argent, label d'Or.] — Sire Johan de Pengethorpe. 199b 17

179. Quarterly per fess indented Arg. and Sa. [Quartilé endentée d'Argent et de Sable.] — Sire William le fiz Waryn. 199b 18

180. Arg., an eagle displayed Purpure. [D'argent, ove j. egle de Purpre.] — Sire Johan Wauncy. 199b 19

181. Quarterly Or and Gu., in the second quarter a mullet Arg., and over all a label of three pendants Sa. [Quartilée d'Or et de Gules, ove j. molet d'Argent, ove j. label de Sable.] — Sire Thomas de Veer, le fiz le Counte de Oxenford. 199b 20

182. Chequy Or and Gu., on a fess Arg. three martlets Sa. [Chekeré d'Or et de Gules, ove j. fesse d'Argent, iij. merlotz de Sable.] — Sire Roger de Thorpe. 199b 21

183. Arg., a saltire engrailed Sa., and a label of three pendants Gu. [D'argent, ove j. sauter engrelé de Sable, j. label de Gules.] — Sire Henri de Cockeld. 199b 22

184. Gu., billetty Or, a fess Arg. [De Gules, bilettée d'Or, ove j. fesse d'Argent.] — Sire Thomas Loveyn. 199b 23

185. Arg., on a chevron Az. three griffins Gu. [D'argent, ove j. cheveroun d'Azur, iij. griffouns de Gules en le cheveroun.] — Sire Adam de Bloy. 199b 24

186. Sa., a fess betw. two chevrons Or; a label of three pendants Gu. flory Arg. [De Sable, ove j. fesse ij. cheveroun d'Or, label de Goules flurettée d'Argent.]	Sire Johan de Tendryng'.	199b	25
187. Arg., a lion ramp. Gu. crowned Or, debruised by a baston Sa. charged with three mullets of the 3rd. [D'argent, ove j. lyoun de Gules, coroné d'Or, j. bastoun de Sable, iij. moletz d'Or.]	Sire Geffrey de Cornewayle.	199b	26
188. Same arms, but the baston Sa. bezantée. [Mesme les armes ove le bastoun besauntée.]	Sire Edmond de Cornewaille.	199b	27
189. Barry of six Or and Gu., on a chief of the 1st two pales betw. two gyrons of the 2nd, and over all an inescutcheon Arg. [Barrée, palée et gerouné d'Or et de Gules, ove l'escuchun d'Argent.]	Sire Hugh de Mortymer.	199b	28
190. Gu., three lions ramp. Or within a bordure indented Arg. [De Gules, ove iij. lyouns d'Or, ove la bordure endenté d'Argent.]	Sire Reynald le fiz Reynald.	200a	1
191. Gu., a chevron betw. three unicorns Arg. [De Gules, ove j. cheveroun iij. unicorns d'Argent.]	Sire Hamond le fiz Richard.	200a	2
192. Gu., an inescutcheon within an orle of mullets Arg. [De Gules, ove j. escuchun d'Argent, j. bordur moletteé d'Argent.]	Sire Johan de Crameville.	200a	3
193. Gu., a saltire engrailed ... betw. four cinquefoils... [De Gules, ove j. sauter engrelée, ove iiij. quintfoills].	Sire Johan de Burneville.	200a	4
194. Arg., a chevron betw. three buckles Sa. [D'argent, ove j. cheveroun iij. firmals de Sable.]	Sire Robert de Norton.	200a	5
195. Az., three stirrups, 2 and 1, within a bordure indented Or. [D'azur, ove iij. escrues d'Or, la bordure endentée d'Or.]	Sire Piers Giffard.	200a	6
196. Arg., two bars and a canton Gu.; a label of three pendants Arg. [D'argent, ove ij. barres de Gules, j. quarter de Gules, label d'Argent.]	Sire Johan Corbet.	200a	7
197. Az., an orle of martlets Or. [D'azur, ove la bordure de merlotz d'Or.]	Sire Robert de Appelby.	200a	8
198. Arg., on a chief Az. two mullets Or. [D'argent, ove le chief d'Azur, ove ij. moletz d'Or.	Sire William de Clynton.	200a	9

199. Arg., crusilly Sa., on a chief Az. two mullets Or. [D'argent, ove le chief d'Azur, ove ij. molettes d'Or, croiselé de Sable.] — Sire Johan de Clynton. 200ª 10

200. Sa., a fess betw. six martlets Or. [De Sable, ove j. fesse vj. merlotz d'Or.] — Sire Thomas Russibal. 200ª 11

201. Or, crusilly Gu., three crescents of the 2nd each charged with a roundle Arg. [D'or, iij. cressauntz de Gules ove les mailles d'Argent, croiselé de Gules.] — Sire Roger Podewardyn. 200ª 12

202. Az., a cross Arg. and label of three pendants Gu. [D'azur, ove la croiz d'Argent, label de Gules.] — Sire Robert de Aillesbyry. 200ª 13

203. Blazon gone. — Sire Thomas de Haluton. 200ª 14

204. Arg., on an inescutcheon Sa. within an orle of cinquefoils Gu. an estoile Or. [D'argent, ove la bordure de quintfoille de Gules, ove j. escuchun de Sable, j. esteille d'Or.] — Sire Johan Darsy le fiz. 200ª 15

205. Arg., an orle of roses (Gu.), and a label of three pendants Az. [D'argent, ove la bordure de rose, j. label d'Azur.] — Sire Norman Darcy le fiz. 200ª 16

206. Az., billetty and a cross Arg. [D'azur, ove j. croiz d'Argent, billettée d'Argent.] — Sire Robert de Stanegrave. 200ª 17

207. Gyronny of eight Arg. and Gu. [Gerounée d'Argent et de Gules.] — Sire Johan Peverel. 200ª 18

208. Paly of six Arg. and Az., on a bend Gu. three eagles displayed Or. [Palée d'Argent et d'Azur, ove j. bende de Gules, ove iij. egles d'Or en la bende.] — Sire Piersde Graunsom. 200ª 19

209. Or, two lions passant Sa., and a label of three pendants Gu. [D'or, ove ij. lyouns passauntz de Sable, j. label de Gules.] — Sire Johan de Goldinton. 200ª 20

210. Gu., a cross Arg. [De Gules, ove j. croiz d'Argent.] — Sire Stevene de Cobham. 200ª 21

211. Arg., three chevrons Gu. within a bordure Sa. [D'argent, ove iij. cheverouns de Gules, ove la bordure de Sable.] — Sire Robert de Wadeville. 200ª 22

212. Arg., two bars and in chief three mullets Sa., a bordure of the 2nd. [D'argent, la bordure de Sable, ij. barres de Sable, iij. moletz de Sable en chief.] — Sire Hugo Bossard. 200ª 23

213. Az., a chevron Or, and a label of three pendants Arg. [D' azur, j. cheveroun d'Or, label d'Argent.] } Sire Johan Dabernoun 200[a] 24

214. Barry of six Arg. and Az., a label of three pendants Or. [Barré d'Argent et d'Azur, label d'Or.] } Sire Henri de Grey. 200[a] 25

The reader is referred to *The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal*, Part 27 (1882), pp. 330 to 360, for an exhaustive account of the Battle, and notice of this Roll.

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CHURCH NOTES FROM FINMERE, CO. OXON.

(*Concluded from p.* 49.)

FINMERE CHURCH.

In the Chancel.

Two Shields.—Dexter, a Dolphin naiant (James); sinister (Bacon), with crescent for difference.

Dexter.—In memory of Mrs. Frances James of Finmere in the County of Oxford who was the survivor of the issue of John James of Felstead in the county of Essex, Esqr, buried in this church near the Remains of her brother John James, Esq., Dorothy his wife and Hogan James their only child. She died 30 June 1739 aged 80.

Sinister.—Nathaniel Bacon of Finmere in the county of Oxford, Esq., sole testamentary heir of his relation Mrs. Frances James, younger son of Walter Bacon of Erleham in the county of the city of Norwich, Esq. He died a bachelor on the 18 of Nov, 1746, in the 34th year of his age.

Beneath.—In gratitude to Mrs. Frances James and in testimony of his affection for Nathaniel Bacon his twin and only brother, Edward Bacon of Erleham, Esq., caused this monument to be erected.

Frances Turner and Mary his wife. He was the youngest son of William Turner, Archdeacon of Northumberland and Rector of Stanhope in the Bishoprick of Durham, nephew of Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely, and of Thomas Turner, President of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, and grandson of Thomas Turner, Dean of Canterbury. By his mother he was descended from William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of* Oxford and Founder of Brazenose College and other Charities. His wife was of the family of the Longs of Wiltshire, with whom he lived twenty years, both of them being eminent examples of conjugal affection, piety and charity. She died Nov. 27, 1747, and he died Jan. 7, 1752 leaving behind them one daughter, married to William Hutton, LL.B., Rector of Maids Morton, in the county of Bucks, who erected this monument to their memories. *The University of [*sic*]

To the memory of the Rev. James Long Long (formerly Hutton). He was Recto Maids Moreton, Bucks, 53 years, and departed this life Sept. 25, 1846, at Nev Bridge in the county of Lancaster, aged 80 years.

This monument was erected by his two surviving daughters,—Mary, the wife of Rev. W. Andrews and Jane Lucy the wife of the Rev. E. A. Uthwatt.

[*Brass Tablet beneath stained glass window.*]

In memory of Mrs. Anne Cleaver, widow of the Right Rev. William Cleaver, D. Bishop of S Asaph and formerly Rector of this parish, daughter of Ral Assheton, Esq., of Downham Hall, in the county of Lancaster. She depart this life at Little Missendem, Bucks, August 20, 1835, in the 81st year of her a

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In the Nave.

M. S. | Roberti Holt, A.M., | Hujusce Ecclesiæ Rectoris | qui &c., | die Jan. 19, A. 1802, æt. 41 | quievit | P. | Richardus, Comes Temple.

To the Memory of | Revd Woolley Leigh Bennett | Rector of this Parish | who die 15 July, 1790, aged 57 | also, of Rachel his widow, | who died 25 June, 181 aged 69.

In Memory of | William Cleaver, M.A., | Rector of this parish | who died July 7t 1783 | aged 72 | and of | Martha Cleaver | (his wife) | she died May 13, 1776 | aged 69.

William, son of Anne and William Cleaver, | born 25 Aug. ; deceased 11 Sept., 1785

[*Some lines of poetry subjoined.*]

John James, Barrister at Law, Esq., | second son of John James of Felstead | in the county of Essex, Esq, who died | April, 1718.

[*This stone has been a good deal worn.*]

Here also, Dorothy his wife, third daughter | and coheir of Thomas Waller, Sergeant-at-Law, | third son of ... Waller of Gregories, in com. Bucks, | who died March 7th, 1712.

Here lyeth interred the body of | Hogan James, gent., s. of John James, Esq. | of Felstead in the county of Essex, who | died 25 April, 1725, in the 32nd year of his age. In memory of him his aunt Mrs. Frances James | hath caused this mon[t] to be erected.

William Chaplin, LL B., late Rector of this parish. | He died April 10th, 1726, aged 49 years; | and also of Mrs. Alice Chaplin, his relict. | She died Oct. 9, 1740 aged 39.

Their only son, Acton Chaplin, of Buckingham, | desired this monument to be raised and it | is dedicated to his memory by his relict, | Mary Chaplin (daughter of Mr. William and | Eliz. Harding) by whom he had two sons, | William and Acton. He died Nov. 7th, 1762, aged 36.

In the Tower

Rev. William Long | (formerly Hutton) | and of Mary his wife and five of their children. | He was Rector of Maids Morton, co. Bucks, 17 years | and departed this life 17 May, 1780, aged 57. | She died 28 July, 1784, aged 55.

Their son, Francis Turner Richard Long, Esq. | (formerly Hutton), | who died 28 May, 1812, aged 52. | This mon[t] erected by Rev. James L. Long | (formerly Hutton), Rector of Maids Morton.

RECTORS OF FINMERE CO. OXON.

Ralph Ponsbury, died 1559.
John Sankey, presented in 1559.
James Brickhill, presented by the Queen 1573.

Luke Smith, presented 1575, resigned.
Ambrose Smith, presented 1577, died 1587. [Mar. 24.—*Par. Reg.*]
Robert Higgins, presented 1592, died 1632.
Lewis Wemys, D.D., presented by the Court of Wards and Liveries ; inducted 15 Apr. 1632.
Richard Horn, M.A., inducted 1 Nov , 1633. "Non obstante reclamacione Ludovici Wemis."
[Richard Warr, intruded 1647, but ejected at the Restoration, when]
Richard Horn, M.A., restored 1660, died 30 Sep. 1677 aged 82.
Richard Ells, inducted 1 March 167⅞, buried 24 Feb. 1703.
William Chaplin [of Merton Coll. Oxford], presented 1703, buried 12 Apr. 1726 aged 49. [Married at Finmere, Alice Compton, 31 Dec. 1724.]
Conway Rand, presented 1726. Died 10 Mar. 1733.
Thomas Long, M.A., presented 1734.
William Cleaver, presented 1771.
William Cleaver, jun^{r}, presented 1783. Tutor to George, first Marquis of Buckingham, afterwards Principal of B.N.C., Oxford, and successively Bishop of Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph.
Woolley Leigh Bennett, presented 1787.
Robert Holt, M.A , presented 1790.
George Glover, , presented 1802, resigned.
William Henry Barnard, LL.B., 1804, resigned on presentation to Rectory of Bighton Hants, 14 July 1811. Rector of Marsh Gibbon, 1814 ; bur. at Water Stratford, 1818.
Thomas Winfield, presented 1811, died in the following year, 15 May, 1812.
Charles Shipley, presented 1812, instituted 18 Sep., resigned.
William Jocelyn Palmer,[1] presented 1814 ; was also Rector of the adjoining parish of Mixbury.
Frederic John Walker, presented 1853, resigned.
Seymour Ashwell, of Ch. Ch. Oxford, presented 1866 by his father Will. Ashwell.

Descent of the Manor and Rectory of Finmere, co. Oxon.

(*From a recital in the Parish Books.*)

John Blundell,[2] died seized in fee of the Manor of Finmere, to which the advowson was appendant, 1 Sep. 1Eliz. (1558). = Alice, living 18 Eliz., but dead 19 Eliz.

1. Gerard Croker, s.p. = Mary, a widow 19 Eliz. = 2. Richard Lee.

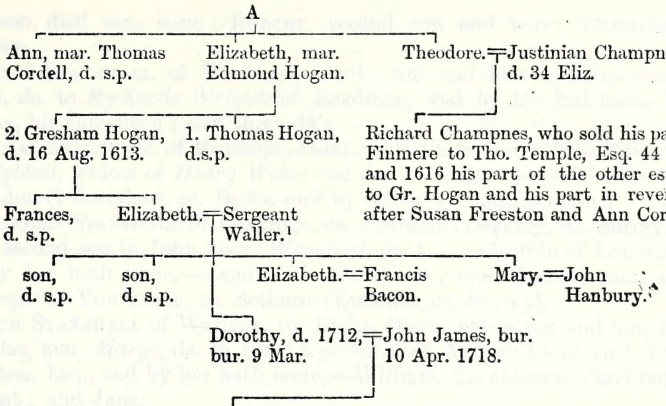
Susan, mar. Ric. Freeston, d. s. p., when a third of their estate descended to Hogan.

John Lee, d. 28 Eliz., sold his part of Finmere to Tho. Temple and Edm. Paxton.

A

[1] The Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart., of Hartwell House, co. Bucks, was presented by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, but before institution an exchange of preferment was effected between him and the Rev. W. J. Palmer, Rector of Mixbury and also of Beachampton—the latter benefice being taken by Sir George Lee.

[2] John Blundell, or Blondell, cit. and mercer of London, was of Steeple Barton co. Oxon, and mar. 17 Nov., 1538, Alice, dau. and coh. of Thos. Huchen, cit. and mercer of London, and wid. of Hugh Methwold of the same city. (She died, being the wife of Sir Alex Avenon, Ald. of London, 21 Nov., 1574.) Their issue included also :—a son Philip, bapt. 2 Oct., 1541, died unm., and three daughters, who died in childhood. Edm. Hogan, who mar. Elizabeth, was a mercer of London and was bur. at Hackney, 16 Oct., 1609. Theodora mar. (1) John Denton of Oxon. 21 June, 1562, and (2) Just. Champneys of Hall Place in Bexley, and was bur. at Bexley, June 1582. Anne, bap. 1549, mar., 1572, Thomas Cordell, Master of the Mercers' Company and is said to have had issue,—Susan, bap. 1564-5, mar. Richard Freston of London, gent. (*see* 'Herald and Genealogist,' vi. 602).



THE VISITATION OF BERKSHIRE, A.D. 1566.

(*Concluded from page* 77.)

STANDYSHE of Wantage.

ROGER STANDYSHE of Standyshe, co. Lanc., Esq., mar. da. of ..., and by her had issue,—RAUFFE, his eldest son and heir; and three das., whereof one mar. to ... *Prescotte*, and another mar. to ... *Barnes*.

RAFFE STANDYSHE of Napton-on-the-Hill, co. Warw., Gent., eldest son and heir to Roger, mar. *Alyce*, da. to *Thomas Blacknoll* of Wormleyton, co. Warw., Gent., and by her hath issue,—RYCHARDE, his eldest son and heir; William, second son; Thomas, third son; Robert, fourth son; Roger, fifth son; Agnes, mar. to *Henry Ludyatte* (*Lydyate*) of ...; Isabell, mar. to ... *Furthoe* of Hansloppe, co. Bucks, Gent.

RYCHARDE STANDYSHE of Wantage, co. Berks, Gent., eldest son and heir to Raufe, mar. *Jane*, widow of *Robert Oldeworthe* of Wantage, and da. of *John Stampe* of Cholsey in the said co., Gent., and by her hath issue,—Johan, his onelie doughter.

STANSHALL of Reading and Wasing.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent, a fess between three escallops Sable*; 2 and 3, *Argent, a pile Sable*.

JOHN STANSHALL of Readinge, co. Berks, Esq., mar. *Johan*, da. to ... *Dawson* of Yatley, co. South'ton, and by her had issue,—John, his

[1] Thomas Waller, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife mentioned in the deed for inclosing the common fields, dated 1 June 1667.

[2] He left his share of the manor to his aunt Mr. Frances James, who died in 1739, having bequeathed it to Nath. Bacon, Esq., from whom in 1746 it devolved to Edward Bacon, Esq., who sold it to Lord Temple. [The Temple estate in Finmere was sold by the Duke of Buckingham in 1848.]

eldest son, died sans issue; ROBERT, second son and heir; NICHOLAS, third son

ROBERT STANSHALL of Readinge, Gent., son and heir to John, mar. *Julyan*, da. to *Rycharde Wrighte* of Readinge, and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son; and three da's.

THOMAS STANSHALL of Readinge, Gent., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Sybbell*, widow of *Henry Webb*, and da. to *John Sparrowhawke* of Bassendon (? Basilden), co. Berks, and by her as yet hath no issue.

NYCHOLAS STANSHALL of Darkinge, co. Sotherie (Dorking, co. Surrey), Gent., second son to John, mar. *Wynefred*, da. to ... *Grafton* of London, and by her hath issue,—JEROM, his eldest son; and Beatrix, mar. to ... *Sawyer* of Yowhurste, co. Sotherie (Ewhurst, co. Surrey).

JEROM STANSHALL of Wasinge, co. Berks, Gent., eldest son and heir to Nycholas, mar. *Marye*, da. to *Peter Kydwellye* of Andeva (Andover), co. South'ton, Esq., and by her hath issue,—William, his eldest son and heir apparant; and Jane.

STAMPE of Cholsey.

ARMS: *Sable, a fess Ermine between three mules passant Argent.*
CREST: *A demi-mule salient Argent.*

JOHN STOMPE of Cholsey, co. Berks, Gent., son and heir to John Stompe of the said place and co., Gent., mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Thomas Coxe* of Mowlsforde in the said co., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; RYCHARDE, second son; THOMAS, third son; and JOHN, fourth son; Alyce, mar. to ... *Drewrey* of Cholsey; Elizabeth, mar. to *William Upperton* of Brightwell in the said co.

JOHN STOMPE of Cholsey, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Sybbell*, da. to *Rycharde Plotte* of Blewberye, co. Berks, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Rycharde, his eldest son; Thomas, second son; John, third son; and Thomas, fourth son; Anne, mar. to *Rycharde Spyre*; Johane, mar. to *Thomas Arnold*; Jane, mar. to *Robert Aldworthe*; Alyce, mar. to *Thomas Hyde* of Longewittenham, co. Berks, Gent.; Margarett, mar. to *Rycharde Smalebone*; and Elizabeth, unmar.

RYCHARDE STOMPE of Hodcott, co. Berks, Gent., second son to John, mar. to his first wife *Alyce*, da. to *Thomas Smythe* of Compton in the said co., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir; Sybbell, mar. to *John Aldworthe* of Wantage in the said co.; Elizabeth, mar. to *Rycharde Hathe* of Leckhamsted in the said co.; Alyce, mar. to *Will'm Buckeridge* of Hartridge in the said co.;—after, the said Rycharde mar. to his seconde wife *Anne*, da. to *Henrye Anneslowe* of Maple Dereham, co. Oxon, Gent., and by her hath issue,—John, second son; Edwarde, third son; Henrye, fourth son; Stephen, fifth son; Peter, sixth son; Rycharde, seventh son; and William, eighth son; Johan, mar. to *John Dowce* of Overton in com. South'ton.

THOMAS STOMPE of Bradfelde, co. Berks, Gent., third son to John, mar. ..., da. of ..., and by her hath issue,—John, his eldest son; and William, second son.

JOHN STOMPE of Newnam Morrice, co. Oxforde, Gent., fourth son to John, mar. ... da. of ... *Plotte* of Hanney, co. Berks, Gent., and by her hath issue,—John his eldest son, mar. *Bridgett*, da. to *Henry Anneslowe*

of Maple Dereham, co. Oxon, Gent., and hath issue by her,—John and Johane, and one other da.; Thomas, second son, a brother to John, nowe of Lyncolne's Inne in London; William, third son; Symonde, fourth son, both Students of Clement's Inne in London; Alyce, mar. to *Rycharde Buckland* of Readinge, co. Berks; Agnes, mar. to *William Hyde* of Culham, co. Oxon, Gent.; Elizabeth, mar. to *Thomas Weste* of Wallingforde, co. Berks.

John Stompe of Sparsholt, co. Berks, Gent., eldest son and heir to Rycharde, mar. *Johane*, da. to *William Spycer* of Bydden, co. Berks, and by her hath issue,—Anne, his onelie da.

TYGHALL of ...

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Ermine, on a chevron Sable three horse-shoes Argent*; 2, *Argent, fretty Sable, a chief Gules* (Markaunte); 3, *Or, a lion rampant Sable, and over all a bend Azure charged with three bezants* (Purchas).

Christopher Tygehall of Tygehall in the parish of Eastmeane, co. South'ton, Gent., mar. *Anne*, da. of ..., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son.

John Tygehall of Tygehall, Gent., eldest son and heir to Christopher, mar. *Agnes*, da. of ..., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son.

John Tygehall of Clanfelde, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. ..., da. of ..., and by her had issue,—Reignolde, son and heir; Thomas, second son.

Reignolde Tygehall of Clanfelde, co. South'ton, Gent., son and heir to John, mar. *Alyce*, da. and heir of *Sir Robert Markaunte*, and by her had issue,—Robert, his eldest son; William, second son; and Alyce.

Robert Tygehall of Eastmeane, eldest son and heir to Reignolde, mar. and had issue,—John, his eldest son.

John Tygehall of Tygehall, Gent, eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Alyce*, da. of *John Holowaye* of ..., Gent., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son.

John Tygehall of the said place and co., Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Alyce*, da. and heir of *William Purchas* of Awlton, co. ..., Gent., and by her had issue,—Thomas, his eldest son.

Thomas Tygehall of the said place and co., Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. ..., da. of ..., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son.

John Tygehall of Tygehall, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Alyce*, da. of ..., and by her had issue,—Thomas, his eldest son.

Thomas Tygehall of Awlton Estbroke, co. South'ton, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Agnes*, da. of ... *Merryman* of Wales, and by her had issue,—Rycharde, his eldest son.

Rycharde Tygehall of ..., co. ..., Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Elianor*, da. of ... *Purwiche* in co. ..., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son; Raufe, second son.

John Tygehall of ..., co. Berks, Gent., eldest son and heir to Rycharde, mar. *Anne*, da. to *John Cotesmore* of Brightwell, co. Oxon, Esq., and late wife to *Thomas Umpton* (*Unton*) of Wadley, co. Berks, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir apparant; John, second son; and Hewgh, third son.

VACHELL of Colley.

ARMS and CREST as in the Visitation of 1664-6, p. 104.

JOHN VACHELL, *Legis Peritus*, in co. Berks, Esq., mar. and had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; NYCHOLAS, second son.

SIR JOHN VACHELL, Kt., son and heir to John, mar. and had issue,—Henry; and Walter, died both sans issue.

NYCHOLAS VACHELL, Esq., second son to John, and brother and heir to Sir John, mar. and had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son.

WILLIAM VACHELL, Esq., eldest son and heir to Nycholas, mar. and had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son; and William of Bledlowe, second son.

THOMAS VACHELL of Colley, Esq., eldest son and heir to William, mar. ... in co. Berks, and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son; John, second son; and Margarett.

THOMAS VACHELL of Colley, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Agnes*, da. to *William Justyce* of Readinge, co. Berks, and by her hath issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; Walter, second son; Francis, third son; and John, fourth son; Elizabeth, mar. to *Robert Watman* of London, Hab'dasher; Bridgett, mar. to *Rychard Rowlet* of Reeading; Margarett, mar. to *Rycharde Erley* of Mygham, co. Berks; Alyce and Anne, unmar.

THOMAS VACHELL of Colley, Esq., eldest son heir to Thomas, mar. *Katherine*, da. to *Thomas Reade* of Abendon, co. Berks, Gent., and by her hath as yet no issue.

WARDE of Hurst.

ARMS: *Azure, a cross patonce Or.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WARDE of ..., co. York, Kt., mar. .... da. of ..., and by her had issue,—Christopher, his eldest son; Rycharde, second son; THOMAS, third son; and Symonde, a Preiste, fourth son.

THOMAS WARDE of the said place and co., Esq., third son to Sir Christopher, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *William Cunnyngton* in co. Hunt., and by her had issue,—xix sons, whereof all died sans issue, savinge THOMAS, his only son and heir.

THOMAS WARDE of Wynkfelde, co. Berks, Esq., son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Mawde*, da. to ... *Moore* of Burton, co. Buck., Esq., and by her hath issue,—RYCHARDE, his eldest son and heir.

RYCHARDE WARDE of Hurste, co. Berks, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Colubre*, da. to *William Lamberde* of Chertsey, co. Surr., Esq., and of *Alyce* his wife, da. and heir of *Thomas Tasborough* of ..., co. Suff., Esq., and by her hath issue,—Edwarde, his eldest son and heir apparant; Rycharde, second son; Alyce, mar. to *Thomas Haryson* of Fynchampsted, co. Berks, Gent., and hath issue,—Rycharde; Joan, second da., mar. to *Thomas Durham* of Hurste, Esq., Sergeant of the Larder to the Queene's Majestie, and hath issue,—Rycharde; Katherine, third da., mar. to *William Mylwarde* alias Alexander of Bushie, co. Hertf., Gent.; Anne, fourth da., mar. to *Rycharde Lovelace* of Hurley, co. Berks, Esq., and hath issue,—Rycharde and Elizabeth.

WILLIAMS of Burfield.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Azure, two organ pipes in saltire between four crosses patée Argent*; 2 and 3, *Argent a moorcock Sable.*

SIR JOHN WILLIAMS of Burfelde, co. Berks, Kt., mar. *Elizabeth*, da. and one of the heirs of *Rycharde Moore* of Burfelde, Esq., and of *Elizabeth*, his wife, da. to *William Brockas* of ..., co. South'ton, Esq., which Sir John Williams and Elizabeth his wife had issue,—REIGNOLDE, his eldest son and heir; John, Lord Williams of Thame, second son; Jane, first da., mar. to ... *Cheney* of ..., and after to *Gerrarde Harvye* of Thurlye, co. Bed., Esq.

REIGNOLDE WILLIAMS of Burfelde, Esq., eldest son and heir to Sir John, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *John Foxe* of Thistleworthe (Isleworth), co. Midd., Gent., and sister and heir to Edward Foxe of the same place, which Reignolde and Elizabeth had issue,—John, his eldest son and heir; Nycholas, second son; and Rycharde, third son; Elizabeth, mar. to *Laurence Lovett* of Sulbury, co. Buck., Gent.; Edythe, mar. to *Edmonde Odingselles* of Ichington, co. Warw., Esq.; Frances, mar. to *Raufe Rockeley* of Kyrkborne, co. York., Gent.; Katherin, mar. to *Henry Stafferton* of Durley, co. South'ton, Gent.; and Elizabeth, unmar.

NYCHOLAS WILLIAMS of Burfelde, Esq, second son to Reignolde and brother and heir to John, mar. to his first wife, *Elizabeth*, da. to *Robert Hawkes* of Iver, co. Bucks, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Rawson, his only da.; after, the said Nycholas mar. *Mabell*, late wife to *Francis Waferer* of London and da. to *Richarde Staffer'on* of Warvelde, co. Berks, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Sara, his second da.

WIRDNAM of Charlton.

ARMS: *Sable, a chevron Ermine between three bears' heads erased Argent, muzzled Or.*

CREST: *A bear's head erased Argent, muzzled collared and lined Or.*

WILLIAM WYRDNAM of Farnborough, co. Berks, Gent., mar. ... da. of ..., and by her had issue,—RYCHARDE, his eldest son.

RYCHARDE WYRDNAM of Charleton, co. Berks, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. ... da. to *Howldwaye* of co. South'ton, and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; John, second son.

THOMAS WYRDNAM of Charleton, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *William Frankelin* of Easte Challowe, co. Berks, Gent., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son and heir; Thomas, second son; and John, third son; Ellyn, mar. to *John Pownde* of Drayton, co. Berks; Margarett, mar. to *John Jones* of Harwell in the said co.

WILLIAM WYRDNAM of Charleton, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Marye*, da. to *Robert Boswell* of Combe, co. Sowth'ton, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Robert, his eldest son and heir apparant; Margerye Marye; Elizabeth; and Dorothie, all unmar.

YATE of Buckland.

ARMS: *Per fess Argent and Sable, on a fess embattled counter-embattled between three gates as many goats' heads erased all counterchanged.*

WILLIAM YATE of Charney, co. Buck., mar. and had issue,—EDMONDE, his eldest son.

EDMONDE YATE of Charney, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. and had issue,—RYCHARDE, his eldest son.

RYCHARDE YATE of Charney, Gent., eldest son and heir to Edmonde, mar. ..., da. of ... *Ashendon*, and by her had issue,—Edmonde, his eldest son, of Stanlake, co. Oxon; and JOHN, second son; Margarett, mar. to *Robert Hyde* of Easthenreth, co. Berks, Gent.; Mawde, mar. to *John Hawkins* of Marcham, co. Berks.

JOHN YATE of Charney, Gent., Marchante of the Staple, and after of Lyforde, co. Berks, second son to Rycharde, mar. *Johan*, da. and heir of *Richard Goddard* of Upham, co. Wilts, Gent., and by her hath issue,—JEAMES, his eldest son and heir; Rychard Yate of Upham, second son. Andrewe, of Hynton, third son; Peter, a Preiste, fourth son; Barthel mewe, fifth son; Thomas; and John; died all three sans issue; Jane, mar. to *Phellipe Feteplace* of Charney, and late of Pusey, co. Berks, Esq.; Anne, mar. to *John Latton* of Chilton, co. Berks, Esq.; Elizabeth, mar. to *Thomas Spycer*, Marchante of the Staple; Margarett, mar. to *William Martin* of Ockingham, co. Berks;—after, the said John Yate mar. to his second wife, *Alyce*, da. to *Oliver Hyde* of South Denchworth, co. Berks, Esq., and by her had issue,—Thomas, of Lyforde; and Dorothe, mar. to *John Cheyney* of West Woodey, co. Berks, Esq.; Suzan, mar. to *John Warneforde* of Sevenhampton, co. Wilts, Gent.; Mary, mar. to *Robert Pygott* of ..., co. Buck., Gent.; Ursula, mar. to *Henrye Brounker* of Stoke, co. Wilts, Esq.; Martha, mar. to *Jeames Braybroke* of Sutton, co. Berks, Gent.; Wenefryde, mar. to *John Marden* of London, Draper; Katherin, mar. to *John Yates* of Buckingham; Jane, first mar. to *Olyver Wellesborne* of West Hanney, co. Berks, Gent., and after to *John Eyston* of Easte Henreth, co. Berks, Gent.

JEAMES YATE of Buckland, co. Berks, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Marye*, da. to *Rycharde Feteplace* of East Shefford, co. Berks, Esq., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir; Thomas, of Shrevenham, second son; Rychard, of Longworthe, third son; Phellippe, fourth son; Edward, fifth son; and Francis, sixth son; Elizabeth, a nonn at Syon; Elianor, mar. to *Thobye Pleydell* of Cheppinge Farringdon, co. Berks, Gent.; Jane, mar. to *Phellippe Morryce* of Shalton (? Charlton), co. Berks, Gent.; Dorothe, mar. to *Thomas Everard* of Acton Torrolds, co. Berks, Gent.

JOHN YATE of Buckland, Esq., eldest son and heir to Jeames, mar. *Marye*, da. and heir to *William Justyce*, Marchante at Readinge, co. Berks, and by her hath issue,—Edwarde, his eldest son and heir apparant; John, second son; Jeames, third son; and Thomas, fourth son; Elizabeth; Brydgett; Mary; Dorothe; and Martha, all unmar.

RYCHARD YATE, of Longworthe, co. Berks, Gent., third son to James, mar. *Jane*, da. to *Robert Pygott* of Bechehampton, co. Buck., Esq., and hath issue,—Robert, his eldest son; Edmonde, second son; and Rycharde,

thirde son; and Elizabeth; after, the said Rycharde mar. to his second wife, *Margaret*, da. of *John Hulcott* of Barcott, co. Berks, Esq., and by her as yet hath no issue.

YATE of Stanford.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Quarterly per fess imbattled Or and Gules, three gates counterchanged*; 2 and 3, *Vair Or and Gules, on a bordure of the second eight bezants* (Ferrys).

ROBERT YATE of Stanford, co. Berks, Gent., mar.... the da. and heir of ... *Ferrys* of Stanford, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son; and JOHN, second son.

JOHN YATE of Stanford, second son to Robert, mar. *Johan*, da. of ... *Patye* of Letcombe Regis, co. Berks, and by her had issue,—JEAMES, his eldest son and heir.

JEAMES YATE of Stanford, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Fryswithe*, da. and heir of *Thomas Estmonde* of Wantinge, co. Berks, Gent., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir.

JOHN YATE of Stanford, Gent., eldest son and heir to Jeames, mar. *Ellyn*, da. of *William Drings* of Bourton, co. Oxon, and by her hath issue,—Elizabeth, his only da. and heir, mar. to *John Yate* of Lyforde, and hath issue,—Thomas, his eldest son and heir apparant; John, second son; Marye; and Mathew.

A DIARY OF TRAVEL IN 1647-8.

(*Continued from Vol. I., New Series*, p. 149.)[1]

Vppon the 15 and 25 March we arriv'd at Lyon [*i*], a very great Town of merchants, and esteemed for bigness ye second of France [*j*], which (though it lye extreame low, soe that you see not the towne till you are in it, though the buildings are higher then in any part of france) yet its strong; the wall and rampier hauing many Towers and small castles on it and being drawne on ye top of the hills that command the towne. This is the strength on one side, one the other is the Rhone, a very broad and violent stream; the major part of this towne is seated betwixt the Rivers of Rhone and Sone (which joyne immediatly below ye Town), but ther is a very good part on the other side of ye Sone, between ye wall and it, wher standes theyr fairest Church dedicated to St. John, (joyning to ye A. Bishops pallas) the 12 channons of which are 12 Counts, of great families. Ther is in the Towne an other Church famous for its antiquity, beeing built 400 years before the birth of our Sauiour. Ther are allsoe two very great Hospitalls, containing an infinite number of infirme people (for whose maintainance there is a generall taxe on ye place) one of these calld ye Charety, is one of ye largest

[*i*] The A. Bishop of Lyon Cardinal Richleus Brother. P. of C. sent poast.
[*j*] Lyon is allso an Archbishoprick of which there are 17 in france;—

Lyon	(Primate) Sens	Vienne	Narbonne	Bourges	Besançon
Roan	Reims	Aix	Tholouse	Bourdeaux	Auignon
Towrs	Treues	Arles	Ambrun	Auchs	

[1] By an oversight the name of the owner of this MS. was given incorrectly at p. 145; it should have been—Captain Armytage, The Court, Ackworth, Pontefract.—ED.

and fairest of Eurrope, containing ye number of almost 2000 sowles, of aged people, lame, blinde, Basterds, etc. Soe that you finde not a begger in ye Towne, which is in most parts of ffrance, even in theyr churches, a very great disturbance [*k*].

So having spent 5 days we parted from Lyon 30th of March, and tooke boate on ye Sone and went downe the 2 riuers, call'd from theyr joyning only Rhone [*l*], a most rapid and forcing riuer, scarce giuing ye Sone (as it is obseru'd by ye curious) sometimes leaue to runne but striking it back, makes it swell and rise, noe raine falling in ye cuntrye, and ye inhabitants that liue vppon this riuer are compel'd to haue euery league ferry boates, with cables from one side of it to the other, least by it [*sic*] violence they should be driuen down the streame. We stayd some while at Vienna an A : Bishoprick (5 leagues) from Lyon, which ye Rhone washeth, wher we only saw a very fayre Cathe: church, and 2 others standing ever since the time of the Pagans. We lodgd that night at a village called Tine [*m*] (11 leagues from Vienna), soe that we came that day 16 leagues, which is 48 English miles, in a little flatt boate (notwithstanding some delays) in 8 howers, hauing no helpe but one with one oare and a steersman. Next morning we past by Valence, a Bishoprick in the prouince of Dolphany [*n*] (4 leagues), as all that shore is since Lyon, and din'd at a lone howse on the other side of the water (4 more leagues) in ye prouince of Viuerayse, and past that afternoone by a towne call'd Viure, about which are the first oliue yards we saw. We lay that night at a towne called St. Esprit [*o*] (8 leagues), on ye same side the water, being the first towne of Languidock, where the Rhone is soe bigg that it has a bridge of 20 Arches to pass it, which the citedall of ye towne commands.

Next day hauing gone (3 leagues) by water, we landed within a league of Orange, (on the other side of the riuer) which we went on foot, and hauing din'd and spent some time on veuing the towne, we returned by horse to our boate.

The towne of Orange [*p*] is wall'd strongly, but ye Castle is one of the strongest fortresses in france, being built vppon an extraordinary high rock, soe naturally strong, and hauing many admirable bastions and demilunes, which, were they gott, the enemy would be beaten off, the whole being vppon a rock, in which 'tis impossible to intrench ; the Castle notwithstanding soe high, wants not a well of rare water in the highest of all the fort, which is drawn allmost an vnspeakable depth, by men turning in a wheele. From this Castle [*q*] is the sweetest prospect that can be seene, a vally

[*k*] In [and] about Lyon we saw peoples wiues of very good condition ride on horsback striding, and theyr made-seruants before theyr cloakbags and portmantles.

[*l*] This riuer Rhosne runns throug the Lake of Geneua, visibly discern'd allway from ye water of ye Lake scorning as it were to defile her sweet water by incorporas ting with the other. It is allso sayd yt it forces its way in ye very ocean, and runnvnmingled for ye space of a league at least.

[*m*] At Tine ye best wine we dranke in france at a sowse or 2 the pottle, wch is about 2 pence english. We saw within a mountain, not far from ye Riuer nor from Tine, a howse where once liued Pontius Pilat.

[*n*] Which prouince was given to Phil. of Valoys by one that enterd into orders, 1349, vppon condition yt ye eldest sonne of ye Kings of france should be intituled ye Dolphine of Viennoys.

[*o*] Ther hapned ye night we came to St. Esprit 2 murders ; one of which ile tell you A footman comming to towne that had once seru'd ye Gouernor, being made drunck by a Serjant, was allsoe had to a chamber by him ; ye footman presently shuts ye chamber doore, for which ye Serjant demands a reason, ye footman ansuerd him with a brace of bullets through his body from a pistoll, ye noyse wherof braught vp an other to the doare, wch he allso pistolld, soe 5 one after ye other, soe yt none durst afterwards approach him, but musketeers were forced to be brought, and shoot him from a roome vnder him.

[*p*] Aurange, or with the inhabitants Aurage, in latin *Aurausio cauarum*, was fortifyed by Prince Maurice of Nassaw, to whose predecessors this principallity came by marrying Claudia the sole daugter of John I., free prince of Ora[nge], being Earles of Nassaw, and comming Embassador from Maximilian Emperor to Francis the first of france—Anno 1514. In Orange we drank wine excellently good for a souse a pott, which is about a penny English.

[*q*] Ther is vnder the walls of Orange Castle, a part standing of one of the Roman amphitheatres, and an tryvmphall (built by C. Marius) where a fight of horsmen is admirably carued.

rownd of saphran, and white mulbery trees, with corne enough to serue themselues ; then, ye riuer Rhone for many leagues. The garrison consists of 300 men, all of the Religion.

Ther are 3 or 4 small wall'd townes more belonging to this principallity, but not considerable, theyr sole commodityes are silk and saphran and wine. The Prince is absolute, free to hang, draw, make lawes, coine, within himselfe, since Lewis ye 11th King of France, about ye time 1480, being before but tributary. [*r*]

We sup'd that night at Auignon (5 leagues), a strong towne on ye Rhone, [*s*] ye metropolis of the Popes county of Venayse, wher resides his vice legat, where they have allso the inquisition Court, wher he permits a synagogue of ye Jewes, coynes, makes lawes, puts to death, forgiues, being absolute. [*t*]

This county is far greater then ye principallity of Orange, being (as I think) about 9 or 10 leagues in length, more in breadth, rich in wine and oyle ; hauing many good townes and forts in it. This cuntry was given to ye see of Rome in the time of Clem. 6 by Queen Joane, and has bin since for 71 yeares together ye seat of ye Popes, Clement the 5th remouing thether, and Gregory ye 11th returning, 1376. We tooke horse at Auignon next day, (and left ye Rhone,[*u*] who drownds it selfe in ye Ocean at Arles[*v*] in the same Prouince) and din'd next day at Lisle (5 leagues) wher is an other Jewery. Not far from this towne we saw a spring, call'd ye fountain of Vocluse, a sight admirable, rising in ye middle of an extraordinary high rock, ye rest of which it falls down with the greatest noyse and violence immaginable,[*w*] and makes of its owne store a riuer of great swiftnes, breadth, depth, full of rare Troutes, etc., for diuers leagues, and then falls into ye Rhone ; this spring at ye head has made a pond of 40 fathome deepe, which some part of ye yeare is dry, the spring it selfe being soe prodigali that it remaines exhausted a great part of ye Summer, yet (which is most rare) the brooke is not descern'd to be less full in Summer then in Winter.

We lay y^t^ night at Cauillion (3 leages). [*x*] Next morne we past 2 ferryes, being ye riuer Durance, rising in Peidmont, a very swift streame, which when we were past we were out of ye Popes territoryes, and din'd at a towne called Lamboys (5 leagues), and went y^t^ night to Aix (4 leag.), ye chiefe towne of Prouince, wher theyr Parliament [*y*] sitts ; a towne seated low, yet wants a riuer. We came next day to Marseiles (5 leagues) a strong port of Prouince, whose harbour is secure from weather in

[*r*] Orange renowned for Councells held there, viz., in the time of Pope Lyo.., 1441. Another in the time of Pope Hilaire, 1462, a third by Pope Fœlix.

The Principallity of Orange 4 leagues in length 3 in breadth.

[*s*] The king of france has a castle in the river that commands Auignion, and another on ye land that lyes very high, both very strong.

[*t*] Auignon full of magnificent buildings of all sorts, as of pallaces, churches, monasteryes, etc., of pallaces, the Popes owne, of Churches, the Cathedrall dedicated to St. Mary, of Monast., the Carthusian most worth sight. Both the principalty of Orange and ye Countye of Venayse, are in Prouince.

[*u*] The Rhone takes his rise in .....

[*v*] Arles, once ye metropolis of ye Burgundion Kingdome, and afterwards the chiefe reside of the Counts of Prouence.

[*w*] The most naturall Cascadoes, and varietye of water works, that either by Art or Nature else where can be found.

[*x*] Note y^t^ ye leagues about Lyon, and betwixt it and Marseills, are nigh as long againe as others ye leagues of ffrance.

[*y*] The King has lately made this Parliament a semestrye, which is dubling the number of the Councellers, ye one sitting 6 monthes, ye other ye rest ; which is of good to the Subject (busenes being now done in few monthes, which vsd to continue in suspence at ye will of ye Councellers or Presidents many years). But it has giuen great dislike to the former Semestry, in which number ye Parliament had long consisted, in soe much that one buying a place in ye new Semestry, has by men viserded[1] bin pistolld in his owne howse, by ye instigation (as it is thaught) of some of the old Semestry. Ten Parliaments in France :—

that of	Paris	in	Isle of France	Dijon	in	Bourgund	St. Palais
	Roan		Normandy	Grenoble		Dauphin	Metsi n
	Bourdeaux		Guascogne	Aix		Prouence	Berry &
	Rhenes		Bretaigne	Tholouse		Languedoc	

[1] *i.e.* with vizards on.

ye greatest of stormes and from enemies; there being at the mouth of it, in ye sea, castles and forts of good strength.[z] In this port lye the gallyes of the french King, consisting now of 26; some carrying 3, 4, 500 men apeece, but they are not all man'd. About the time we came hether these Gallyes were in danger to have bin burn'd (fire being giuen to one of them), as all soe the K: fleet at Tolon, at the same time, by some frends of ye Spaniards in those Townes; but were in both places discouered. In and about this towne are many things remarkable, as, many rare antiquities we saw, at a Monastery of Benedictines on ye other side of the port; as, that euery man has in the feild his Basteed planted with figs, vine, oliue, Almonds trees, etc., as, that they drinke here only the wine of the place, hauing a custome, that if any vessel bring other wines hether, they presently burne wine and vessell together vppon ye water.[a] They haue here neither butter nor cheese but what comes from Holland or theyr abouts, vnless it be such as they make of goates milk; neither haue they any horses in this cuntry except those of gentlemens stables, and those for hire, carrieing all commodities vppon mules abroad, and vppon asses at home.[b]. They neuer invite any to theyr howses, not theyr owne children, being once putt off, but treat alltogether at Cabarets, there being not halfe a dousen in all Marseile that keep howses; only theyr wiues, daughters, and small children eating at home, which fare extream hardly, eating meate but very seldome, and then not aboue a pound boil'd into pottage, theye vsuall diet being Anchoues and pilchers. They haue very little wood, theyr fagotts being most of ye prunings of vines, but (which mends all theyr defects) they are happy in this priueledge, that they pay neither tax nor custome, which are often heavy in france.[c] Thus, hauing spent 10 dayes in Marseile,[d] we parted for Tolon on ye 15 of April, and lay y^t night at Obany, (3 leagues), wher ye Bishop of Mar. has a pallace, that has ye prospect of a pleasant vally. Next morne we past a Cuntry full of great hills, the passages betwixt and vp which were only for horses and mules, and that extreame bad too. The wood of this place is altogether Pines, very profitable to ye owners, who make of the lesser boughs charcoale, and of ye sap of ye body Pitch and Turpentine; cutting ye out side of ye tree and leauing a hole at bottome, from whence once or twice a weeke they gather it. The vnderwood of this place, as allso most of the barren parts of these Countryes, is holly, pine-shrubs, rosmary, time, Lauander, etc. We din'd this day at Debosat (4 leagues) and past this afternoone most of our way vppon Causways, between mighty high rocks and precipisses, and came that night to Tolon (3 leagues) a strong towne.[e] Tolon is accounted the best hauen of france, where lyes ye King's greatest nauy, consisting (at this time) of about 40 ships; ye port is secure, being wall'd, and otherwise fortified strongly. They have allso without the port a safe and calme riding for a league or more, within forts and block-howses; soe that noe vessell can enter but with permission. Theyr only commodity is oyle, which they put off at a certaine season, no merchants trading at other times in ye port. About this place we saw the first garden of oranges and lemmons, and feilds of capers.[f] Next day we went vppon ye same horses to Vitoban (8 leagues) and din'd ye day following at Frejulse, *Freyusium* (5 leagues), a Bishoprick, and a famous old towne of ye Romans, where we saw diuers great ruines, as, an Amphitheater, ye forme of which is perfect ouall, and about 100 passes the length; ther are two of the Gallyries y^t went rownd where ye spectators sate, and the caues wherin theyr wild beasts were kept, yet vndemollis'd. Ther are allso Aquaducts of mighty height and

[z] Notwithstanding ye Castles and forts before Marseile, there is riding sufficient for a nauy, without danger of shott, which may approach ye towne.

[a] Here is allso a great well worth remarke, whose water at ye fountaine is ill and vnwholsome, but, being carried to sea (as it is by all ye Gallyes and by most of the other vessells), is found to excell all other waters of ye Country.

[b] Here allso salt ponds where ye sunn makes great store of salt.

[c] The people of this Cuntry infinitly superstitious.

[d] In Marseile euery euening ye gallants, both men & woman [*sic*] meet and walk till night vppon ye key. Marseiles, or Massillia, a very antient commonweale, famous for its good gouernment, as allso for hauing bin a Collony of the Greeks. Our stay at Marseile was soe long because Mr. Beauer and Mr. Andreus fell theyr into feauors.

[e] Tolon, Lat., *Telonum.*

[f] A very fine garden of Oranges and Lemmons at le Vallet, with water courses, a league from Tolon, belonging to ye grand Pryor of St Giles's, a Knight of Malta.

length, and peices of walles and greate gates vppon and downe the feilds yet to be seene, where the old towne stoode, (this towne is half a league from sea). This afternoon we pass'd ouer infinite high hills, where the wayes were very bad,[g] and ye country for some leagues not, or very poorly if at all, inhabited, and came y^t^ night to Canes (5 leagues), about which is ground of very good corne, and other commodities. At Canes we tooke a fallook [h] off 7 rammers & a stersman for Genua, goeing all the way *terra, terra.* We were forc'd to touch first at the Isle of St. Margaret to give an account of our jorney. The iles of St Margaret and St Honerate are about a league from Canes to sea ward, about a league compass, which were somewhat injur'd by ye Spanyard in cutting downe theyr wood; these Ilands the Spanyard held for 22 monthes, but were taken from them againe by Prince Harcourt,[i] vppon conditions, and not without the losse of 1000 or more men. From thence we went to Antibo, where we were allsoe compell'd to show our pass, the last port of france.[j]. From thence we past by Neice, ye first towne of Piedmont, a Cuntry of the Duke of Savoys, whose territories continue along the coast for the length of 4 leagues, where he has fiue or six Castles, the Castle of Neice being his strongest castle, and the Port of Ville franche his only port, and came that night to Monaco or Mourgues (30 miles.)[k] This is a small principalty, consisting of 3 or 4 small townes on the cliffes of Piedmont; ye cheife is Monaco, a towne impregnable, extreame high, on a rock, hauing great precipisces both towards the sea and land off a bout a mile compass, well wall'd and otherwise prouided. The towne is poore, but the Princes Pallace statly and rich. It has a port fitt to receaue good ships, but ye Prince has only fowre gallyes [l], and some other small vessells, as, Brigantines, etc. The extent of this Cuntry is 3 or 4 leagues on ye coast to Monton, where ye Marques his sons pallace is; the cuntry is very poore, hauing nothing but a few oranges and lemmons; but the Prince himselfe rich, making a shift with his small shipping to make most passengers by that trafique pay custome, and hauing sold his Territoryes to the french King (some 8 years since) and receauing in consideration of that a great reuenue in france, ye King having given him the Duchy of Valentenoys, and ye Marquisat of Beauss, he has still the command of ye towne, and ye profitt of ye Country, but vnder the King of ffrance, ye garrison being all french.

Next morne we passd by Vinctemile, ye first towne of ye states of Genua [m], where is a strong Castle vppon ye cliffe, and came that night to St. Remo (20 miles), a towne y^t^ vents every yeare diuers thousand barques of oranges and lemmons to Genua and other places. We were forc'd to stay here 4 nights, the winds being soe great and contrary that we durst not put to sea, whence we pas'd by Porte Maurice, Oneglia, Tage, and then came in sight of Final, a Marquesat of ye King of Spayn's, where we were in danger, our vessel being of frenchmen, and soe prize; but we put to sea, and soe had the fortune not to see any of theyr vessells. This territory reacheth some 8 or 9 miles, to the Cape of Noli [n], where we fell vppon the Genua's coast againe [o], and went

[g] In this part of ye Cuntry are store of Cork trees, ye bark being the Cork; it beares a kind of fruit like our accornes.

[h] Our Boate from Canes to Genua cost us 7 pistolls and a halfe.

[i] By P. Harcourt lately embassador in England.

[j] Prouince and Piedmont are parted by a riuer call'd le Varre, *Varus.*

[k] In Italy they reccon not as ye french by leagues, but by miles, as in England: the miles somewhat shorter.

[l] His Gallyes were lately bovght of ye G. Duke of fflorence.

[m] This coast and Cuntry (*id est* of Genua), call'd formerly Lyguria, and so that sea *Mare Lygusticum*, the gulfe of Venise, *Mare Adriaticum*, ye sea of Albania or Macedon *Mare Ionium*, ye sea of Candy, *Mare Creticum*, ye sea of Constantinople, or Bysantium, *Mare Helespontiacum*, ye sea of Barbary *Mare Lybicum*, ye sea of Majorca and Minorca, *Mare Balearicum*, ye red sea, *Mare rubrum*, ye sea of Toscany, *Mare Tyrrhenum*, ye sea of Sicily, *Siculum Mare*, ye sea of Spaine, *Iberum Mare*, ye sea of Tartary, *Mare Sythicum*, ye sea of Africa, *Atalanticus Oceanus*, ye sea twixt Italy [x], ye Morea, *Mare Ionium.*

[n] Noli a good towne behind the Cape, in a great bay; a Bishoprick.

[o] And Leon in ye same bay where lyes buried Andrea Dorea, a Genuays, a great General in ye warres of ye Emperor Charles 5; who had allsoe conduct at ye famous battaile of le Panto, vnder Don Juan d'Aust, basterd brother to Phillip 2, King of Spaine, sonn to the Emperor Charles 5.

that night to Sauona [*p*] (60 miles), a Bishoprick and a stronge fort. Next morne we pass'd by Aranse, a place where they build many vessells, ther being nigh, on ye other side the hill, woods of Oakes. Soe passing by many other townes and villages, of which nigh Genua many are full of Pallaces and statly howses (a most beutifull prospect), we came that day to dinner to Genua (30 miles), on the 25 of April.

GENUA is a very great city, accounted 7 miles in compass, it is double wall'd, hauing one that encompasses the towne, an other the hills that command the towne ; which if not fortified would be ye ruine of ye towne. As when ye Duke of Sauoy, ye Crook-back, beseig'd it about 20 years since ; who hauing gotten these hills, the Genuayses were forc'd immediatly to make composition with him for 30 mules load of Pistolls. [*q*] It is a very good Port and strongly fortefyed [*s*] ; they send out euery yeare 20 gallyes, besides other good ships, theyr flagg is the redd cross, but much less than ye English. They are ye stateliest in buildings of Europe, theyr churches [*r*] many inside and out all marble, the roofes all of gilt and rare pictures, the towne generally the best built that I have seene, hauing an infinite number of stately Pallaces, most of which lower and out parts are marble, as are ye doares and coines of most of the howses of the towne ; and streets [*t*] very narrow and extreamly high. It is the poorest cuntry of Italy, hauing little or noe corne nor wine but what comes from other parts ; theyr soldiers and common people being this month nigh a mutiny and outrage, had not 30 ships of Holland loaden with corne happly preuented it. All theyr graue the (*sic*) keepe in vast granaries, as in garrisons. The men goe all like citizens in black [*u*] and stockins ; the woman which you see not in shop nor window, at least till the euening, take delight in making theyr haire of a yellow couler, and weare rowles, that strutt theyr gounes 2 yardes in breadth.

Genua is a commonweale, gouerned by a Senate, which they call *Illustrissimi*, [*v*] out of which euery three years they choose a Duke ; at the election are present allso 400 gentlemen of ye Commonwealth, which are distingwished from other citisens by a short sword they weare on theyr right side, or rather behinde them. The Dukes haue a stately pallace, furnished' allwayse by themselues ; which he leaues allway on St. John's euen, and goes to his priuate howse, and in y^e^ *inter regnum* ye chose two of the *Illustrissimi*, which gouerne till ye next Duke [*w*] be elected. Theyr justice is done in this republicke by doctors of law from Rome.

Soe hauing spent allmost two dayes in seeing ye best sights of Genua, we parted for Ligorne on ye 27 of Aprill, in ye same boate we came in, and went that night to Sestrie d' leuant [*x*] (30 miles), where we hired a Brigantine of twelve rowers, every one hauing a good muskett or long gunn ; our first boate not daring to carry vs, being little and vnarm'd, for feare of shalloops and phalooks of Bandees [*y*] and some vessels of Turks that were about this Coast. [*z*] Next day we past by a great and high cape, call'd Cape de port a fin, and a great port, strong by castles and Isles that are about it, call'd porte de Venere, next by Sarzana ye last of ye Genua's territories, a

[*r*] At Sauona ther hapned (whiles we were in Rome) a strange ligtning which gave fire to the Magazin, and blew vp good part of ye towne ; in which there were destroyed 3,000 persons. Y^t^ part of ye sea calld ye gulfe of Lyon, is allsoe very dangerous, by reason of ye fall of ye clouds off the high hills.

[*q*] The state of Genua keepe constantly in pay 3 or 4000 strangers.

[*r*] 3 very stately churches in Genua, ye Annunciate, St. Ambrose, St. Mary of Chorinna, built after ye forme of S^t^. Peters in Rome.

[*s*] This coast of ye Medeterranean (calld ye riuere of Genua) affords very little fish, and y^t^ of no good kinde.

[*t*] One street calld strada noua, of a good breadth.

[*u*] As doe generally all men in Italy, ye heat most part of the yeare not suffering them to weare bootes.

[*v*] They are most of ye Spanish party, and in theyr need take him for theyr protector, ye Prince Dorea now seruing him with gallyes and men, which hinders him from hauing place in ye Senate, or office in the Commonweale.

[*w*] Every Duke of Genua is allowed a pension from the State during life.

[*x*] Our boate from Genua to Sestrie d' Leuant cost vs 2 pistolls and a halfe.

[*y*] A pollicy of ye Genoajs y^t^ if one banditt bringe in ye head of an other, he redeems himselfe from his banishment.

[*z*] An infinite number of Basteeds [1] belonging to Genua along ye coast.

[1] Basteda, a building.

Bishoprick 12 miles from porte de Venere. Next we pas'd a small principallity of Carrara and Massa, [a] only those two townes, which are of noe strength, but vents a great deale of marble ; there being hills all rocks of white marble, which goes downe to Genua and most parts nigh. We lay that night at a village call'd Virada [b] (60 miles) in ye state of Luca [c] ; here are 2 small castles which guard ye coast. Next day we coasted along a great valley of Olives, as has bin allmost euer since we came into ye Dukes cuntry, and continues to Liuorne, which is (30 miles), where we din'd next day, being 29 of Aprill.[d]

LIGORNE [e] is seated low in a good valley, vppon ye sea, a uery good good [*sic*] harbour, and a great place of trading (which is most in silkes) ; there arriuing euery yeare at least 100 English ships, and great store of flemmings, to both which it is a free scale. It was within these 50 yeares a very small village, belonging to ye state of Genua, who were forc'd to surrender theyr right in it to ye great Duke, vppon conditions they might quietly enjoy Sarzana (theyr next frontier to his Dominions) to which he made pretensions, and had like by ye treachery of a Captaine about yt time to have [gott it in] to his hands.

Liuorne is now a very good towne, most of it built at ye Duke his owne charges [f] not bigg, but ye streets large and vniforme ; it is gallantly fortified with 2 cittedalls, a Castle, 5 spurres,[g] and a very wide and deepe ditch (which the sea fills), in which are great plenty of oysters. Liuorne is ye only sea towne ye Duke has, and therefore it behooues him to keepe it stronge ; it mightily enricheth his whole Cuntry.[h] Vpon ye Key is a very stately statue of marble of Ferdinandus ye first, ouer fowre admirable brasen ones, of Turkes, father and sonnes, that would haue runn away with one of his Gallyes ; there is allso nigh ye Dukes howse in ye grand piatzo, a howse where they boyle and refine Sugar, there being but 2 more in all Italy, which are at Venice. Soe vppon ye 5 of May we tooke Coach for Florence, and came that night to Piza (14 miles) ouer a Cuntry very morish, which makes Liuorne, and all places therabout, very vnhealthfull to live in ; passing allsoe through some woods,[i] where are bread good store of young cattle, call'd Buffiloes, whose skins are ye Buff we vse. There is a small riuer cutt from Ligorne to Piza,[k], by which they conuey passengers and diuers commodities.

PIZA has bin an ansient and good commonwealth, maintaining long warrs against the florentines, but, some 200 years since, was storm'd and taken (an English man, one Hackett, commanding in cheife), and soe subdu'd to ye Commonweale of florence. There are remarkable :—ye Doma, or Cathedrall church, very faire, ye gates of which, they say, came from Jerusalem, but notwithstanding they are of brass, excellently wraught ; the font, a stately bullding by itselfe in ye churchyard ; a great Towre there, allso, built on purpose extreamly crooked, all of ye same proportion, with walkes rownd from topp to bottome ; theyr place of burial, calld ye Arck (which they say is of ye length, height, breadth of Noah's), being all vnder a vault couered with great stones of marble, on which are ye inscriptions and armes of all ye familyes there

[a] At this principallity begins ye Dukedome of Toscany.

[b] Or Viaregia or Verayse.

[c] Luca is a small commonweale, who chose theyr Duke every 2 or 3 months, ye towne well fortefied, but wheneuer they are distressed by any of theyr more powerfull neighbours, they hang out the Emperors flagg, which vsually protects them.

[d] We road within sight of an Isle call'd Gorgona, 15 miles about, strong, bearing good wine, 30 miles from Liuorne.

[e] Til we came to Ligorne we were forc'd to have bills of health from town so towne, else you land not.

[f] This Duke has sold all his particular rents in ye towne, but immediately clap'd a great gabel vppon them.

[g] All ye stone-worke of ye fortifications of Ligorne are brick.

[h] Alexander, lost in ye attempt.[1]

[i] There have bin but 5 great Dukes :—Cosmus, Fraciscus [*sic*], Ferdinandus, Cosmus, Ferdinandus yt now raignes—his Duchess ye heyre of Vrbin ; which duchy ye Pope now keepes. Theyr howse is called ye howse of Medici ; theyr armes being 6 pilles : :

[j] Of Corke and Oakes.

[k] Our coach hire from ligorne to Pisa 4 dollers.

[1] It is not clear where this note should be inserted.

buried; ye bodyes are put downe through a hole in ye middle of ye stone and soe stop'd vp with a peice of the same,[*l*] and are consum'd in 3 dayes at farthest. The towne is seated richly and pleasantly, being allso indifferently strong, richly in a vally, and pleasantly on ye riuer Arnon,[*m*] on which it has 3 bridges. Here next morne we tooke a coach for fflorence and went that night to Empola (25 miles), a good old towne well wall'd—but not a garrison—a Bishoprick. All ye way betwixt Pisa and this was ye richest valley of corne and wine [that] can be seen;[*n*] theyr corne being full of rowes of willowes, poplers, and many other sorts of trees, about which and vppon whose heads theyr vines run; ye naturall boughs of ye trees being constantly cutt most off. Next morn, for some miles, we continued in ye same valley, then we pass'd some hills, but fell againe into as rich a vally, or richer if possible then ye former, which, like a continued garden we road in, euen to Florence,[*o*] where we arriu'd by noone on ye 7 of May.

FLORENCE is ye chiefest City of Toscany (or Etruria or Tuscia), ye seate of ye great Dukes Court, a towne not stronge, but very great and stately, full of gallant pallaces; all which I omitt, except only ye Dukes,[*p*] which is mighty vast, richly furnisht and gardens and water-works well worth ye sight; and ye old pallace, not soe stately, saueing only in a hall and gallery, which is dubble, of extraordinary length, hung with admirable pictures,[*q*] and good statues, within which gallery are allso many roomes of infinite riches, rarities, antiquities, ye like noe where in Italy 'tis thought to be seene. He has, a little out of ye City, a pleasant pallace, *Poge Imperiale*,[*r*] where we saw ye Duchesse.

There are in fflorence[*s*] 300 churches, 2 of which I will only mention, *nemp.*, ye Doma (made like a cross as most of theyr Churches are) a very faire church, ye out side all black and white marble,[*t*] as allsoe is a high towre standing close by it, and a stately building allso nigh, which is only for a font, call'd ye chapple of St John; ye other is a church dedicated to St Lawrence, where are ye monuments of all the great Dukes, many of theyr wifes and children, but more famous for a chapple joyning to it dedicated to ye same saint,[*u*] which is within to be of rare coller'd marble, Agetts, and all sorts of rare stones, braught from most parts of ye world, halfe of which I thinke is allready done; where is buried ye constant labour of 200 men for allmost

[*l*] They report to have brought this earth from far, but.....

[*m*] Arnon springs from ye Appenines, and vents within 5 miles of Lygorn; being noe great riuer, and not deipe, but in this cuntry very pround and swelling after great raines or sudden thawes, because of ye neiburhood of ye Appenine mountaines; Appenini, *quasi* Alpes Pœnum, since the Carthaginians vnder Hanibal forc'd through these mountaines theyr passage.

[*n*] Notwithstanding ye richnes of this Cuntry the people are infinitly poore, nay dye on ye highways by hunger, by reason of ye insopportable taxes.

[*o*] Our coach from Pisa to fflorence cost vs 15 dollers.

[*p*] The pallace where ye Duke liues built by a Merchant.

[*q*] Amongst ye pictures in ye gallery are those of K. James, Q. Anne, Prince Henry of England.

[*r*] In this old pallace is an Argenterea of great vallew, and diuers pictures, among which is Hacketts, with a letter in his hatt, sent from ye Commonweale of florence when he was storming Piza.

[*s*] An 100 and 30 Nunneryes, in fflorence.

[*t*] This marble comes from Massa to ye mouth of Arnon, and so vp ye riuer to florence, which is nigh 100 miles. The *Doma* (though it hath neither steeple, nor tower aboue the church) yet is of excessiue height, there being a ball of brass on ye topp of ye quire which seemes little bigger to those on grownd then a faire bladder, yet holds with ease 24 men; to which we had a strange passage.

[*u*] In ye chapple of St Laurence are very rich statues of all the great Dukes, and ye armes of all ye Citys in ye Dukes domminions set in seuerall stones rownd ye same as of ..... This chapple of St L. was founded vppon the hopes of recouering the holy Sepulcher of our Sauiour from Jerusalem, which was very likely to haue bin effected, ye Bashaw being corrupted, and the nauy ready, which should haue landed at Joppa, ye port of Jerusalem, and not aboue 2 dayes journey; but the plott was discouer'd and ye Bashaw strangled. Concerning ye Sepulcher a little, though here impertinent: yt it should be ye true Sepulcher of our Lord, I wonder, Jerusalem being vtterly ras'd for his sake by Titus Vespasianus, and not inhabited for 300 yeares, and yet ye Sep. remaine whole and vnheard off til Helen, ye mother of Constantine ye Great, and then discouerd miraculously.

these 50 yeares allready, and how long it will be before it be perfected I leaue it to others to guesse, there being but ye moietie of ye Artifficers allowed by this Duke Surely there was neuer a structure of greater labour, greater expence, vndertaken. fflorence is seated richly and pleasantly on ye Riuer Arnon, which runs through a good quarter of ye towne ; ouer which it has 4 bridges.

So, hauing spent 4 or 5 days in seeing ye rarities of fflorence, we tooke horse on ye 12 for Rome, and went that night to Pogebonse (22 miles), a small towne where you may see has lately bin a very great and stronge Citedall, and the farthest part of which from ye towne is now a good fort, and not far from that a Castle. Next day we din'd at Sienna (12 miles), ye way twixt fflorence and Sienna all on cawswayes and vp & downe hills, some oliue.

SIENNA[*v*] is still a good antient City, though extreanly [*sic*] decay'd since they were of themselues free states, which is, since they were (by ye helpe of ye Emperor Charles 5) ouercome by ye first G. D. of Toscany. The towne is wall'd, pitch'd, and wholy built with brick, except some few pallaces and churches, off which there is one not less gallant then most of ye fairest I haue seene, being very large, and both within and out off excellent marble ; within this church is a roome call'd ye liberary (but ye bookes are all pillag'd), on ye walls of which is admirably painted ye life of Pope Æneas Siluia Picholominy, an Antient family of this Cyty. One of the Dukes brothers is here gouernor, P. Mathias, but ye towne is in noe part strong ; but only by one fortress.

That night we lay at a village call'd Turnare (12 miles), nigh a towne call'd Pontesense, we din'd next day at an Inn (built by ye Duke for ye accommodation of Poast and passingers) vnder a small village, and a extreame high fort call'd Rudecofina (16 miles), ye last of ye great Dukes territories.[*w*] The great Duke in all his cuntry is ye most Absolute prince of Christendome, hauing noe cuntry, city, nor towne priviledg'd, but subject to all gabellas, taxes, impositions, at will ; whose will is ye law.[*x*]

We enter St. Peters patrimony. Next we entered a small cuntry of ye Count Sforts's a great family of Rome—which continued about 5 miles and is parted from Toscany by a small riuer not worth naming. This family of ye Sforts, were ye last (saue the Galliass's) of the Dukes of Millan. We lay that night at a towne call'd Aquapendente (14 miles), lately taken and pillag'd by the Duke of Parma, in ye warrs betweene ye Pope and the Duke of florence ;[*y*] it is ye first towne of the State of the Church. Next morne we pass'd through a woodland cuntry and through a town call'd Bulsena, [*z*] vnder which is a lake 24 miles compass, full of good fish, hauing 2 islands in it, in one of which is a fryary ; they belong to the Duke of Parma [*a*] and part of ye lake, the other part to the Pope, and din'd this day at Montefeascona, (16 miles) a place famous for Muscadello,[*b*] and lay that night at Viterbo (7 miles), the cheife town of

[*v*] Sienna is held one of ye best aires of Italy, but being once infected ye most violently contagious and mortall, as, hauing once buried by one summers plague aboue 40,000 persons, and ye towne by noe way great. They speake hereabout ye best Italien in Italy, but ye provebe says : *Lingua Toscana in Bocca Romana.* The Ames [*sic*] of Syenna :—Romulus and Remus vnder a sow, or rather wolfe, sucking.

[*w*] The order of Knightwood [*sic*] in Toscany is of St. Stephen, of which the D. himselfe is, now growne extreame common.

[*x*] One thinge (very rare in Italy) in ye Duke of Toscany his cuntry, y^t^ you may carry your purse in your hand ; he punnishing with extreame rigor all theeues and Banditees, not only in his owne cuntry, but hiring them to be kill'd in other cuntryes, whether soeuer they fly.

[*y*] The Duchess of florence, ye heire of ye Duke of Vrbino, but not of the Dutchy ; that returning to the Papacy, as all other principallities or territories doe, for want of heyres males of ye right line, ye daughters hauing noe title.

[*z*] At Bolsena we entered ye Patrimouye of St. Peter.

[*a*] The Duchess of Parma, ye Duke of Florence his sister.

[*b*] Concerning ye goodness of this wine of Montefiascony is a very good story of a bishop of Germany, who, coming to Rome about busenes and hearing of rare wines to be therabout, jorneyes to each place to tast them, sending his man before to write on the dore wher he found good (*est*), where better (*est est*), where ye best (*est est est*) ; which happned to be at Montefiascony ; where he stayd so long that he dyed, and is buried in a church without ye wall, his man hauing made his Epitaph, which is with the picture of his miter on his Tombe to this day, ye words are these :—"*Est Est, Est* ; propter nimium *Est*, Herus meus mortuus est." He left a good somme of money to be spent in wine and bred on ye poore of ye Towne on that day yearly.

St. Peter's patrimony, a great towne in a vale, but not rich, good for sports. Immediately from this towne we passed through great woods of chesnuts and oakes, and road 7 miles in the Duke of Parma's cuntry, where we saw an other lake call'd ye lake del Vico, 6 or 8 miles compass, and din'd at Monte rosa, where was an other very small one ; where we tooke poast for Rome [c] being 3 stages, and arriud' there that night, being 16 of May and (22 miles).

In the 13 of ye raigne of ye Emperor Ferdinand
And ye 4 of Pope Innocent X.

Or rather of Donna Olympia, his brothers wife, who governes him, as she doth ye boy Cardinal Madalcheny, her Bro. Sonne ; they are of Viterbo an Antient city in St....

[c] Each man's horse from ffiorenza to Rome cost 4 crownes and a halfe. All this roade we were very ill-treated both for lodging and diet ; being trubbled with puneyses, and some places scarse able to taste theyr bread, being mingled with pease and other seeds, I know not what to call vm, especially about the first entry on ye Popes cuntry ; he putting so many taxes on them, and hauing taken theyr corn and sent it towards Naples, that they haue scarse bread to eat.

(To be continued.)

A SCOTTISH ROYAL TRADITION EXAMINED.

By JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A. *Scot.*

Most people who have read a little of Scottish history—at least, as depicted in Sir Walter Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*—know something of the adventures of James V., the King of the Commons, who seems to have been delighted to roam in disguise among his people like Haroun al Raschid. Some of the traditionary stories told of the Gudeman of Ballangeich (the king's sobriquet), are doubtless founded on fact; and some are most amusing though slightly broad. Of such is that supposed to be commemorated in the capital ballad of "The Gaberlunzie man." Others have a more tragical interest, as that of Cockburn of Henderland, on which the pathetic ballad of "The Border widow" is founded.

There is one which has always interested me, from its mixture of tragedy and comedy, and its results being visible even in our own day, whether founded on fact or fiction. The King, on one of his roving expeditions, chanced to meet some gipsies near Cramond bridge, across the river Almond, a few miles west of Edinburgh. A quarrel arose, and weapons were drawn. The king, getting on the bridge—then doubtless high and narrow like most old Scottish bridges—was defending himself gallantly against odds, when a husbandman, who was threshing in a barn close at hand, hearing the clash of swords, came to his rescue, and made such good use of his flail that the gipsies were put to rout. He then took the disguised king into his barn, gave him a towel, and water to wash the blood from his face and hands, and walked with him a little way towards Edinburgh, in case he was again attacked. The king asked him who he was. The labourer answered that he was called John Howieson, and was a bondsman on the farm of

Braehead belonging to the King of Scotland; and, being farther questioned, said his ambition was to be owner of the farm where he worked. In turn, he asked the king who *he* was; to which James replied that he was the Gudeman of Ballengeich, a small place about Court; and if John came to see him next Sunday, he would show him the palace and also repay his assistance.

John, having appeared as ordered, asked for his friend the Gudeman, when the king presented himself in the clothes he wore on the day they met. After showing John over the palace, he asked him if he would like to see the king, whom he would know by his wearing his bonnet when everyone else was bareheaded. So, having opened a door, John was shown into a hall full of people all uncovered. On the king asking if he saw anyone like the king, John answered that as he and his friend were the only two with bonnets, one of them must be the King. At which fancy the king laughed much; and to complete the yeoman's happiness, gave him the farm of Braehead, on condition that he and his successors should present a ewer and basin for the king to wash his hands whenever he came to Holyrood, or passed the bridge of Cramond. This service was performed in 1822, when George IV. came to Scotland, by the then owner of Braehead, or rather, as she was a lady, by her eldest son, the late Mr. Howieson Craufurd, of Craufurdland.

Such is the tale in its main points as told by Sir Walter Scott, and a very pretty one it is. It has also been turned into a play, and was acted by the students in the late Ter-centenary of Edinburgh University, if I mistake not. I do not recollect whether the service of the ewer and basin was offered when her present Majesty first visited her ancient Palace of Holyrood. I have often seen the old house of Braehead—a picturesque corbie-stepped manor house—and pondered over the story, while standing on the modernized bridge. The arms of the family to some extent perpetuate the tradition, the supporters being two husbandmen, one with a flail, and the other holding a basin and towel. But no allusion is made to it in their genealogy so far as I can see.[1]

But of late years some facts have come to my knowledge rather shaking one's faith in the tradition—at least, in its present form. It is curious that there were lands in Cramond styled "Ewer-land" at an early date. Thomas "le Ewer" of Edinburghshire, did homage for lands in that county to Edward I. in 1296, and his seal, a hunting horn, is still extant in the Chapter House Collection. The name of the lands is not there given. But there cannot be much doubt that they were the same as the "40*s.* land called Ewer-land, near Cramond," held by Hugh

[1] In Burke's *Authorized Arms*, p. 101, the story is told much as above, but with two material errors,—James V. is made James I., and the year 1440, when the latter was in his grave, is assigned to the adventure.

"le Ewer" of the crown before 1335, in which year, he being, like a true Scotsman, an opponent of Edward III., was forfeited by that king. This appears in a very interesting roll sent into the Exchequer in 1336, by a knight well known in the Scottish wars—Sir John de Strivelyn, warden of Edinburgh Castle and sheriff of the county. Tracing the lands onwards, I find that James IV. on 24th May, 1505, confirmed them, still under the same name, "le Ewarland," to Walter Chepman, a burgess of Edinburgh—celebrated it may be remarked as the earliest Scottish printer—the service rendered for them being styled "le Ewry," a blench farm tenure. This looks suggestive of water and basins, and is so explained by another charter in the same reign, 5th January, 1509-10, to the same Walter and Agnes Cokburn his wife, of the same 40s. land, the service rendered being "servitium lavacri." These two documents are in vol. i. of the new edition of the Great Seal Register (Nos. 2,855, 3,397), and they go to shew that long before the time of James V. or his father, there was among the royal demesnes of King's-Cramond, which I may here say were chiefly held by supplying grain, straw, poultry, &c., for the kings of Scotland, one little property, "Ewerland," the tenure of which was unique, viz., supplying a wash-hand basin or laver, what in England would be called a petty serjeanty tenure.

Brachead must be a comparatively modern name. It does not occur in any of the registers above referred to so far as I have examined them, and they come down to the year of James V.'s death and later. It may be, and I should be delighted to find proof of it, that some such adventure happened to an earlier Scottish king, for the service is a remarkable one—unique in Scotland I think, so far as my knowledge extends. And from the roving character of James V. what happened to his ancestor would be attached by tradition to his name. There is generally a foundation for such odd stories, and it would be a pity to destroy it. But as the Chief Herald of Ireland lately remarked, "Truth is stronger than fiction;" and what has been here stated from authentic records will commend itself to unbiassed students of antiquity.

MARVODIA.

(*Continued from p.* 29.)

I.

Will of Thomas Marwood, Physician and Chirurgeon of Honiton.

TESTAMENTUM THOME MARWOOD (fo. 116, Weldon).

In the name of God Amen, I Thomas Marwood of Honyton in the Countie of Devon phisician and Chirurgian beyng whole of mynde and perfect of remembraunce (all thankes honor glorie and praise be giuen vnto my most mercifull Lord god Creator Redemer and Sanctifier with his only guifts of all faithe fullie trusting in his gracious mercey and in nothing els in this present worlde but only in his blessed

mercey which mercey gracious Lord I most humblie praye and beseeche the to giue me that I maye haue grace faithfullie for suche a tyme as I haue here in this pilgrimage and mortall life to contynewe thie true and faithfull servaunte Good Lord from the bottome of my harte I beseeche the to pardon me of all my synnes and wickedness which I haue committed against thie Divine maiestie in thoughte worde and Deede sithence the Daye of my Creation vnto this present hower and tyme and shall do the rest of my life for which I crye unto the hartilie for mercey from the vttermost of my power. And nowe of suche worldlie goodes as god hathe lent me ffirst I give vnto Robert Searle Hugh Searle Christofer Searle Priscilla Searle sonnes and Daughter of xpofer Searle late of Honyton aforesaied Deceased fyve shillinges a peece to be payed by my Executrix within one quarter of a yere next after my Decease Allso I giue to all my poore kynred twelve pence a peece Item I giue and bequeathe for euer to the poore of Honyton one peece or parcell of Lande called Grubble haye set and beyng in Honiton togeather with the seuerall Rents of one Clapps tenement Peter Pearses Tenement and the tenement wherein one John Bussell Joyner nowe Dwelleth the saied peece of Lande to be sett and Lett by my executrix or assignes and the profitts thereof togeather with the saied Rents to be by my sayed Executrix or her assignes Distributed trulie amongest them in manner and forme folowing viz : On euery good fridaye after service in the fore noone at the Curche or churche porche of St. Michaells or else at All Hallows and likewise on euery Sainct Thomas Daye before Christyde by equall portions, to be Done with theise thankes giuings vnto god for his gracious mercey and blessings vizt : on good fridaye this psalme to be songe or sayed O Lord tourne not away thie face from hym that lyeth prostrate &c. And on every St. Thomas Daye : I lift my harte to the : My god and guyde most iuste, &c. This to be Done in thankesgiving to god for his benefitts and blessinges as aforesayed. Item I giue all suche howses and gardens as the Belringers with thappurtnances nowe hould and all profitts thereunto belonging after the expiracon of theire estates and the estate of one Clapp to this only intent and purpose folowing that is to saye, at the end and expiration of their sayd estates my executrix or her assignes to place eight of the poorest and ympotentest persons within the towne of Honyton in the sayed howses or fewer according to the Discretion of my saied Executrix or her assignes And the saied howses to be Devided to and for theire vses equallie at the appoyntment of my saied executrix and her assignes: And my Request is that the Cunstables and the wardens of All halloues do shewe their favoure and best willing helpe to see this my will to be performed And for theire paynes I giue to eache of them sixe pence a peece on euery good fridaye to be paed out of the Grubblehay And my will is yf any be admitted into theise sayed howses that be at any tyme Disordered and will not frequent the churche on such Dayes as Divine service shalbe sayed or to be a Drunckard or swearer or any other notorious offender, and in this case proued that he be excluded out of the house and an other of better behavyoure placed in his roome. or yf any of them do keepe any yll Companye abroade or any yll Company do haunte theire howses they shalbe likewise put out of theire roomes and others placed in their places. My will allso is that no suspected person there be admitted to abide Allso yf any doe refuse to come once euery daye in one of the Roomes of the saied howses at the appoyntment of my executrix or her assignes or the Constables and Churchwardens aforesayed for the tyme beyng and all togeather in theire knees to praye vnto the Almightie and to giue hym thankes for his manifold guifts so lovingly bestowed vppon them that person I saye shall be put of allso and an other placed in his roome. And that the saied howses gardens and peece of Lande shall continewe as aforesaid vnto the vses of the poore for euer Item my will is that Mr George Searle of Honyton aforesayed merchaunt shall haue twentie pounds ymmeadiatly after my Deathe in Consideration whereof he or his assignes togeather with the Constables for the tyme beying shall yerelie Distribute vnto the poorest people of the towne of Honyton Twentie shillinges on the fridaye next before the ffeast of Pentecost during the terme of thirtie sixe yeres nowe next ensewying And after that tyme my will is that the sayd poore people shall haue the moytie or halfendeale of the yerelie rackt Rent of a certaine peece of ground called Beare parke payable and to be payed by Margaret Thatcher her executors or assignes : which moneys to be Distributed amongest the poore as aforesayed by the sayed George Searle and his assignes togeather with the Constables Churchwardens and Overseers of the poore for the tyme beyng during the tearme aforesaid And after the expiration of the saied tearme the sayed George Searle or his Assignes to take and Convert the sayed twentie poundes

to the vse of the poore people that shalbe so placed in the howses abouesayed for euer: And further my will is that yf the sayed George his executors or assignes or suche person or persons as he shall appoynte for this purpose after his Deathe togeather with the Churchwardens and Constables of the sayed towne of Honyton for the tyme beyng Doe not trulie and instlie Distribute the sayed moneys so to be Distributed as aforesayed That then the sayed moneys shall be and remayne vnto the poore of the seuerall parishes of ffarwaye Norleighe and Widworthie for euer. Item I giue and bequeathe vnto Thomas John and Henrye Marwood my sonnes and to Johane my daughter three silver spoones a peece to be Deliuered vnto them within twentie Dayes of my deathe Item I give vnto John Marwood and Henry Marwood my sonnes and Johane my daughter Twentie poundes a peece to be payed in manner and forme folowing viz. My Sonne Henry to be payed within one yere after my Deathe and my Daughter Johane to be payed within twoe yeres of my Deathe And my Sonne John to be payed within three yeres after my Deathe by my executrix. All the Residue of my goodes and chattells whatsoeuer not yet giuen nor bequeathed (after my Debts payd and my ffunerall chardges Dischardged) I giue and bequeathe vnto Temperance my wife whome I Do make my sole executrix to see this my last will and testament trulie performed and yt my bodye may be buryed in the Churche of Honyton a litle within the porche with a Decent Tombe of a conuenient heighte vppon my grave at the chardges of my executrix. And I entreate my sonne John Marwood to cause to be engraven vppon the sayed Tombe the tyme I was borne which was in Kyng Henry the Eights raigne : my profession whilest I lived and the Daye of my ffunerall, and that I vsed this profession fower yeres of the sayed Kyngs Raigne vntill the fifteenth yere of Kynge James his happie Raigne so that in the whole I vsed yt allmost fower score yeres with suche other phrases as he shall thincke fitt and Convenyent. In witnesse whereof I the saied Thomas Marwood haue to this my last will set my hand and seale, the fourteenth Daye of September Anno Dn'j one thowsand sixe hundred and seaventene et Anno Regni Regis Jacobi nunc Angliæ &c Decimo quinto Scotieq' Quinquagesimo primo In the presence of those witnesses hereunder written By me Thomas Marwood, John Holcombe, John Searle, John Collins.

Probatum fuit testamentum suprascriptum apud London coram venli viro D'no Johanne Benet milite legum doctore Curie Prerogatiue Cantuariensis mag'ro custode siue Co'iss'ar' legitime constituto vicesimo quinto die mensis Novembris Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesi'o Decimo septimo Iuramento Temperantie Marwood Relicte dicti Defuncti et executricis in eodem Testamento nominat': Cui commissa fuit Administrac'o bonorum Jurium et Creditor' dicti Defuncti De bene et fideliter administrando etc ad sancta Dei Evangelia vigore Commissionis in ea parte al's emanat' jurat'.

II.

Will of John Marwood, "Gent. Physitian."

TESTAMENTUM JOH'IS MARWOOD (fo. 118, Hele.)

In the name of God Amen, I John Marwood of Coliton in the Countie of Devon gent being weake and sicke in body but sound and perfect in mind Doe make and declare this my testament and last will in manner and forme following ffirst I give and bequeath my soule into the hands of allmightie god my Creator and only Saviour by whose death and passion I doe fully assure myselfe to inherite the Kingdome of Heaven and everlasting life And my body to bee buried in ye church of Colyton Item I give to the poore people of the parish of Colyton three poundes to bee distributed to such persons as my Brother Henry Marwood shall thinke fitt Item I give and bequeath vnto my Sonne John Marwood yearely for the terme of ten yeares from the daie of my death the some of twentie pounds yearly the same to be paid quarterly by my Executrixe during the said terme by even porcons and at the end of ten yeares my will is that vpon payment of one hundred pounds by the said John my Sonne to my Executrix That then my said Executrix shall paie or cause to bee paid yearely during her life the some of fortie pounds a yeare to my said Sonne John quarterly by even porc'ons as is aforesaid And if my Executrix shall fortune to die wthin the tearme of ten yeares Then the said yearly Some of twenty pounds shall goe towards the raiseing of porc'ons for my daughters hereafter named Item more I give bequeath and absolutely devise vnto my said Sonne John Marwood presently upon my wives death or marriag daie wch first shall happen All those messuages lands Tene-

ments Closes peeces and p'cells of land hereafter named that is to saie All my messuag or tenement wherein I now dwell called Blamphain my tenement called Tinckhain one close wch I bought of ffrauncis Calley called Woodlands one meadowe wch I lately purchased of John Whitemore and his Sonne called home mead cont' two acres one meadawe called Stockley meade cont' iiij acres sometyme p'cell of a tenement called Hamberhaine one little meadow now in the possession of Anstice Michell vid' or her assignes one other Close or p'cell of ground called Stockley Close cont' iij Acres one close called Rycroft wth a little close adioyning to the lower end of the same conteyning by estimacon vj acres one peece of meadowe ground called chalemore cont' iiij akers and the reverc'on and inheritance of one house orchard and garden now in the possession of Robert Batstone one other Close of land lying adioyning to the said orchard called good land cont' iiij acres two other peeces of ground lying at the higher end of goodlands called Will-leys cont' vij acres and the reverc'on of the Manno^r^ of Northover wth all and every theire and either of theire appurtenances Rights and members and alsoe all my Estate Right tytle terme interest and demaund whatsoever soe fully amply and freely as I myselfe now haue or hereafter maie might or ought to haue or enioy the same or any or either of them or any p'te thereof Togeather wth all ye writings Evidences and conveyances wch doe concerne the same or any p'te thereof Item I give and bequeath and absolutely devise unto my Sonne James Marwood the reverc'on fee and inheritance of all that messuag or tenement wch I lately purchased of Josua ffrancklyn gent now in the possession of Will'm Syme al's Dorchester and Beniamin ffrancklyn theire or one of theire assignee or assignes togeather wth all that Close of land wch I bought of John Thomas gent conteyning by estimac'on xvj acres. And all that house now in the teanure of William Crabb and Rob't Crabb And alsoe all that Com'on or comon ground called Watthcomb com'on p'cell or belonging to one tenement now in the teanure of my brother Henry Marwood contayning by estimac'on thirtie acres bee it more or lesse and one moore or marrish ground called Rekerham Moore and two other closes called Walloues wch three closes of land bee p'te of the tenement now in the tenure of Anstice Michell vid' And alsoe all my estate Right title and demaund of in and to the same Togeather wth all writings concerning the same Item I give and bequeath vnto my Sonne Thomas Marwood All that tenem^t^ wth thappurtenances called Wacthcomb al's Crocombe except the com'on belonging to the same formerly bequeathed to my Sonne James wch tenement is now in the teanure of my brother Henry Marwood To haue to him imediatly after my brother Henries Death vntill the end and terme of one and fiftie yeares vnder such rents and services as are due and payable for the same Item I give and bequeath vnto my daughters Temperance Grace and Johane and to each of them two hundred and fiftie pounds apeece to bee paid them when they shall accomplish the age of one and twentie yeares or at their daies of marriag respectively if my Executrix shall thinke fitt And if any my Daughters happen to die before they accomplish the age of xxi yeares or bee married Then my will is her or theire porc'ons deceased shall remaine to her or them surviveing equally Item I give and devise to my Sonne James after the terme of ten yeares after my death the reverc'on fee and inheritance called crocomb wth thappurten'nc's To haue to him his heires and assignes for ever Item I give to my said Sonne John Marwood my silver Salt and vnto my said sonne Thomas Marwood my best Silver bole and to my sonne James Marwood my second best Silver bole. Item I give to my Sonne in lawe John Newberry my silver Cupp and to his Sonne John Newbery my godson one of my best silver Spoones and my second best silver Spoone to my Sonne Thomas his Sonne my Godsonne PROVIDED that my will is that my wife shall haue the vse of the plate aforesaid vntill her death or marriag wch first happen Item I give to each of my s'rvants now resident in house wth mee ten shillings apeece except Ann Slocker and vnto William Manly ten shillings Item I give to Ann Slocker sixe shillings and eight pence Item all the rest of my goods Chattles and debts due to mee not formerly given and bequeathed of what kind or condic'on soever it bee and in whose hands or custody soever the same bee I give and bequeath to my welbeloved wife Bridgett whom I doe make my Executrix of this my last will and testament and hereby revokeing all former and other wills whatsoever heretofore by mee made. And I doe hereby intreat and vpon my blessing require my two Sonnes John and Thomas Marwood and my Sonne in lawe John Newbery to bee my Overseers and to bee aiding and assisting to my Executrix and to doe theire best to see this will performed In witnes whereof I haue herevnto putt my hand and Seale the xxi^th^ daie of Aprill A'o Regni D'ni n'ri Caroli R' nunc Anglie &c. Se'do One thousand sixe hundred twentie sixe.

JOHN MARWOOD Sealed and d'd in the presence of vs Edward Hollwill John Marwood Edm. Clode.

Probatum fuit Testamentum suprascriptum apud London . . . . Vicesimo quarto Die mensis Novembris Anno Domini Millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo sexto Juramento Bridgittæ Relicte et Executricis in huiusmodi Testamento nominat' cui commissa fuit . . . .

III.

Will of Bridgett Marwood of Blamphayne.

TESTAMENTUM BRIDGITTÆ MARWOOD (fo. 141, Twisse.)

In the name of God Amen I Bridgett Marwood of Blamphaine within the parishe of Coliton within the County of Devon widdowe, being sicke and weake of body, but perfect and sounde of minde and memorie thankes be to Almightie God doe make and declare these presents beinge my last Will and Testament and first I giue and bequeath my soule into the hands of Almightie God my Creator Trustinge and beleeveinge through the meritts of Jesus Christ my Saviour and redeemer to obteyne remission of my sinnes and with him to raigne in Glory and my body I comitt to the Earth to be Christianly buried And for my worldly goods wherewth it hath pleased God to blesse me and the estate that hee hath given me I giue and devise the same in manner and forme followeinge that is to say ffirst I giue to the poore people of Coliton forty shillings Item I giue to the poore people of Norleigh twenty shillings Item I giue to the poore people of Widworthie thirty shillings Item I giue to my sonne Thomas Marwood twenty pounds and I giue to his Children fforty shillings a peece to be paid within twoe yeares next after my death Item I giue and devise to James Marwood my sonne and to his heires of his body lawfully begotten and to bee begotten All that Messuage and Tenement with the appurten'nces and all the howses Meadowes Leases pastures, feedings Com'ons and Commodities to the same belonginge now in the tenure or occupac'on of one John Combe or his Assignes lyeinge or beinge within the parishe of Widworthie in the said County of Devon which I purchased of Beniamine ffranklin Gent And for default of such issue of the body of the said James Marwood I giue and devise the same to my sonne John and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten and for default of such issue of the body of the said John I giue and devise the same To my sonne Thomas Marwood and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten and for default of such issue of the said Thomas to the right heires of me the said Bridgett for ever Item I give to my said sonne James Marwood fower score pounds to be paid on the five and twentith day of March next after my Death Item I give to my said sonne James my second best feather bedd my second best payre of blanketts my best redd and greene Coverlett my greene rugg my thirde best payre of sheets my pillowe and pillowtie and six of my silver spoones Item I give him tenn poundes a yeare to be paid yearely by my Executor or his Assignes Item I giue to my Daughter Ellen forty pounds and I give tenn pounds to Ellen her Daughter my Grandchild and I giue alsoe to the residue of her Children forty shillings a peece to be paid within twoe yeares next after my death out of such debts as are due vnto me Item I giue vnto my daughter Temp'ance xx^{l} to be paid within two yeares next after my death Item I giue to my Daughter Johan to make vp the porc'on given her by her father and her uncle Sampson soe much as shall make the same porc'ons vnto six hundred pounds to be paid and sett over on the five & twentith day of March next after my death out of such debts as are owed vnto mee except the debts of Edward Michell only Item I giue her one hundred pounds more to be paid within twoe yeares next after my death if shee the said Johan soe longe shall happen to liue Item I giue to William Manly and Edward Manly tenn shillings a peece Alsoe I giue to the said William Manly ten shillings a yearely to be paid to him dureng his life Item I giue to David Hie twenty shillings and to Ralph Darke five shillings and to Ellen Wise twenty shillings All the residue of my goods and Chattells not before given and bequeathed I wholely giue devise and bequeath vnto my sonne John Marwood whome I make my whole and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament charging him duely to performe the same accordinge to my true intent and meaninge In witness whereof I the said Bridgett Marwood haue caused these presents to be made and haue herevnto sett my hand and seale the day and yeare aboue written The marke of Bridgett Marwood. Acknowledged signed and sealed in the presence of Thomas Calley The marke of Agnes Calley.

Probatum fuit Testamentum suprascriptum Apud London . . . . Septimo Octobris Anno Dominj Millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo sexto Juramento Johannis Marwood filij n'rali et l'timo [*sic*] d'c'æ Defunctæ . . . .

IV.

Will of Thomas Marwood, the loyal physician of Honiton.

IN THE ARCHDEACONRY COURT OF EXETER.

In the name of God Amen, The tenth day of July in the year of our Lord God One thousand six hundred sixty and four, I Thomas Marwood of Honiton in the County of Devon Gentleman being somewhat weak and sikly of bodie but of good and perfect memorie thanks be given to Almighty God revoking all former Wills by me made doe make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following that is to say first and prinsipally I doe willingly and freely give and render into the hands of God my Maker redeemer and sanctifier my Spirite wch of his fatherly goodness he gave me and my body I leave to Christian Buriall committing it to the earth from whence I came Item I give and bequeath unto the poore people of the Town and parish of Honiton the summe of Three pounds to be distributed amongst them according to the discretion of my Executrix and Overseers here under named Allso I doe give and bequeath unto my servant Ruth Smeath tenne pounds of lawful English monie to be paid unto her within three months after my death and unto every other of my servants that shal be living and dwelling with me at the time of my death tenne shillings a peece. Item I doe give and bequeath unto my Sonne Henry Marwood three hundred pounds of good and lawful English monie to be paid unto him out of my lands in fee simple and my Annuities and Chattle Estates in manner following that is to say two hundred pounds thereof within six months next after my decease and one hundred pounds residue thereof within twelve months next thereafter following and if default of payment thereof or of any parte thereof shalbe made then my Will is that my sonne Henry Marwood his executors or administrators shall forthwith after such default enter into my said lands and tenements with thappurtenances and have receave and take as well the rentes issues and profitts thereof as allso my said Annuities to his and theire only use and benefitt untill hee or they shalbe fully satisfied and paid as well of the said three hundred pounds as allso of such damages as he or they shall sustaine or be at or by reason of such default of payment thereof. Allso I doe give and devise unto my sonne John Marwood and his heirs for ever all my lands and tenements whereof and wherein I stand seised in possession or have an expectancie in reversion of any estate of Inheritance or ffee simple provided that Marie my wife doe hold and enjoye and take and receive all the rents issues and profitts of the said lands and tenements during the terme of her naturall life if she continue soe long a Widdow Also I doe give and bequeath unto my said sonne John his executors and assignes all Annuities Chattle estates and household goods belonging to me provided allso that my said Wife doe hold and enjoye all the said Annuities and Rentes and profitts of the said Chattle estates during soe many years as she shall live a Widdow and unmarried and have allso the use and occupation of the said household goods during the same tyme Provided allso and my is that if my said wife shall happen to marrie then that my sonne John shall forthwith have into his owne hands and possession all my aforesaid lands tenements Annuities and Chattle estates and household goods and shall yearly and every yeare during the life of my said wife pay out of the same for and towards the maintenance and lyvelyhood of my said Wife the summe of Fortie pounds of lawful English monie at the feasts of St. Michaell the Archangell the Birth of our Lord God the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Marie and the Nativetie of St. John Baptist by even and equal portions to com and be after such marriage as aforesaid All the rest of my goods and chattels after my debts and ffuneralls paid and performed I doe give and bequeath unto Marie my now Wife whom I doe make sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament and for her assistance in the performance of this my Will I do appoint my brother John Marwood and Mr. Edwward Fford and Mr. Tristram Stoning of Honiton my Overseers to see this my Will performed. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale———THO. MARWOOD (Seal)———Signed sealed and declared by the said Thomas Marwood to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of ———THO. FFORDE———J. FFORDE———WILL'I LOWMAN———

11th September 1667. Proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Exeter by the Oath of Marie Marwood, Widow, the Relict, the sole Executrix Effects £1494 7s. 0d.

The Inventory contains the following entry :—

In ye Closet adjoinng (Parlour) Books, Physicall drugs, a press, glasses, mortars and pestles, boxes, distillatories, one chair and cushion, scales and weights, and other small utensills. } £40.

Total as above.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF BORLASE.

(*Continued from p.* 14.)

The only other reliable reference to this free lance John Frank[1] of Borlas is when his name appears in the Assize Rolls on a Jury list in the 10th of Edward III. (1327).[2]

John Frank Taillyfer had two sons—Andrew and Noel. Andrew Frank Tailfer, mentioned in the Coram Rege Roll as the inheritor of Borlas Frank, died leaving one daughter, Alice Frank Tailfer, about whom we may notice three things. First, that on the death of her father the real estate passed to her instead of going in the male line to her uncle. Second, that as she bore the full name of Frank Tailfer, it is clear that that name had by this time become a genuine surname, and that it was not applied to men only, as a mere official term, had it been such, would have been. Third, that she was the last of the family who bore the name of Taillefer, which reminds us that in the case of the Counts of Angoulême, it was only the direct line who bore it, and that, although it was revived in the case of Count Geoffry on account of special prowess in arms, it does not seem to have been taken up, so far as we can learn, either by Count Aymar, younger son of William Taillefer IV., or by his daughter Isabella, the wife of John, although the recent heralds

[1] Unless the three following notices of the name may refer to him :—

CORNWALL.—Vivian Tyrel, junior, *v.* John Fitz Andrew, Richard de Podyford, and others, including *John le Fraunke.* The Sheriff was ordered to attach Defendants, and returned that most of them had been attached by certain persons named. John le Fraunke was attached by John Trenautros (or Trenantros ?) and John Jormel. Others of the Defendants had not been found, and the Sheriff was ordered to distrain them, and to have their bodies before the King in Hilary Term. [*Coram Rege Roll, Mich., 2 Edw. II. m. 18.*]

CORNWALL.—John Fitz Andrew and others, including *John le Fraunke,* were in mercy (amerced) for many defaults.

The same John and the others were attached to make answer to Vivian Tyrel, junior, of a plea wherefore by force and arms, by night, they depastured the corn of the same Vivian to the value of £20, lately growing at *Scoria,* and did other wrongs, &c. He complains that they did this on Thursday after St. Peter ad Vincula 1 Edw. II. at *Galgoullon Mor,* the corn being rye and oats.

The Defendants pointed out that in the writ the trespass was alleged to have been done at Scoria, whereas the Plaintiff now alleges it to have been done at Galgoullon Mor, and they pray judgment on the writ.

Judgment for Defendants accordingly, &c. [*Coram Rege Roll, Hilary, 2 Edw. II. m. 23,d.*]

CORNWALL.—William Blundel *v.* Agnes le Pridiaus, John Sampson, and others, of a plea of trespass. Defendants did not appear, and the sheriff was ordered to distrain them.

John Frank and three others mainprised John Sampson. Adjourned to Michaelmas term, &c. [*Coram Rege Roll, Trinity, 4 Edw. II. No. 16, m. 53.*]

[2] Div. Co., N $\frac{2}{10}$4.

have assigned it to her. On the death of Alice the property reverted to her first cousin Andrew, son of Noel Borlas, or de Borlas, a younger son of John Frank Taillefer, who was born about the year 1320, and married Agnes . . . . daughter of Desiderata de Trevysek, the daughter and heiress of Robert de Trevysek and Agnes his wife, to whom, in the reign of Henry III., Nicholas Noundeden had granted lands, as we gather from a claim, made by Agnes the wife of Noel, to land in 'Trevysek juxta Pencarowe,' in 1395.[1] This Noel de Borlas is mentioned in 1347-8 as one of three defendants (the others being Adam son of John de Tewyn and Aunger de Treliner) to a charge of unjust evictment from land in Rosenonnen (Rosemannon in St. Wenn) brought against them by one Ranulph, son of Laurence le Coiner (no doubt, a coiner of tin), and Iracula his wife. Adam fails to prove his charge though he contends that he holds his lands, with Esolda his wife, by grant from John Tewyn, and brings the deed dated 1318-9, the 12th of Edward II.[2] The same Roll[3] which contains this trial contains another in which one Michael Cosyn is represented (*posuit loco suo*) by Noel Borlas, another instance out of many of the connexion between these two families, who we have reason to suspect were closely related, and may have arrived from France together. Noel died before the year 1395, and had for his son and heir Andrew Borlas of Borlas Frank Taillyfer, born in or about the year 1358, as we learn from an Inquisition taken at Bodmin on the Monday before the Feast of St. Michael in the 4th year of Henry V. (1403),[4] where "the aforesaid Andrew being then of the age of 45 and upwards, states that he remembers John Lanhergy being baptized at Bodmin, because he was present on that occasion, namely, on the 8th of February 1391." In 1383 Andrew appears as attorney for Thomas Arfos against Thomas Cary of Tregony and Odo his son, on the plea that they with force of arms broke into his house at Tregony, insulted, beat, wounded, and maltreated him, and inflicted other enormities upon him (as the legal verbiage of the time puts it) much to his hurt and to the disturbance of the peace of the realm.[5] On several other occasions we find him acting in a like capacity, once on behalf of his own mother[6], and again for John Trewarthian,[7] for John Coly de Brevyan[8], and for Philip Penhesken;[9] in all which cases proof is afforded of the great uncertainty which existed in those days as to the devolution and tenure of land, and of the rough and ready methods, ending generally in litigation, which were put in practice in order to

[1] De Banco, 1 Rich. II. Mich. ro. 459.
[2] Assize Rolls, Div. Co. $\frac{N}{13}$6, m. 5, *d.*
[3] *Ib.* m. 3, *d.*
[4] Inq. p.m. 4 Hen. V. No.
[5] De Banco, 7 Rich. II., Trin., ro. 276.
[6] De Banco, 1 Rich. II., Mich. ro. 459.
[7] De Banco, 12 Rich. II. Hil. ro. 240.
[8] *Ib.* ro. 336, *d.*
[9] *Ib.* ro. —

establish a title. Once he appears on his own account, with Geoffry Tregarne, against William Hode and John Wolleh, for destroying their crops at Tregarne.[1] In the 18th of Richard II. (1394-5) he was Member of Parliament for Truro.

In 1397, and for several years afterwards, Andrew Borlas was subjected to the vexatious and tyrannical proceedings, to which we have already alluded, in the matter of the title of his grandfather, John Frank Taillefer, to the estate of Borlas Frank. One glance at the condition of England at this time will suffice to show that much credit is due to him for the persistent and courageous manner in which, as an individual standing out against the king, he fought his case to a successful issue. The bright expectations with which the opening years of Richard the Second's reign had been ushered in, had by this time (1397) been completely blighted. The patience of the Commons had been utterly exhausted by the unconstitutional practices introduced under Royal authority, and the dissatisfaction of the people, stimulated by forced loans, had reached its climax. In order that fines might flow into the Royal coffers, whole districts had been denied the protection of the law. Justice had been tampered with to serve the king's purposes. Titles to property were challenged by the escheators of the Crown in order that warrants of permission to hold the lands in security might be purchased ; and pardons for trumped up offences were bought and sold. Some few persons, as we may suppose, who could afford to do so, in order to save their lands, were bold enough to resist the temptation to suffer robbery for the sake of compromise, and, carrying their grievances into court, appealed to "their country," as an appeal to the verdict of a jury was called. Andrew adopted this course, and after repeated delays and postponements, a Jury was empanelled at Launceston, consisting of those who, residing in the district, might reasonably be supposed to know the truth of the matter. Whether any action of Andrew's in the House of Commons, as member for Truro, had been the occult reason of the attempt to dispossess him of his estate, does not appear. The result at all events, was triumphant. Every point which it was thought necessary to urge was admitted by the jury. His family was proved by evidence, only a portion of which, unfortunately, it has been thought sufficient to preserve, to have held the estate 'a tempore quo non exstat memoria' until the end of the 13th century, and a title to it was established which continued it in the family for three centuries following.

In the year 1401 the name of Andrew Borlas occurs in connexion with the county of Surrey, and affords a singular instance of the manner in which names were acquired. "Andreas Borlas"

[1] De Banco, 12 Rich. II. Hil., ro. 217, *d.*

appears by his attorney as plaintiff in a case in which "Ralph Andreusservant Borlas," his servant, had been insulted by certain defendants at Hoke.[1] There is more than one reason for supposing that Andrew Borlas was a merchant engaged in trade in the seaport towns of Cornwall and elsewhere. He had property both in Fowey and Penryn. In 1408 he, together with his wife Amicia . . . . , remit and quitclaim to John Cadevan of Fowy, "taillour," a plot of ground in that town[2]; and in the next year we find him complainant in a case in which he contends that Alianora, who was the wife of Thomas Methle, and Thomas Lusy and Joan his wife, unjustly disseised him of his property in Penryn.[3]

It is rather a remarkable coincidence that one Andrew Telȝepher (the Scottish spelling of Taillefer) was Clerk of the Chancellor in Scotland in 1418, and is witness to the confirmation in that year of a charter by King Robert III. to James Lindsay, Lord Crawford, in 1390, granting to John Telȝepher the lands of Harecleugh, which formerly belonged to his uncle William Telȝepher.[4] He was clearly a contemporary, and was perhaps a relative of Andrew Borlas, and was one of a family which subsequently appear in history as merchants and ship-owners of Edinburgh,[5] carrying on an extensive Flemish trade in the latter part of the 15th century.

After the death of Andrew Borlas in or about 1414, his widow Amicia married, secondly, John Botreaux of Botreaux-Mesek. By Andrew she left a son and heir, Mark Borlas, whom we hear of first in an Exchequer Roll (2 Hen. V.)[6] when one Richard Borlas was called on in error by the Sheriff to account for the lands of the deceased Andrew. This Richard was the son of a John Borlas,[7] who was probably a younger son of Noel, in which case he would be Mark's first cousin. He had two brothers, Thomas and John,[8] the latter of whom was probably the ancestor of a branch of the Borlases, settled at St. Austell and Padstow. The name of Mark Borlas occurs several times in contemporary rolls, in which he is variously described as of "Borlas Frank, and Fowy, Gentilman."[9] In 1432-3 he was Mem-

[1] De Banco, 2 Hen. IV. Hil. ro. 470, *d.*

[2] Feet of Fines, 9 Hen. IV.

[3] Assize Roll, Div. Co. N$\frac{2}{37}$4, ro. 96.

[4] Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol. i, p. 149.

[5] 'Haliburton's Ledger.'

[6] Memoranda Roll. L.T.R., 2 Hen. V. Trin. "Communia," ro. 10.

[7] Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 10, memb. 160. See also Assize Rolls, Divers Counties, N$\frac{2}{39}$3, 2 Hen. V., m. 21; and "Attorney Roll," m. 23; *ibid.*, N$\frac{2}{29}$5, 1 Hen. V., m. 11. *dorso.*

[8] See Inquisition taken at Bodmin: (Book of Knights' Fees, *Anno* 6 Hen. VI. Excheq. Miscell. Books, vol. 4, fol. 49), also, De Banco, Mich. 10 Hen. VII., m. 171.

[9] Coram Rege, 3 Hen. VI. Trin. ro. 83; 3 Hen. VI. East. ro. 62, *d.*; De Banco, 8 Hen. VI. Mich. ro. 300; Coram Rege, 13 Hen. VI. Mich. ro. 76.

ber of Parliament for Helston. He married Alice (Moyle?)[1] who, after his death, which occurred prior to 1452, married William Benalva. In the *Coram Rege* Rolls (1452-3),[2] we find a suit instituted by this William Benalva against Thomas Payn and Joan his wife, and against Edith who was the wife of John Thomas, in respect of dower due to his wife as the widow of Mark. Johanna and Edith were Mark's daughters, perhaps by a former wife, and he had given them, as marriage portions, certain estates in Langorthowe and Fowey, a third part of which it was successfully contended belonged to their father's widow. Besides these two daughters, Mark Borlas had at least two sons, John Borlas, or Burlas, of "Borlas Frank et Fowy," and Roger Borlas of Borlas Frank, "Gentilman," who, together with Thomas Borlas of Borlas Burgys, of whom we shall presently speak, appears as defendant in a case of trespass in the 33rd year of Hen. VI.[3]

These were troublous times in the West country. The murderous wars of the Roses, which were ultimately to bear good fruit in humbling the pride and reducing the influence of the great landed nobles of the country, were unfortunately, during the time they lasted, bearing bitter fruit in the spirit of personal animosity and lawlessness which sprang up in the rural districts. The annals of this family are alone sufficient evidence that in the words of Wordsworth—

> "When evil men are strong
> No life is good, no pleasure long."

Here are a few instances relating to John Borlas, in which the law was called in to settle the matter in dispute. In Easter Term, 1452,[4] he appears by his attorney against John Trelyner of Trelyner, husbandman, who, with force and arms had broken into the house of the said John 'Burlas' at Burlas, and assaulted the said John Burlas at Seynt Wenna, and had come to the said vill of Burlas, and carried off a horse of the value of 40s. Again, in Michaelmas Term, 6 Edw. IV., the same plaintiff appears by his attorney against John Kyndone, late of Bodmyn, clerk, and others, charging them with breaking his close at Bodmyn and Borlas Frank.[5] The *De Banco* Rolls for the next year (1467) record an action brought by the same John Burlas against three persons for breaking into his closes and houses at "Burlas Frank and Fowy."[6] The fourth and last, however, involves the most serious charge, and possibly resulted in the.

[1] The Moyle arms are quartered in this generation in the coat given in Tonkin's MSS., as copied by Dr. Borlase in his MS. Family History of Cornwall, in the possession of W. C. Borlase, M.P.

[2] De Banco, 31 Hen. VI. Mich. ro. 309, *d.* and 31 Hen. VI. Hil. ro. 430, *d.*

[3] De Banco, Mich. 33 Hen. VI., memb. 400, *d.*

[4] De Banco, 30 Hen. VI. East. ro. 162, *d.*

[5] De Banco, 6 Edw. IV. Mich. ro. 68.

[6] De Banco, 7 Edw. IV. Mich. ro. 67, *d.*

death of his son and heir, John Borlas, which we know to have been premature, since Walter Borlas, his son, seems to have inherited direct from his grandfather John Borlas, senior.[1] The *De Banco* Roll of Easter Term, 10 Edw. IV.[2] contains the following:—"John Borlas, by his attorney, against Mathew Brenstone of Wythyelle, 'milner,' Thomas Brentone, late of Wythyelle, husbandman, and John Kendall, late of Fowy, 'cordewaner,' on a plea that they not only broke into the closes and houses of the said John at Fowy and Seyntwenna, but assaulted John Borlas, junior, his servant, at the aforesaid vill of Seyntwenna, and beat and wounded and ill-treated him, on account of which the said John was for a long time deprived of the services of his said servant," who was of course his son. This John Borlas, senior, (to judge from a coat of arms formerly in Newlyn East Church[3]) married the heiress of Trevinor, and had a son John, who married Margaret Kingdon (whose second husband was Thomas(?) Tregian) and who, dying before his father, left at least two sons—Walter Borlas, who succeeded his grandfather, and Edward Borlas, of both of whom we shall presently have occasion to speak.[4] With regard to the sides which the members of the family may have been supposed to have taken during the wars of the Roses, it is interesting to note that the probability that they were, in common with most Cornishmen, Lancastrians, is strengthened by the fact that early in the reign of Henry VIII. the crest of Walter Borlas appears in the Heralds' College as:—a Boar's head couped at the neck, bendy of six, Or and Sab. *between two red roses.* We shall presently see that another branch of the family, who were their next door neighbours, bore their share in the struggles of the time of Richard III., on the side of the Duke of Richmond.

Before pursuing the history of the main line, which is continued in Walter, or that of an important branch which takes its rise from his brother Edward, it will be found of interest to retrace our steps to an Andrew Borlas, who, being a contem-

[1] De Banco, 23 Hen. VIII., memb. 595, where John Borlas, senior, is spoken of as "*Avus predicti Walteri, cujus heres ipse est.*"

[2] Roll 60.

[3] See MS. Family History, by Dr. Borlase,—confirmed by the list of heiresses in Sir Edward Bysshe, previously noticed.

[4] The proofs of this are as follows:—(1) Walter Borlas was the son of John Borlas (see De Banco Roll, East. 10 Ed. IV., Roll 60; also, note in Heralds' College, and Frontispiece); (2) Edward Borlas was Walter's brother, as we know from Edward's will (P.CC. 1543); (3) In the same will, Edward Borlas mentions his mother Margaret Tregyan, therefore, she was John's wife and presumably Walter's mother also; (4) But Margaret Tregyan (*als.* Tregain, Tregian, Treiean, &c.) was the eldest of the three married daughters of William Kingdon, mentioned in his will in 1515 (P.CC.), the other two being—Jane Lamylion and Agnes Maynard. Margaret's second husband was, probably, the Thomas Tregian whose will was proved (P.CC.) in 1519-20 by John Tregian, his son, and Margaret, his widow. There was a close connection between the Borlases and the Tregians, as we shall see in the sequel.

porary of Mark, bearing the same Christian name as his (Mark's) father, and, moreover, settling his descendants at the next place to Borlas Frank—called Borlas Burgess, or Middle Borlas—may fairly be supposed to be a younger son of Andrew Borlas, M.P. for Truro.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the genealogist that in the case of this branch, as well as in that of the elder one, there is in existence the record of a trial extending over a period of no less than six generations, which establishes beyond question the paternity in each successive step of the pedigree. Andrew Borlas is first mentioned in 1424-5 in an Assize Roll under the heading "Assi'a de lesard' [the Lizard or Lescard ?] et alibi."[1] He married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Polsagh of Polsagh; and it is with regard to her inheritance in Polsagh, Trefrydowe, Grymscott, and Knolle, that the trial to which we have referred took place.[2] The matter was opened at the Launceston Assizes before John Martyn and John Cottesmore, the Justices. Richard Langedon brings an action against Andrew and Katherine Borlas, and five other defendants, for unjustly disseizing him of his free tenement in Grimescote, and 20*s.* of rent. The pleadings state that John Langedon, father of the plaintiff, in the reign of Richard II., gave the property to Stephen Polsaghe and his heirs for thirty years, at a rent of a grain of corn, and after that for 20*s.* a year, to be paid quarterly; and that, subsequently, the same John Langedon, under the name of Overelangedon, remitted and quit-claimed the possession of the tenements in the vill of Grimescote to the said Stephen Polsaghe. Richard Langedon on his part denied having been a party to any such transaction, and stated that, on the expiration of the thirty years, the estate should have been his. The case was postponed for the production of witnesses to the original grant alleged to have been made by John Langedon to his son Richard. What was the end of it has not been ascertained, but, after the lapse of nearly a century (*i.e.*, in 1535), we find it cropping up again[3] in the person of Andrew's great-grandson, Thomas Burlace, who claims the Polsagh property, consisting of Polsagh, Trefrydowe, Grymscott, and Knolle, as the son and heir of Thomas Burlace, the son and heir of Thomas Burlace, the son and heir of Andrew Burlace, who married Katherine, the heiress of Thomas Polsagh. The defendants at this date were Richard Carwarthan, Robert Croker and Joan his wife, John Warde, William Mannyng, Edward Hidon, Richard Langedon, and John Hidon. The witnesses examined were—John Roche of the parish of Seynt Colombe, "Tynner," of the age of 80 years; Aleyn Nicholas of Seynt Wen,

[1] Assize Rolls, Cornwall, $M\frac{1}{7}4$.
[2] Assize Rolls, Divers Counties, $N\frac{2}{2}$.
[3] Town Depositions, (Chancery), 27 Hen. VIII. Bundle 2.

"Tailer," of the age of 56 years; and Reynold Benerlek of Seynt Probus, "Yemen," of the age of 50 years. The contention now was that Stephen Polsagh, who died seized of the estates in question, gave them "unto Thomas his son and Thomas his brother;" to have and to hold to them and to the heirs male of the said Thomas his son; and in default of such issue male, then the said premises to remain to Thomas the brother and his heirs male; and, in default, to Walter Polsagh, second son of Stephen, and to his heirs male; and, in default, to John Polsagh, son of Walter the brother of Stephen, and his heirs male; and, in default, to the right heirs of Stephen for ever. Now, Thomas the son and Thomas the uncle died seized of these lands without male issue; but Thomas the son had issue a daughter, Katherine, "by reason whereof," so Roche deposes, "the premises descended unto the said Katheryn, as cosyn and heire unto the said Stephyn, that is to say, as daughter and heire unto the said Thomas, the son and heire of the said Stephyn." "But whether John Polsagh was at any time seised of the premises this deponent knoweth not, but as by report. And Katheryn, beying maried to oon Andrew Burlace, father to Thomas, father to Thomas, father to this plaintiff, entered upon the premises, and outlived the said Andrew, her husband, and took the profits of them during her life."

We shall return to this trial again. Meanwhile, Andrew had issue by Katherine Polsagh—Thomas Burlace his only son and heir. The only two notices of this Thomas show that he played his part among the pugnacious spirits of the times in which he lived. In 1451, William Trevenour proceeds against "Thomas Borlas of Borlas Burgis, Gentilman," and others, for assaulting him "at Geyre near to Lamoran."[1] In 1454, he is mentioned as Thomas Burlace of Borlasburgys, "Gentilman," being defendant in a plea of trespass together with his cousins, as we may suppose them to have been—John Borlas and Roger Borlas of Borlasfrank.[2] In the Rolls which contain these entries the name of the seat of this second branch of the family occurs for the first time. Of the ancient manor-house of Borlas Burgess, or Middle Borlase, as it is now called, nothing remains; a neat, small, modern farm-house having taken its place. It adjoins Borlas Frank-Taillefer, or Lower Borlase, on the north-west, and lies between it and Borlase-varth, or Higher Borlase, in the parish of St. Columb-Major. It was the seat, as we shall see, of these Borlases until the reign of Elizabeth, and was regarded by the historian Hals (who confused it with Borlase-Frank) as the seat of the principal branch of the family. Thomas "Burlace," as the name now came to be spelt, married Isabella . . . , and

[1] De Banco, 30 Hen. VI., Mich.
[2] De Banco Roll, 33 Hen. VI, Mich., Roll 400, *d.*

died in or about 1484-5; in which year, she, being his widow claims dower in certain estates which must have belonged to her husband in addition to those of Polsagh and Borlas, namely—in Fynten-Woren, Nether Egglousnewlyn (Newlyn Church Town), Gonwynowe, Royton, Kernek Cosyn, and Bosaneth.[1]

Thomas and Isabella had for their son and heir Thomas Burlace, "whiche Thomas," says old Roche, the first deponent in the above-mentioned trial, "goying by yond the Sea, by the comandment of therle of Devonshire, about such tyme as his sayd Father died, came not home ageyn, to entre upon the premisses, unto such tyme as there was a feld kept uppon Blakheth; where he beyng tacon prysoner, all the premisses weer seassyd into the king's hands; and, aftir that, beyng letto bayle by iiii sewerties, came home to Burlace, where he, withyn halfe a yere then next foloyng, died." In another of the depositions it is stated that Thomas was "lett to bayle at the request of the Erle of Devonshire." The two circumstances here referred to, namely—(1) the rising in the west in 1483 against the usurper Richard III., and the subsequent flight of the Courtenays into Brittany to join the Duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII; and (2) the rebellion of Flammock and Joseph, in 1497, terminating in the battle of "blakhethfeyld," as it is called in these documents, are among the most singular episodes of Cornish history. Of the rising in 1483, as far as Cornwall was concerned, little or nothing seems to have been known, until, recently, an interesting document relating to it was discovered among the papers of the late Mr. Le Grice of Trereife.[2] This document is an Inquisition taken at "Bodmyn" on the 3rd of December, 1483, and relates to an *émeute* which had taken place in that town on that day month, namely, the 3rd of November. The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the circumstances were,—John Scrope of Bolton, Knt., Edward Redmayn, Halnethus Mauleverer, and Peter Seyntaubyn. It appeared that Peter (Courtenay), Bishop of Exeter, Edward "Curtenay" of Boconnok, Esquire, John Trefry of Fowy, Esquire, with many others, whose names were unknown, arrayed in warlike manner (*modo guerrino arraiati*), namely, with swords, clubs, bows and arrows (*gladiis, baculis, arcubus et sagittis*), rebels and traitors to the king (Richard III), conspired together, and, collecting a great multitude of people, incited them to murder, slay, and utterly overthrow the king himself (*ad murderandum, occidendum, et totaliter disdruendum ipsum Regem*), and falsely and treacherously to set up another king in his place. The same witnesses prove that the said Peter

[1] De Banco, Mich. 2 Rich. III., m. 146, *d.* "Isabella who was the wife of Thomas Burlas, by John Chamberlyn her attorney, claims against Otho Moyle, late of the parish of "Seynt Columbe the Over, gentilman," and Robert Poule, late of Tregonyburgh, &c." The defendant's attorney is Nicholas Opy.

[2] Now in the possession of C. D. Le Grice, Esq.

Edward, and John, at the same time and place, issued divers seditious and unlawful proclamations to the assembled populace; thereby provoking a general disturbance. Also, that there were present there, brought together by the command of Sir Thomas Arundell, Knt., and of Henry Duke of Buckingham,—Ralph Arundell of Penbugell, Esquire, Geoffry Beauchamp of Bynnerton, Remfry Densell of Densell, and John Rosogan of Meleder.

It will be remembered that the 18th of October, 1483, had been fixed upon as the day for a general rising against Richard in the West. On that day, Henry of Richmond had been publicly proclaimed king at Exeter. By the 2nd of November, however, the Duke of Buckingham had been betrayed and executed, and Richard III. had by a rapid movement of his forces appeared in Devonshire, possessed himself of Exeter, and put his brother-in-law, St. Leger, and other prisoners to death. Peter Courtenay, the Bishop, had gone, as is clear from the document above quoted (though the fact was not known before its discovery) into Cornwall, with his brother Edward, afterwards created Earl of Devonshire, to carry the revolt into the heart of that county, which, as they knew, was only too ready to rise. With the assistance of some of the principal families the Bishop had succeeded in bringing together a force at Bodmin, when the news must have reached him of Buckingham's death, and the king's advance. He accordingly crossed over to Brittany, accompanied (as we learn from the evidence previously quoted) by Edward Courtenay of Boconnok, and other Cornishmen, amongst whom was Thomas Burlace, who, no doubt, had previously borne his part in the affair at Bodmin.

The second rebellion in which Thomas was engaged was the most disastrous event in Cornish history. Urged by an infatuation, the precise object of which is difficult to understand,—although the severity of a land-tax, and the desire to depose the King, for whom they had previously fought, in favour of the Earl of Suffolk, may have had something to do with it—the Cornish people allowed themselves to be stirred into rebellion by Thomas Flammock, or Flamank,—a lawyer descended from an ancient family of that name settled at Bocarne near Bodmin—and Michael Joseph, a smith of the same place. Armed, as in the previous rising, with bows, arrows, and bills,—their arrows being reported to be of the length of a tailor's yard, "so strong and mighty a bow," says Lord Bacon, "were they said to draw,"[1]—they marched, six thousand strong (according to Hals), through Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, on London. At Wells they were joined by Lord Audley, who took the command; but they were, finally, defeated at Blackheath, where the greater number were taken prisoners. With the exception of the ring-

[1] Bacon's Works, edit. 1826, vol. v, p. 135.

leaders, the captives were generally speaking—as far as their persons were concerned—treated with lenity. Some of those of the higher rank, however, such as Sir Henry Bodrigan, forfeited their great estates; others were allowed to compound with their captors; and some few again, like Thomas Burlace, found a friend at court,—as the latter did in the person of his former commander, Edward Courtenay, now the Earl of Devonshire,—to intercede successfully for their admission to bail.

The effect produced by this rebellion on the ownership of land, from the Land's End to the Tamar, was startling. Some of the most ancient and honoured families in the district had joined the rabble ranks. Estates changed hands by wholesale, and there can scarcely be a collection of old Cornish records in the county which does not bear traces of some forced conveyance or compromise effected at this period by a captor on the lands of his captive. A notable instance of this occurs in the case of the estate of Pendeen, or Pendyne, in the parish of St. Just in Penwith, (which afterwards became Borlase property), where Jane, the daughter of John Pendyne, conveyed her lands to her father's captor, one John Thomas, "Serjeant at Arms."[1] In addition to Thomas Burlace, the family in St. Wenn contributed a yet more notorious personage to this rebellion in the person of one of the ringleaders—Richard Burlas; but whether he was brother or cousin to Thomas we have not been able to ascertain. To him is assigned the doubtful honour of appearing fifth on a list of those who were tried and convicted of High Treason—Lord Audley's name being the first—and he, therefore, was probably among the number of those who were hanged. The document in which he is mentioned (Rot. Parl., vol. vi, 544), runs as follows:—

"Forasmuche as James Tuchet of Audeley, late of Stowey in the countie of Somerset, knight,—late Lord Audeley; John Audeley, late of London, Gentilman; John Trevyfall of Seynt Madern in the countie of Cornwaill, Gentilman; William Antron of Antron in the same countie, Gentilman: Raufe Retallak of Seynt Columbe in the same countie, Yoman; Richard Burlas of Seynt Wen, in the same countie, Yoman; Thomas Polgrene of Polgrene in the same countie, Yoman; John Rosewaren of Rosewaren in the same countie, Yoman: John Alyn of Stoke in Clymmyslond in the same countie, Yoman;" (then follow six names of Somerset and Devon men) "with divers other unnaturall subjects to theym adherents, and by them trayterously moved, sterred and ledde into a greate nombre and multitude assembled, compassyng the death and destruction as well of the Kynge our Sovereign Lord, as of all the noble blode of thys land, and the subversion of the same his realme, att a place called the Blak Heth in the parysh of Grenewyche, in the countie of Kent, the 22nd day of June, the 12th yere of his moost Noble Reigne, then and there intending the execucione of their moost traiterous and malicious purpose, in playne feld inbatelled theymselves, apparelled in

[1] Documents in the possession of W. C. Borlase, Esq., M.P.

armes, contrarie to the dutie of their allegeaunce, levyed and reared Warre and made Bataille ayenst our said Soveraine Lord, wher by the favour and sufferaunce of Allmyghty God, with the Kinges Hoost Roiall, to his greate and sumptuous charges by his Grace thereto called, they were recountred, vanqueshed, dispersed, overcame, and dyvers put to deth &c."

It was therefore enacted (that is, in the Parliament of 19 Hen. VII.), by way of approval, as we may suppose, of the sentences which had been already carried out, that these said persons should be severally convicted of High Treason.

The name of Thomas Burlace's wife we do not know, but he died in or about 1497-8.[1] and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was about ten years old at the time of his father's death. He possessed, as appears from the numerous Rolls[2] in which his name is mentioned,[3] the lands of Burlas Burges, Langedon, Sent Newlyn, Carnek Cosyn, and Bosworneth. The titles to the two latter estates were disputed in 1518[4] by "William Henley, late of Fowy, marchant, and Johanna his wife, and Peter Benet, late of Kernyke Cosyn, husbandman." In 1535-6, he claimed the Polsagh property, as we have seen, and a year or two later petitioned the Lord Chancellor (Sir Thomas Audley)[5] to allow his case to be heard. He died in or about 1545, in which year his widow Joan, by her attorney Lawrence Boscawen, claimed dower[6] from John Borlas his son and heir. No sooner had John entered into possession of his father's estate than he prosecuted the Polsagh suits,[7] and, apparently, with success; although--perhaps to meet the heavy legal expenses—we find that he sold his lands in Newlyn parish to Walter Borlas, Esq., for 100 marks.[8] He married Emma ....., who was buried at Bodmin in 1603,[9] and he died between the years 1576 and 1579.[10] His son and heir was Humphrey Burlace, whose name constantly appears, with that of his father, as a party to the sale of property. In his time, that is to say, before the end of the sixteenth century, it appears that the very considerable estates which constituted the Borlase

[1] Chancery, Town Depositions, Anno 27 Henry VII, Bundle 2.

[2] Thomas Burlace is also mentioned :—

(a) Subsidy Roll, Cornwall, No. $\frac{87}{193}$, Anno 14-15 Hen. VIII. :—
Seynt Wenne p'she. Thomas Borlas in bonis, iiii li. Inde Subs. ii s.

(b) Subsidy Roll, Cornwall, No. $\frac{87}{376}$. Anno 34-35 Hen. VIII. :—
P'ochia de Wenna. Thomas borlas in terris, viii li. Subs.—v s. iiii d.

(c) De Banco, Mich., 34 Hen. VIII., memb. 48:—
James Byckhyll and Joan his wife, executrix of the will of Robert Horewyll, appear by their attorney, John Evelegh, against Thomas Burlace, late of Seynt Wen, yoman, on a plea of debt (£38 10s. 0d).

[3] Early Chancery Proceedings (New Numbers), Bundle 63, memb. 89.

[4] De Banco. Mich. Term. Anno 10 Henry VIII. memb. 661 dorso.

[5] Early Chancery Proceedings (old numbers) 66, memb. 295.

[6] De Banco, Mich. Term. 34 Hen. VIII, memb. 244.

[7] De Banco, Mich. 36 Hen. VIII, memb. 387, dorso.

[8] Feet of Fines. Mich. Term. 2 Edward VI.

[9] Bodmin Register.

[10] He is mentioned in Lay Subsidy Rolls, Cornwall, No. $\frac{87}{193}$, 37 Hen. VIII, as "Joh'es borlas in terris (in parochia de Wenna) vi li.—subs. xiis.

property, in the parishes of "Jacobbe Stowe," "Luxulyone," "Trevalgo," "Forebury," "Mynster," "Lesnowthe," "Dewstowe," St. Columb Major, St. Wenn, and Newlyn East, were sold. Humphrey married twice, but appears to have left no son.[1] From the evidence contained in the Feet of Fines,[2] it seems that the mortgage-debts, which had forced on the sales, were entailed on him and his father rather by the circumstances of the estate than by difficulties of their own creation. The consequences of the rebellion, and possible attainder of Thomas Burlace in 1497, and the perpetual drain of the long Polsagh suit, were enough to have exhausted a more extensive estate. When Norden wrote his *Survey*, John Hender was "dwelling at Burlace." Since then, the property has passed to the Molesworths, from whom, under its present name of "Middle Borlase," it was re-purchased into the family in 1832, by John Borlase, a descendant in the elder line. In the conveyance to him from Sir William Molesworth it is described as "all that messuage, barton, farm and demesne lands of Borlase, otherwise Burlace, otherwise Burlace Burgess, situate in the parish of St. Wenn, heretofore the lands of inheritance of John Borlase, Esquire, afterwards of John Hender, Esquire, by purchase (together with the Manor of Borlase, otherwise Burlace Burgess), from the said John Borlase, in or about the year 1559, and which descended to the family of the said Sir William Molesworth by the marriage of the heiress of the said John Hender with his ancestor."[3]

(*To be continued.*)

[1] Unless a branch at Bodmin descends from him.

[2] John Borlase and his son Humphrey are mentioned in—

(1) Feet of Fines, Cornwall, 4 Elizab.
(2) De Banco, Hilary, 7 Elizab., Part I, memb. 209 *dorso*.
(3) „ „ „ memb. 214.
(4) „ Easter, 7 Elizab., Part II, memb. 707.
(5) Misc. Chancery Proceedings, Elizab., Jas. I and Chas I, 3rd series, 20th Part. Burlace *v.* Downing.
(6) Feet of Fines, Cornwall, Mich., 10 and 11 Elizab.
(7) „ „ Cornwall, Hilary, 16 Elizab.
(8) „ „ Cornwall, Mich., 16 and 17 Elizab.
(9) „ „ Cornwall, Easter, 17 Elizab.
(10) „ „ Cornwall, Easter, 18 Elizab. (the last in which John Burlace's name appears).
(11) „ „ Cornwall, Easter, 8 Elizab., (where Humphrey Burlace *acquires* land in Roseavanyon).
(12) } „ „ Cornwall, Easter, 21 Elizab.
(13) } „ „
(14) „ „ Cornwall, Mich., 21 and 22 Elizab.
(15) „ „ Cornwall, Trin., 23 Elizab.
(16) „ „ Cornwall, Trin., 24 Elizab.
(17) „ „ Cornwall, Trin., 30 Elizab.

The estates to which these Fines refer, and which passed from the family during this period were :—Egglosnewlyn (St. Newlyn Churchtown), Fentonworan, Lappa, Lappa Mylle, Goon-Wynnowe, Royston; Tretharopp and Lesnoweth; Polsaugh, Trefrydowe, Grymscott and Knolle; West Rowese, Brode Close and Otterham; Langdon and Whystone; Burlace Burges, Carnyk Cosene, Smallmoney, Boswaneight, Rechugian, Polrynelle, Tredawrene, Hendra, and Burneck; estates in the parishes of Newlyn, St. Wen, Lancells, Jacobbestowe, Luxulyone, Trevalgo, Forebury, Mynster, and Dewstow.

[3] Deed in the possession of the present owner, Walter H. Borlase, Esq., of Penzance.

BRACTON'S NOTE-BOOK.

(Additional MS. No. 12,269, British Museum.)

Communicated by MAJOR-GENERAL the HON. G. WROTTESLEY.

Much interest has lately attached to this MS. owing to a communication made by Professor Paul Vinogradoff, of the Moscow University, to the *Athenæum*, [1] in which the writer shows that it consists of an Abstract of Pleas made by Bracton, *temp.* Hen. III., for his great work on the English Law.

These abstracts of cases would form a very interesting *Supplement* to the Rolls' edition of Bracton's "De Legibus Angliæ," and might well be included in the same Government Series; besides illustrating points of judicial practice Bracton's Notes, taken from rolls that are now lost to us, should prove of the utmost importance to those engaged in genealogical and topographical inquiries.

The MS. is a folio of 287 leaves of vellum closely written over on both sides in a hand of the 13th century, and contains abstracts of more than a thousand cases decided by the Judges between the second and twenty-fourth years of Henry III. Of the Plea Rolls from which these cases have been taken, more than one-half, viz., 30 out of 58 are no longer in existence, as will be seen by the List now appended. The Rolls which have been lost are shewn in Italics :—

fo.	1	to	3	contains thirteen Pleas of various Counties, but has no heading.
fo.	3	to	7b	*Easter* 3 *Hen III*
fo.	8	to	12b	Mich. 3-4. Hen. III.
fo.	13	to	19	Hill. 4 Hen. III.
fo.	19b	to	25	Hill. 6 Hen. III.
fo.	25	to	27	*East.* 6 *Hen. III.*
fo.	27	to	31	Trin. 6 Hen. III.
fo.	31b	to	34b	*Hill. 8 Hen. III.*
fo.	35	to	38b	East. 11 Hen. III.
fo.	38b	to	43b	Trin. 11 Hen. III.
fo.	43b	to	45	Mich. 12-13 Hen. III.
fo.	45	to	46b	Mich. 4-5 Hen. III.
fo.	47	to	49	Hill. 13 Hen. III.
fo.	49	to	52	East. 13 Hen. III.
fo.	52	to	59	*Mich.* 13-14 *Hen III.* (a fragment of this Roll only is now in existence).
fo.	59	to	60b	*East.* 14 *Hen. III.*
fo.	60b	to	63	Trin. 14 Hen. III.
fo.	63	to	69	Mich. 14-15 Hen. III.
fo.	69	to	73b	*Hill.* 15 *Hen. III.*
fo.	73b	to	80b	East. 15 Hen. III.
fo.	80b	to	87	Trin. 15 Hen. III.
fo.	87	to	96	*Mich.* 15-16 *Hen. III.*
fo.	96b	to	102b	*East.* 16 *Hen. III.*
fo.	102b	to	105	Trin. 9 Hen. III.
fo.	105	to	110b	*Hill.* 17 *Hen. III.*
fo.	110b	to	114	*Trin.* 17 *Hen. III.*
fo.	114	to	120b	Mich. 17-18 Hen. III.
fo.	120b	to	124	*Hill.* 18 *Hen. III.*
fo.	124	to	127b	*East.* 18 *Hen. III.*
fo.	127b	to	131b	*Mich.* 16-17 *Hen. III.*

[1] No. 2960, 19 July, 1884.

fo. 132 to 137	Mich. 8-9 Hen. III.
fo. 138 to 143^{b}	*East.* 8 *Hen. III.*
fo. 144 to 150	Trin. 8 Hen. III.
fo. 150 to 156	Hill. 9 Hen. III.
fo. 156 to 161^{b}	*East.* 9 *Hen. III.*
fo. 161^{b} to 166^{b}	*Mich.* 18-19 *Hen. III.*
fo. 166^{b} to 173^{b}	*Rotulus de Placitis quæ sequebantur Dominum Regem anno regni sui vicesimo. Coram Rege Roll, 20 Hen. III.* (no terms specified).
fo. 173^{b} to 177	Rotulus de Placitis quæ sequebantur Dominum Regem anno regni sui vicesimo primo. Coram Rege Roll of 21 Hen. III. (a portion of this Roll only is at the Record Office).
fo. 177^{b} to 181^{b}	*Assisæ captæ apud Ebor. coram W. de Ralegh (no date).*
fo. 181^{b} to 186^{b}	*Placita quæ sequebantur Dominum Regem H. filium Regis J. anno regni sui vicesimo secundo.*
fo. 186^{b} to 192^{b}	*Placita quæ sequebantur Dominum Regem H. filium Regis J. anno regni sui vicesimo tertio.*
fo. 192^{b} to 196	*Placita quæ sequebantur Dominum Regem H. filium Regis J. anno regni sui vicesimo quarto.*
fo. 196^{b}	Hill. 4 Hen. III. (see fo. 13-19).
fo. 197 to 203	*Prima Placita apud Westm. post pacem factam inter dominum Regem et Barones suos anno regni Regis H. filii Regis Johannis secundo de termino Sancti Michaelis. Mich.* 2 *Hen. III.* (The earliest Roll of this reign at the Public Record Office is that of Mich. 3-4 Hen. III).
fo. 203^{b} to 219^{b}	Trin. 4 Hen. III.
fo. 220 to 227^{b}	Hill. and East. 5 Hen. III.
fo. 227^{b} to 230	*Mich.* 6-7 *Hen. III.*
fo. 230 to 234^{b}	Hill. 7 Hen. III.
fo. 235 to 237	*East.* 7 *Hen. III.*
fo. 237^{b} to 243	Mich. 7-8 Hen. III.
fo. 243 to 248^{b}	Mich. 9-10 Hen. III.
fo. 248^{b} to 254^{b}	Hill. 10 Hen. III.
fo. 255 to 260	East. 10 Hen. III.
fo. 260 to 264	*The Iter of M. de Patteshull in Kent* 11 *Hen. III.*
fo. 264 to 266	*Assises taken in Norfolk* 6 *Hen. III.*
fo. 266 to 276^{b}	*The Iter of M. de Patteshull in Norfolk* 12 *Hen. III.*
fo. 276^{b} to 283	*The Iter of M. de Patteshull in Suffolk* 12 *Hen. III.*
fo. 283^{b} to 286^{b}	*The Iter of M. de Patteshull in Co. Leicester* 5 *Hen. III.*
fo. 287 to 287^{b}	*The Iter of M. de Patteshull in Co. Stafford* 5 *Hen. III.*

MAWSON'S OBITS, &c.

(JULY 1720 to DECEMBER 1729.[1])

These notices are printed, *verbatim*, by the permission of the College of Arms, from a small folio MS. volume [marked "E. D. N." 61] which was presented to the College, with other portions of the library of John Warburton (Somerset Herald, 1720-59), by Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal in 1760.

The entries are in the handwriting of Richard Mawson, Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms (1717-45), and were, probably, compiled by him. They are of a very similar nature (though, by no means identical) to the well-known "*Memoranda in Heraldry*" of Peter Le Neve, Norroy King of Arms (1704-29), which, commencing as early as 1695, were terminated by the death

[1] There is, however, one entry in the year 1719.

of the author on 24 September, 1729.[1] Like Le Neve's "*Memoranda*," these notices, also, by a curious coincidence, terminate in 1729, but not till a few months later in that year, so that, consequently, they include the account of Le Neve's death and testamentary directions.

G. E. C.

"AN ABSTRACT OF SEVERALL PERSONS' MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BURIALL [*sic*], AND BIRTHS, ETC."

On Sunday, August 16th, 1719, Sam[ll] Stebbing, Esq[r], Somerset Herald, was taken very ill of a Feaver and Astma w[ch] continued on him till Friday the 21th of the said month and then departed this Mortal Life at his Sisters (M[rs]. Barksdales) House at Eltham in Kent and there buried in the parish Church Yard privately on Tuesday night following, ab[t] 10 o'Clock.[2]

1720 July 21. Horatio Walpole, Esq[r], Secretary to the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was married to a Dau'r of Mr. Peter Lombard a French Merchant.

Sir Francis Dashwood was lately marryed to a Dau'r of the Lord Windsor.

Dr. Waugh, Rector of S[t] Peters Cornhill and Lecturer of S[t] Brides, is made Dean of Gloucester.

July 19. Coll: Nath[ll] Denew, formerly Deputy Govern[r] of Dover Castle, dyed at his seat in Kent.

July 24. The Queen of Prussia was safely deliver'd of a young Princess who was baptized the 26th of the same month.

July 23. Tho. Erle, Esq[r]., Gen[ll] of the Forces, a Privy Councell'r

[1] This unique and most interesting series of "Memoranda" is contained in "5 oblong volumes, formed of the pocket-books" of Peter Le Neve. They came, by inheritance, to George Alfred Carthew (author of the History of the Hundred of Launditch, Norfolk) but were not sold at the sale of his library, which took place in November, 1883, shortly after his death. Where they now (1885) are is unknown, and the representatives of Mr. Carthew are unable to throw any light on the subject.

Of these "*Memoranda*" of Le Neve the following portions are (it is believed) all that have hitherto appeared in print, *viz.*:—(I.) An OBITUARY from 1700 to 1715, printed in the "*Monumenta Anglicana*, 1700 to 1715," issued (in 1717) by John [*sic*] Le Neve. (II.) All entries relating to the COUNTY OF NORFOLK, with copious and valuable notes thereto, contributed by Mr. Carthew (above-named) to the "Norfolk Archæological Society" and printed in vol. ii. thereof, pp. 23-34; 111-126; and 369-389. (III.) Some few contributions of GENERAL INTEREST made by the said Mr. Carthew to the "Gentleman's Magazine," New Series, and printed therein, in vol. xv, p. 379; vol. xviii, p. 265; and vol. xx, p. 142. Lastly (IV.), Extracts, "principally confined to notices of DEATHS AND FUNERALS," made by the late John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., and contributed by him, with explanatory notes, in 1858, to the "Topographer and Genealogist"—vol. iii, pp. 25-48; 147-154; 261-269; 375-384; and 503-511. These extracts begin, at the commencement of the series, in April 1695, but end as early as October, 1714, with the tantalising words—"to be continued;" a continuation, which, unfortunately, never took place.

From the above account it will be seen that, *excepting as to the County of Norfolk alone*, the bulk of Le Neve's Memoranda, from 1714 (or, at all events, from 1715) to 1729, have never been printed, a fact which renders the printing of the rival obituary (given in the text) from 1720 to 1729 of far greater value.

[2] This entry is on a fly-leaf.

and Member of Parliam^{t} for the Burrough of Wareham in the County of Dorset, dyed at his Seat in that County.

July. . . , The Right Honble Anthony Browne, Visct. Montacute, was married to a Dau'r of S^{r}. John Webb, Bart., a Sister to the Countess of Darwentwater.

On Thursday, 28th July, Doctor Dolben, only son of Sr Gilbert Dolben, Bart., call'd the Golden Prebendary of Durham, was married to the Honble M^{rs}. Elizabeth Digby, 2^{d} Dau'r of the Lord Digby, at Shirburn Castle in Dorsetshire.

..... M^{rs}. Harvey of Hackney dyed intestate, her Estate for want of Heirs is fallen to the Crowne.

August..., John Heathcot (Son of S^{r}. Gilbert) and Member of Parliam^{t} for Grantham in Lincolnsh: was married to a Dau'r of Tho: White, Esqr, Clerk of the Ordinance.

.....John Borret was Sworn in one of the Masters in Chancery in the Room of John Meller, Esqr.

Aug^{t}...The Rever^{d}. M^{r}. John Dubourdien, one of the Ministers of the French Church in the Savoy, a very [emi]nent preacher and formerly one of the Ministers of the French Church at Montpelier in France, is Dead.

Aug^{t}...His Matie has been pleased to Create Sr Montague Blundell a Peer of Ireland by the Name and Title of Baron Blundell of Edenbury in Ireland and Visc^{t}. Blundell in the s'd Kingdom.

Aug. 6, 1720, dyed John Derby, Master or Keeper of the Marshalsea prison in Southwerk.

On Friday, 5th of Aug., 1720, dyed at her own house in Cleveland Row the Right Honble. Anne Countess of Winchelsea, and was on Tuesday following privately Interr'd according to her desire at Eastwell in Kent, the ancient Seat of that noble Family. She was Dau'r of S^{r} W^{m}. Kingsmill of Sidmonton, a very Ancient Family in Hantshire.

5th Aug., 1720, at Night, the Lady Mary Bennet, youngest Dau'r of the Earl of Tankervill, was married to W^{m}. Wilmer, Esqr., Member of Parliam^{t}. for North'ton.

The Rever^{d} Dr. Brathwayte, Warden of Winchester College, dyed upon the 22^{d} of July last and is succeeded by the Rever^{d}. D^{r}. Cobb, Warden of New college in Oxon.

Paris, Augt. 21st, 1720, the Princess of Conti was brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Letters from Paris of the 21st Instant Aug: tell us that the famous Mad^{m} Dacier wife of M^{r}. Dacier, Keeper of the Books of the Kings Closet, Secretary of the French Accadamy, well known by her Learning [*sic*] Works, dyed there the 16th Instant, in the 68th year of her age.

Augt. 4th, 1720, dyed at Dublin Sr Thos Southwell, lately created a Baron of Ireland, one of the Com^{rs} of the Revenue and a Privy Councell^{r}. of that Kingdom, of an appoplexy.

On Thursday, 11th Aug^{t}, between 7 and 8 of the Clock in the Evening, dyed Lewis Pryse of Gogarthan in the County of Cardigan, Esqr, at the age of 35 years, at his Seat of Aberthlefeny in the County of Meroneth; a Gentleman, as can be proved, by descent in a right

Line of 7 or 800 years, to wch very ancient Family of his he left at his Death an Estate of 3000li. p ann. He was Kn^t. of the Shire for Cardigan. He married Anne, Dau'r and Heir of John Lloyd of Aberthlefeny aforesd., Esqr., dece'd, by whom he had issue 2 Sonns who dyed young and 3 Dau'rs now living.

18 Aug^t, 1720, dyed Math^w Aylmer, sometime since created Baron Bel[rath] of the Kingdom of Ireland, who was rear Admirall of great Brittain, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Master of Greenwich Hospital, Ranger of the Park there, and a Baron of the the Port of Dover at Greenwich.

Aug....., 1720, the Reverend M^r. Sim... Ockley, professor of Arabick in the University of Cambridge, dyed some days ago in that County.

Aug....., 1720, Dyed at his Seat at Broadway in Carmarthenshire Sr Tho. Powell, Bart., Son to Sr John Powell, who was one of the Judges of the Kings Bench at the famous Tryal of the Seven Bishops.

Sept. 1, 1720. Mr Brace of Furnivals Inn, Holborn, was marryed to Mrs Scarborow, a Lady of 10000li. She was Dau'r of the late Mr Scarborough who was one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the Check and niece to the Earl of Peterborough.

Sept. 4th, 1720. On Sunday Morning Charles Blount, Esqr, Nephew to S^r. John Blount, one of the Directors of the South Sea Company, upon some discontent cut his own Throat at his House in Broad-street. He hath left a wife and 3 or 4 small children.

Sept. 3^d, 1720. Dyed the Right Honble the Earl of Galloway at his Seat at Rookley in Hampshire, in his 73^d year of his age.

Sept. 7th, 1720. Dyed in the Morning Sr Edward Hales, Brother to the late Sr Christopher Hales, Bart.

Vienna, August 8th. 1720. M. Reich, Councellour and Minister of his Britannick Matie as Ellector of Brunswick Lunnenburgh, who managed the concerns of the Duke of York at this Court as B.P of Osnaburgh, dyed here and was interr'd 3 days after in the Protestants Church Yard.

Septr 1720, dyed John Charlton, Esq., formerly Clerk of the Green Cloth and lately appointed Joint Cashire of the Excise, at the Duke of Devonshires Seat in Derbyshire.

Septr. 1720, Mr Atwell, a rich Banker, dyed at his Seat at Barkemsted in Hertfordshire.

On Munday, 12th of September, 1720, Mr Wm Emerson, Keeper of the Park Gate, was thrown off his Horse by a Gent. Coach who run over him and dyed.

Sept. 18th, 1720, Th^o. Paske, Esq., LL.D., one of the Representatives of the University of Cambridge, departed this Life.

Sept. 17th, 1720. Died M^r. John Thurkettle, messenger of the Treasury Chamber.

Sept. 19th, 1720. Dyed M^r. Thomas Nightingale, one of his Maties Messrs.

Letters from Boston in New England of the 22^d of August, 1720, tell us that about 3 weeks before dyed James Coffin of Nantucket, Esqr, aged 80 years wanting 12 days, and left behind him children, grand-

children, and great-grand-children, lineally descended from him, one hundred and fifty odd.

Sept. 23rd, 1720, dyed Susanna Countess Dowager of Lincoln, mother of the present Earl of Lincoln, in Whitehall. She was Dau'r of Anthony Penniston in Oxfordshire, Esq.

Sept. 26th, 1720, last week the Reverend Dr. Pooley, Rector of St. Leonard Shorditch, dyed.

Sept....., 1720, Sir Dudley Cullum, Bart., is lately Dead at his Seat near St. Edmonds Bury, Suffolk.

Vienna, Sept. 1720, the Bp. of Newst[adt] dyed after an illness of 15 days.

Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 1720, Sr Francis Henry Drake, Bart., Member of Parliamt for Tavistoke, was married to a neice of Sr Gilbert Heathcotes.

Tuesday, 27th September, 1720. Thomas (? John) Brown, Esqr., Father to the late Dutchess of Argyle, buryed in the Abby of St. Albans; he hath left Issue his son Thomas Brown Duncomb, Esqr., a very great Estate, who also some years ago had a much greater left him by his uncle Sr Charles Duncomb.

Sept....., 1720, Collonll Davies of the Guards, who not long since sold his Com[mission], dyed suddenly abt a week ago at his House in Manchester Court in Channell Row.

Tuesday, 27th Sept., 1720, the Lady Hoare, widw of Sr Richd Hoare, late Alderman of London, dyed at her House at Hendon beyond Hampsted.

Saturday, October 8th, 1720, at Night, dyed Mr. Blackall, a mercer upon Ludgate Hill, and son to the late Bp. of Exeter, of a Fit, an Apoplexey.

Sept. 1720, dyed Mrs. Henrietta Raper, Wife of Roger Gale, Esqr., one of the Commrs of the Excise.

October 11th, 1720, dyed at his Seat at Woodford in Northamptonshire the Right Honble Wm Lord St John, Baron of Bletsoe, unmarried, and is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother the Rt Hon'ble Rowland now Lord St. John.

October....., 1720. The Earl of Weems of the Kingdom of Scotland, is married to the only Dau'r of Collonel Chartres.

On Friday, the 14th of October, 1720, the Lady of Sr Simeon Stuart, Bart, was brought to Bed of a Son, at Hartley Maudutt, in the County of South'ton.

Nathaniell Harley, Esqr., Brother to the Earl of Oxford, an Eminent Merchant, died in Constantinople in January last, $17\frac{19}{20}$

Sunday, 16th Octobr, 1720, dyed at his House near Hampton Court Brigadier Genll Morrison.

On Thursday, 20th Octobr, 1720, the Right Honble the Earl of Essex Lady was brought to Bed of a Dau'r.

On Wednesday, 19th Octobr, 1720, the Countess Dowager of Suffolk departed this Mortal Life at her House in Gerrard Street. She was Widw of James Earl of Suffolk who dyed ano 1688-9, Elder Brother and predesessor of Henry Earl of Suffolk, Grandfather of the present Earl, Sister to the present Duke of Manchester.

On Wednesday, 19 Octobr, 1720, dyed Sr James Hallets Lady.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

By GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D.

(*Continued from Vol. I., New Series, p.* 205.)

DORSETSHIRE.

No Visitation of this county has been printed. Benolte visited it in 1531 (College of Arms, H. 18); Harvey in 1565 (College of Arms, G. 8), several copies of this will be found in the Harleian Collection; Camden in 1623 by his deputies St. George and Lennard, of this the original is Harleian MS. 1166, and a copy (C. 22) in College of Arms. Harleian MS. 1166 is announced as one of the forthcoming publications of the Harleian Society under the editorship of Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A. The Visitation by Bysshe in 1677 is in the College (bound with Wiltshire), MS. D. 28.

DURHAM.

The first Visitation of Durham is that by Tonge in 1530. It forms part of his "Visitation of the Northern Counties" which also includes Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Westmoreland and Cumberland. This collection of Visitations, if I may so call it, was printed by the Surtees Society, vol. xli., and entitled:

"Heraldic Visitation of the Northern Counties in 1530, by Thomas Tonge, Norroy King of Arms. With an appendix of other Heraldic Documents relating to the North of England. Edited by W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, F.S.A." Durham, 1863, 8°.

The preface to this volume should be read, as it gives a very useful account of the original MS. I ought to have mentioned this book under Cumberland (*ante* vol. i, p. 204); it will be again referred to under the other Northern counties.

The next was taken by Flower in 1575, and has been printed:—

"The Heraldic Visitatione of ye Countye Palatyne of Durham in the Yeare of our Lorde God 1575." Newcastle, 1820, fol. Edited by Nicholas John Philipson.

Durham was again visited by St. George in 1615, and this has been edited by Sir Cuthbert Sharp and J. B. Taylor:—

"The Visitation of the County Palatine of Duresme taken by Richard St. George, Esquyre, Norrey Kinge of Armes of the East, West, and Northe partes of England, from the ryver of Trent northward, and in his companye, Henry St. George, Blewmantle, Pursuyvant of Armes. In the Yeare of our Lord, 1615." Sunderland, 1820, fol.

An account of these works containing some useful notes will be found in the "Herald and Genealogist," vol. ii, pp. 515-19. The last Visitation was taken by Dugdale in 1666 (College of Arms, C. 41). Mr. Sims states that copies exist at Caius College, Cambridge, MS. 541, and Queen's College, Oxford, MS. cxxviii. I have not had the opportunity of verifying this assertion. An index to it will be found in Surtees' Durham, vol. i, Appendix iii.

ESSEX.

It is very difficult to say in what years this county was visited previous to Camden's Visitation (by Raven) in 1612, which is in the College of

Arms, MS. C. 15. It was visited in 1634 by St. George, his deputies being Owen and Lilly; this is in the College, C. 21, and contains 439 pedigrees. So far all the Essex Visitations have been edited for the Harleian Society (vols. xiii, xiv), with this title :—

"The Visitations of Essex by Hawley, 1552; Hervey, 1558; Cooke, 1570[1]; Raven, 1612; and Owen and Lilley, 1634. To which are added, Miscellaneous Essex Pedigrees from various Harleian Manuscripts: and an appendix containing Berry's Essex Pedigrees. Edited, with an index of names, by Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A." London, 1878, 8°.

We turn in vain to Mr. Metcalfe's preface to this volume for any evidence as to the dates at which the earlier Visitations were made. Mr. Sims asserts that the original Visitation of 1570 is in the College, MS. H. 10, and Mr. Metcalfe says that it "appears to have been made between 1570 and 1583." Gutch and Noble make no mention of a Visitation in 1552. Sims and Noble say there is a Visitation *sans date* in the College, and Gutch that this is the College MS. H. 10.

The last Visitation was made by Bysshe 1664-8. The original is in the College, MS. D. 21, and no copy is known to exist.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This county was visited in 1533 by Benolte (College of Arms, MS. H. 20), and in 1569 by Cooke (College of Arms, D. 12, and G. 9); a Visitation of 1583, also by Cooke, is said by Sims to be in the Harleian collection.

A Visitation was made by Camden in 1623 (College of Arms, C. 17), this contains 147 pedigrees. The Harleian Society has the Visitation of 1623 in the press, to be edited by Sir John Maclean and W. C. Heane. The last Visitation was made in 1682-3, and has been printed from a copy of the original (College of Arms, K. 9) made for the late Sir Thomas Phillipps in 1836, with this title :—

"The Visitation of the County of Gloucester, begun by Thomas May, Chester, and Gregory King, Rouge Dragon. In Trinity Vacacon, 1682, and finished by Henry Dethick, Richmond, and the said Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant, In Trinity Vacacon, 1683, by virtue of several deputacons from Sir Henry St. George, *Clareuceux Kinge of Armes*. With Additions. Edited by T. Fitz-Roy Fenwick, M.A., and Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A." Exeter, 1884, 8°.

HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshire was visited by Benolt in 1531 (College of Arms, H. 18), by Cooke in 1575 (College of Arms, G. 16), by Camden in 1623 (College of Arms, C. 19), and by St. George in 1686 (College of Arms, K. 8). The Visitation of 1623 contains 116 pedigrees. A copy of the 1686 Visitation is said to be amongst the MSS. of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps at Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham. None of these Visitations have been printed (except by Sir Thomas Phillipps) unless we accept a statement made by Berry in the preface to his 'Pedigrees of Berkshire.' He there states in reference to the volumes he printed before the volume

[1] This Visitation will be found in the College, MS. H. 10, and a transcript of it in D. 11.

of Berkshire pedigrees, that, "The counties of Kent, Sussex, and Hants, were published separately and the *whole of the pedigrees entered at the Heralds' Visitations were printed.*" The italics are mine. I have no hesitation in saying that this statement is an absolute falsehood.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

No Visitation of this county has been printed. Visitations were taken, by Cooke in 1569 (College of Arms, D. 12, G. 9), by St. George in 1634 (College of Arms, C. 25), and by Sir Henry St. George in 1683 (College of Arms, K. 6). Sims, Noble, and Gutch say it was visited in 1586, and the latter also notes Visitations of 1615 and 1619, but I have met with no evidence of these assertions. Noble asserts that the 1683 Visitation was *probably* in the possession of the Earl of Egmont, but I am not aware that any copy of it now exists except in the Office of Arms.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

This county was visited by Cooke in 1572 (College of Arms, G. 17), by St. George in 1634 (College of Arms, C. 28) and by Bysshe in 1669, (College of Arms, D. 24). Gutch and Sims state that a MS. in Queen's College, Oxford, is a Visitation of this county, in 1615, by Camden. None of these have been printed.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

There are three Visitations of this county. The first was made by Harvey in 1564 (College of Arms, H. 4) and the last by St. George in 1684 (College of Arms, K. 7). The second was taken in 1613, and was edited for the Camden Society, No. xliii, by Sir Henry Ellis, with this title:—

> "The Visitation of the County of Huntingdon, under the authority of William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, by his deputy Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, A.D. MDCXIII. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Printed for the Camden Society." London, 1849, 4°, pp. xv. and 140.

The preface to this volume, and a review of it in the "Herald and Genealogist," Vol. ii, p. 199, should be consulted by those interested in the Visitations of this County.

(*To be continued.*)

MARRIAGE LICENCES IN THE DIOCESAN REGISTRY AT WORCESTER.

(*Continued from p.* 58.)

1723. March 28. James Tombes of Great Malvern, gent., about 27, bachelor, and Martha Evans of All Saints' in Hereford, about 27, maiden.

March 29. Nathaniel Quinton, about 40, widower, and Elizabeth Winslow, about 35, widow, both of Alcester.

Apr. 15. Bentley Hatton of Wick juxta Pershore, yeoman, about

23, bachelor, and Jane Knowles of Moore in Fladbury, about 30, maiden.

The par. reg. of Wick records the baptism of Bentley son of Bentley and Susannah Hatton, 12 Oct., 1699.

1723. Apr. 20. William Sambach of Snowshill, co. Glouc., Esq., upwards of 20, bachelor, and Anne Bateson of St. Alban's in Worcester, about 23, maiden ; allegation by him and Robert Devereux Bateson of Worcester, gent.

The par. reg. of Snowshill records the burial of William Sambach, Esq., 30 July, 1743, and of his widow, 15 March, 1771.

Apr. 22. Mr. Thomas Cox, rector of Upton Warren, about 25, bachelor, and Mrs. Mary Kimberley of Bromsgrove, about 21, maiden.

Apr. 23. Mr. Stephen Nicholls of St. Botolph's Billingsgate, in London, fishmonger, about 27, bachelor, and Mrs. Mary Smith of St. Mary's in Warwick, about 28, maiden.

May 2. Joseph Cotterell, about 28, bachelor, and Anne Heywood, about 24, maiden, both of Abbot's Salford, co. Warwick, their parents consenting.

May 3. Mr. Lucy Burgoyne of St. Michael's in Coventry, about 36, widower, and Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons of St. Nicholas's in Warwick, about 21, maiden ; allegation by him and Dr. Thomas Bree of Warwick.

May 6. Patrick Aylmer of St. Mary's in Dublin, Esq., about 30, bachelor, and Williamza Hunt of St. Mary's in Warwick, about 24, maiden.

May 8. Mr. Robert Kenwricke of White Ladies Aston, tanner, about 27, bachelor, and Mrs. Anne Walter of Bengeworth, about 20, maiden ; allegation by him and Richard Webb of Bishop's Cleeve, co. Glouc., gent.

May 9. John Aaron the younger, of Hampton Lovett, physician, about 36, bachelor, and Mary Tayler, of the same place, about 27, maiden.

May 21. Flock Kenrick of Eckington, co. Worc., husbandman, about 27, bachelor, and Mary Claridge of Birlingham, about 27, maiden.

The Eckington par. reg. records the marriage of Flock Kenrick gent. and Elizabeth Hale of Tewkesbury, 27 June, 1733.

May 22. Edward Holbrooke of St. Mary's in Lichfield, clerk, about 27, bachelor, and Mrs. Israel Norton of Warwick, about 26, maiden.

May 23. John Chamberlaine of Abbot's Salford, about 22, bachelor, and Catherine Haines of Harvington, about 28, maiden.

May 25. Thomas Harris of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, gent., about 40, widower, and Anne Holden of St. Michael's in Bedwardine, about 40, maiden.

June 10. Francis Biddulph of Ledbury, co. Hereford, gent., about 30, widower, and Anne Bagley, about 24, maiden ; allegation by Richard Sambach and William Bagley, both of Worcester, gent.

June 13. William Edden of Sutton, co. Glouc., yeoman, about

34, bachelor, and Elizabeth Greenway of Tysoe, co. Warwick, about 29, maiden.

1723. June 15. John More, about 50, widower, and Mary White, about 26, maiden, both of Abbot's Morton.

June 24. Phillips Lyttelton of Studley, co. Warwick, gent., about 34, bachelor, and Mrs. Dorothy Bloxam, 28, maiden ; allegation by him and William Round of Alcester.

The marriage is recorded in the par. reg. of Great Alne.

June 26. Edward Yates, about 45, bachelor, and Elianor Edwards, about 39, maiden, both of Inkberrow.

June 29. Nathaniel Nichols of St. Laurence's in Evesham, clerk, about 29, bachelor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Paston of Stratford-on-Avon, about 30, maiden.

July 6. Edward Hillman of Kinfare, co. Stafford, husbandman, 24, bachelor, and Elizabeth Perks of Inkberrow, 31, widow.

July 12. John Hunt, gent., about 21, bachelor, and Mary Burman, about 20, maiden, both of Tanworth, co. Warwick ; allegation by him and James Smith of St. Mary's in Warwick, stationer.

July 23. William Brydges of Tiberton, co. Hereford, Esq., about 34, widower, and Mrs. Catherine Rice, of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, daughter of Griffith Rice of Newton, co. Carmarthen, Esq., about 23, maiden.

July 28. John Hussey of Wolverley, co. Worc., "ffryingpan-maker," about 27, bachelor, and Martha Waldron of Kidderminster, 25, maiden.

Aug. 5. Edward Munford of Stoke, co. Suffolk, about 40, widower, and Susannah Burt, niece of John Burt of St. Mary's in Warwick, flaxman.

Aug. 13. Joseph Amphlett of Wolverhampton, gent., 25, bachelor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dugard of Dodderhill, 21, maiden.

Aug. 23. John Dyson, husbandman, about 25, bachelor, and Agnes Cooke, about 40, widow, both of Feckenham.

Aug. 27. Everard Buckworth of St. Giles's, co. Middlesex, yeoman, 23, bachelor, and Mary Dipple of Bromsgrove, 25, maiden.

Aug. 28. Richard Holtam of the par. of Whitchurch, co. Warwick, gent., about 30, bachelor, and Margaret Mansell of Preston upon Stour, co. Glouc., about 23, maiden ; allegation by him and Thomas Walford of Whitchurch, gent.

Sept. 7. Anthony Morton of Eastnor, co. Hereford, gent., about 30, bachelor, and Anne Bullock of Mathon, 19, maiden ; her guardians consenting.

Sept. 25. Andrew Williams, clerk, 26 (?), bachelor, and Rebeccah Harward, 35, maiden, both of Harvington.

Sept. 28. Christopher Dyson of Stock and Bradley, about 23, bachelor, and Eleanor Tovey of Inkberrow, about 30, maiden.

Sept. 29. Joseph Ward of Hook-Norton, co. Oxford, gent., about 28, bachelor, and Mary Grimmitt of Stratford on Avon, about 28, maiden ; allegation by him and Richard Grimmitt of Stratford on Avon, innkeeper.

Oct. 2. William Stephens of Hereford, gent., about 26, bachelor,

and Eleanor Lilly of St. Swithin's in Worcester, about 25, maiden.

1723. Oct. 17. Henry Edkins of Great Alne, about 28, bachelor, and Elizabeth Hemming of Inkberrow, about 25, maiden.

Oct. 19. John Bulleine, gent., about 23, bachelor, and Elizabeth Middleton of Shipston on Stour, about 22, maiden.

The marriage is recorded in the par. reg. of Wolford, co. Warwick.

Oct. 25. Richard Baker of Sutton under Brailes, co. Glouc., yeoman, 35, bachelor, and Elizabeth Payton of the par. of Biddiford (Bidford), 25, maiden; allegation by him and William Payton of the latter parish, yeoman.

Nov. 2. George Wood, about 30, widower, and Jane Perkes, about 27, maiden, both of Abbot's Morton; allegation by him and Thomas Perkes of Inkberrow.

Nov. 6. Joseph Kettle of Birmingham, gent., about 21, bachelor, and Mrs. Mary Thomson, of Bromsgrove, about 21, maiden.

Nov. 18. William Bagley of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, gent., about 36, bachelor, and Hester Chetle of Hanbury, about 30, maiden; allegation by him and Matthew Chetle of the latter parish, gent.

Nov. 22. William James, husbandman, about 21, bachelor, and Elizabeth Fairfax, about 25, maiden, both of St. Mary's in Warwick.

Nov. 29. Love Townsend, barber, about 23, bachelor, and Hannah Edes, about 21, maiden, both of St. Martin's in Worcester.

Nov. 30. Henry Townshend of Elmley Lovett, Esq., upwards of 30, bachelor, and Mrs. Anne Byrche of Fladbury, maiden.

Dec. 21. James Fryer of Great Malvern, gent., about 30, bachelor, and Elizabeth Penn of Bewdley, 22, maiden.

Dec. 22. Samuel Dyer, carpenter, about 27, bachelor, and Elizabeth Sheldon, about 25, maiden, both of Wolford, co. Warwick.

Dec. 30. Joseph Perkes, butcher, 21, bachelor, and Hester Scudamore, 27, maiden, both of Old Swinford.

Jan. 2. Mr. Isaac Marlow of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, about 25, widower, and Mrs. Deborah Dipple of Bromsgrove, about 24, maiden.

Jan. 6. John Jennings of Elmley Lovett, blacksmith, about 23, bachelor, and Alice Capell of Elmbridge, about 23, maiden; allegation by him and George Jennings of Upper Areley, co. Stafford, "a Hewer."

Jan. 8. Anthony Ashfeild, junr., of St. Andrew's in Pershore, gent., about 28, bachelor, and Mary Whing of Tredington, co. Worc., about 24, maiden.

Jan. 23. Thomas Alexander of Henley in Arden, about 21, bachelor, and Catherine Bishop of the same place, about 21, maiden; allegation by him and William Alexander of Alcester.

Jan. 28. Thomas Cowley, yeoman, about 23, bachelor, and Jane Durham, about 28, maiden, both of Burmington, co. Warwick; allegation by him and Thomas Sheldon of Burmington, gent.

The marriage is recorded in the par. reg. of Ilmington.

Jan. 30. William Cowley of Abbot's Morton, about 23, bachelor,

and Sarah Attwood of Abberton, about 22, maiden; their parents consenting; allegation by him and Thomas Best of Rous Lench; to be married at Abbot's Morton or Kinwarton.

Feb. 10. William Wodley of the Berrow, co. Worc., gent., about 24, bachelor, and Susanna Cowcher of the same parish, about 22, maiden: to be married at Kempsey, Severn Stoke, or Bushley.

Feb. 15. William Godwin, junr., of Little Comberton, husbandman, about 26, bachelor, and Mary Phelps of Mitton, near Bredon, 21, maiden.

Feb. 17. John Winslow of Morton in Marsh, co. Glouc., innholder, about 37, bachelor, and Esther Charles of Dorne, in Blockley, about 27, maiden; allegation by him and John Charles of Dorne, husbandman.

Feb. 26. John Willson of Tinwale in Nithesdale, Scotland, linen draper, about 23, bachelor, and Elizabeth Scrooby of Bereley, about 24, maiden.

1724. March 25. Isaac Pew of St. Peter's in Worcester, glover, about 25, bachelor, and Dorothy Fisher of Claines, 18, maiden; her parents consenting; allegation by him and Abraham Barnes of Claines, gent.

March 27. Thomas Cookes of Stoke Prior, about 34, widower, and Anne Lilly of Dodderhill, about 26, maiden.

Apr. 1. Mark Goddard of Bristol, merchant, about 24, bachelor, and Hannah Rickards of St. Andrew's in Pershore, about 21, maiden.

(To be continued.)

Notices of Books.

THE GENEALOGIST'S GUIDE: BEING A GENERAL SEARCH THROUGH GENEALOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS, FAMILY HISTORIES, PEERAGE CLAIMS, &c. By GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D. Second Edition. (London: Bell and Sons, 1885.)

Dr. Marshall has himself told us that he has devoted the best years of his life to genealogical studies, and the results of his labours may well be commended as an example to all future genealogists. Although an enthusiastic student of his own pedigree, as witness his "Miscellanea Marescalliana"; yet even in this work, which was doubtless more especially intended for private purposes, he has dealt with his subject on the broader principle of making it of service to the Marshall family at large and its connexions. This, as we take it, is the true spirit to be exhibited in such researches—to work for others as well as for ourselves.

As founder, and for eight years the Editor of this magazine, Dr. Marshall gave what many might think the best evidence of his unwearying energy in genealogical pursuits, but all will readily admit that his seven goodly volumes of the *Genealogist* are quite a small matter in point of labour by the side of what is and will remain his *magnum opus*. The second edition of a work of the kind now under notice might very well have been little more than a careful revision of the printer's proofs,

but Dr. Marshall thinks otherwise, and the present volume is practically a new book. To work with the old edition the reader would lose, at a very low estimate, something like 18,000 references, all of the first importance. This is worth noting when we consider what strides genealogical research has made of late years.

Our readers, however, will like to know from what sources the present edition has been increased. We will tell them. And first, be it remembered, that every reference in the "Guide" denotes a descent of *three generations in male line;* any mention of two generations only and an heiress is, as a rule, not noticed. But, as the author says, "exceptions to this rule are, however, frequent in references to works such as Peerages and Baronetages, my object being not so much to index every existing genealogy as to place the intelligent student in a position to find out the sources from which he may obtain a clue to the particular pedigree he is searching for."

First among the new features in this edition we may draw attention to the references given to "Notes and Queries." Though these do not supersede the necessity of making use of the general indexes to that periodical, they yet give the clue which should lead up to the other information contained in that useful repertory. Then, we have Burke's "Extinct Baronetcies" fully indexed—a work embodying a number of pedigrees which may be sought for in vain elsewhere. Another new feature, and one of the utmost importance to the ordinary searcher, is the addition of cross-references. Many a valuable note has been lost to the student for want of this aid. Though it has not been found practicable to refer to all the Peerages and Baronetages issued during the last two hundred years, yet the references to the most important works of this class, such as Dugdale's 'Baronage,' Brydges', Collins', and Edmondson's 'Baronagium Genealogicum,' which are now included, go a long way to cover this vast field. The author points out, too, the value of Mr. Solly's "Index of Hereditary English, Scottish, and Irish Titles of Honour," a recent publication of the "Index Society." In deference, also, to the wishes of many of his friends, the author prints a list of the Visitations which are indexed in the "Guide." A direct clue to so many of the Heralds' Visitations should alone make this dictionary of first-rate importance.

We would willingly discourse much more at large on Dr. Marshall's handy volume, but space forbids it; still, as a rough summary, we should add that the number of distinct references to pedigrees in these pages is certainly not less than 68,000! This fact alone should be sufficient to establish the soundness of the advice we venture to offer to all those about to enter upon genealogical investigations—"Consult *The Genealogist's Guide* in the first instance." And to all librarians we say—"Place the *second* edition by the side of the first."

THE BOOK-HUNTER, &c. By JOHN HILL BURTON, D.C.L., LL.D. *A new edition.* (Blackwood and Sons: Edinburgh and London, 1885).

We gladly draw attention to a handy edition of this ever delightful work. Shortly before his death the author consented that it should be reprinted, and from his own annotated copy this new issue has

been prepared. A copious index has, also, been most judiciously added. Dr. Burton's "mighty book-hunters"—Archdeacon Meadow, Fitzpatrick Smart, Inchrule Brewer, Papaverius, Magnus Lucullus, Esq., and The Vampire are sketches which every reader must appreciate[1]. Even when we ourselves are made the butt of the Doctor's wit, we cannot but join with him in his merriment :—

"In fact, your thorough genealogist is quite a peculiar intellectual phenomenon. He is led on by a special and irresistible internal influence or genius. If he should for some time endeavour to strive after a more cosmopolite intellectual vitality, the ruling spirit conquers all other pursuits. The organism of the tree resumes its predominance, and if he have healthy sturdy brains, whatever other matter they may have collected is betimes dragged into the growth, and absorbed in the vitality of the majestic bole and huge branches. There is perhaps no pursuit more thoroughly absorbing. The reason is this : No man having yet made out for himself an articulate pedigree from Adam—Sir Thomas Urquhart, the translator of Rabelais, to be sure, made one for himself, but he had his tongue in his cheek all the while—no clear pedigree going back to the first of men, every one, whether short or long, Celtic or Saxon, comes into the clouds at last. It is when a pedigree approaches extinction that the occasion opens for the genealogist to exercise his subtlety and skill, and his exertions become all the more zealous and exciting that he knows he must be baffled somewhere. The pursuit is described as possessing something like the same absorbing influence which is exercised over certain minds by the higher mathematics. The devotees get to think that all human knowledge centres in their peculiar science, and the cognate mysteries and exquisite scientific manipulations of heraldry, and they may be heard talking with compassionate contempt of some one so grossly ignorant as not to know a bar-dexter from a bend-sinister, or who asks what is meant by a cross potent quadrate party per pale."

To all who would be at the same time amused and instructed this book can be safely recommended.

THE COURTENAY MANTELPIECE IN THE EPISCOPAL PALACE AT EXETER; WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF BISHOP PETER COURTENAY. By MARIA HALLIDAY. (Torquay: printed for private circulation only, 1884.)

In this dainty volume we have another instance of Mrs. Halliday's aptitude for the production of a thoroughly artistic work, illustrating a revered memorial of the past. Bishop Courtenay's magnificent specimen of mediæval sculpture, in the episcopal palace at Exeter, is now for the first time faithfully and accurately delineated, and its heraldic character affords the author ample scope for an interesting dissertation on a subject with which she is well able to grapple. But besides a careful examination of heraldic coats and a useful summary of the leading events in the Bishop's career, we have some very interesting representations of Courtenay shields and supporters from the neighbouring church of Powderham. Moreover, the arms of the sees of Exeter and Winchester

[1] To the uninitiated the following "key" supplied by our esteemed contributor, Joseph Bain, Esq., F.S.A. *Scot.*, the Editor of the valuable "Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland," whose solutions, moreover, were confirmed by the late Dr. Burton, will not be without interest :—Archdeacon Meadow (Principal Lee, of the University of Edinburgh) ; Fitzpatrick Smart (Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe) ; Inchrule Brewer (William Henry Miller, M.P., of Craigentinny) ; Papaverius (Thomas de Quincey) ; Magnus Lucullus, Esq. (Beriah Botfield, M.P., of Noston Hall) ; The Vampire (Bindon Blood, an absentee Irish landlord).

are dealt with in considerable detail, and at page 31 a curious view is given of the various dispositions of the charges upon the arms of those sees, which cannot fail to delight the heraldic student. The great "Peter" bell, one of the largest in England, is also discussed and its inscriptions are, we believe, for the first time correctly reproduced. The illustrations by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs are executed in his usual neat style, which is so well adapted to the class of illustration required for a work of this character. Mr. Baigent, too, furnishes a most spirited drawing of a sculptured panel, representing the arms of Bishop Courtenay as Earl of Hampshire, in the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, and shews in this plate that he can "transcribe" a piece of ancient sculpture quite as accurately as, and certainly more effectively than, a crabbed manuscript. We are truly grateful to Mrs. Halliday for this admirable volume, and would venture to remind her that gratitude has been described as "a keen appreciation of favours to come."

THE OFFICE OF VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE COAST. By Sir SHERSTON BAKER, BART. (London: Privately printed, 1884.)

To trace the origin, development, and functions of ancient and abolished offices is at all times a most laborious task, but the value of such labours cannot be overrated. The office investigated by Sir Sherston Baker in this handsomely printed work is one which has almost entirely fallen into desuetude, although still represented in England and Wales—by Lord Mostyn, for North Wales and the county of Carmarthen, by the Earl of Kimberley, for the county of Norfolk, and by Lord Hothfield for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

In a true antiquarian spirit the learned author has gone direct to manuscript sources for his information, and when we find him starting with such out-of-the-way MSS. as the "Fasciculus de superioritate maris Angliæ et jure officii admirallitatûs in eodem," now preserved among the "Tower Miscellaneous Rolls" in the Public Record Office, we are at once assured that this is no compilation from second-hand sources. The facts bearing on the jurisdiction and mode of appointment of Vice-Admirals of the coast are set out in these pages in a most accurate and reliable manner; and if, at any time, it should be found necessary or advisable that this ancient office should be thoroughly revived by appointing Vice-Admirals of the coast for the nineteen circuits of maritime counties in England, the labours of Sir Sherston Baker will have furnished the required text-book on the subject, and will then be more fully appreciated. We only wish it had been possible to add, by way of appendix, if not an exhaustive list, at least a selection of representative Vice-Admirals of the Coast.

MEDIÆVAL MILITARY ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND. By G. T. CLARK. Two vols. *With Illustrations.* (London: Wyman and Sons, 1884.)

Mr. Clark has long been recognised as the leading authority on the subject with which he deals in these two handsome volumes, but we take it that few were aware of the extent of his labours until their appearance in this collected form. "The articles," as the author tells us in his preface, "were written at very long intervals of time, some half a century ago, and printed in the Transactions of various Societies in different and

distant counties," and it is an undoubted boon to the student that, in compliance with a suggestion made by Professor Freeman, these accurate accounts of nearly all the principles castles of England should have been brought together for the purpose of more convenient reference and study. In its present shape this work is, indeed, a considerable step towards a dictionary of English mediæval architecture. The list includes the castles, towers, keeps, or ancient defences of—Alnwick, Arques (near Dieppe), Arundel, Barnard, Beaumaris, Bedford, Berkhampstead, Berkeley, Bodiham, Borthwick, Bôves, Bowes, Bramber, Bridgenorth, Oldbury, Quatford, Bronllys, Brough, Brougham, Builth, Caernarvon, Caerphilly (a most elaborate study), Cardiff, Carlisle, Castell Coch, Castle Rising, Château Gaillard (Normandy), Christchurch, Clifford, Clitheroe, Clun, Cockermouth, Colchester, Conisborough, Conway, Corfe, Coucy (near Laon), Coytz, Dolforwyn, Dover, Dunster, Durham, Eaton Socon, Ewias Harold, Exeter, Fillongley, Fonmon, Fotheringay, Grosmont, Guildford, Harlech, Hastings, Hawarden, Helmsley, Hereford, Hertford, Hopton, Huntingdon, Huntington, Kenilworth, Kidwelly, Kilpeck, Knaresborough, Leeds, Leicester, Leybourne, Lincoln, Llanquian, London, Ludlow, St. Leonard's (West Malling), Middleham, Mitford, Montgomery, Morlais, Norham, Nottingham, Odiham, Oswestry, Penmark, Penrice, Penrith, Pevensey, Pickering, Pontefract, Porchester, Richard's Castle, Rochester, Rockingham, Old Sarum, Scarborough, Skenfrith, Southampton, Tamworth, Taunton, Thurnham, Tickhill, Tretower, Blaen Llyfni, Crickhowel, Tutbury, Urquhart, Wareham, White, Whittington, Wigmore, and York. By way of introduction, Mr. Clark prefixes chapters on—"Earthworks of the Post-Roman and English Periods"; "Of the Castles of England at the Conquest and under the Conqueror"; "Of the Political Value of Castles under the Successors of the Conquerors"; "The Political Influence of Castles in the Reign of Henry II"; The Castles of England and Wales at the latter part of the Twelfth Century"; "The Rectangular Keep of a Norman Castle"; "Of the Shell Keep"; "Castles of the Early English Period"; and lastly, "Of the Edwardian or Concentric Castles"; and it is needless to say that these are essays which could only have been written by such a master of the subject as "Castle" Clark. We have but one fault to find with this work, though, perhaps, a rather serious one—a thousand pages without an Index is now-a-days inexcusable; even an Index *Rerum* would have been better than none at all. We should, at least, have been able to trace readily the excellent technical explanations scattered up and down these pages—*e.g.* 'Brétasche" on page 151 of the first volume. Perhaps the "Index Society" will supply this want?

COLLECTIONS FOR A HISTORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE. By MAJOR-GENERAL HON. GEORGE WROTTESLEY. 1883-4. Two vols. (London: Harrison and Sons.)

No antiquary of the present day is doing better or more useful work than General Wrottesley. His "Collections"—although they have to be won from difficult and faded manuscripts by dint of the severest and most trying labour—proceed apace, for already we have two handsome additions to an instalment we noticed only last year. In the present

volumes we have—(1) Abstracts (in English) of the suits affecting Staffordshire tenants, derived from the Plea Rolls of the reign of Henry III. : (2) A tabular Calendar of the Staffordshire "Pedes Finium," *temp.* Henry III., together with those of Warwickshire and Mixed Counties to which Staffordshire tenants were parties ; (3) A Latin abstract of the Chartulary of Ronton Priory ; (4) An abstract of the charters, deeds, &c., in the Burton Chartulary ; (5) A translation of the newly-discovered Hundred Rolls of Seisdon and Totmonslow, in Staffordshire : and (6) A translation of the Pleas of the Forest for the county of Stafford *temp.* Henry III. and Edward I. The Forest Pleas last mentioned are preceded by a very excellent introduction based on Manwood's treatise on the Laws of the Forest, &c., and in connexion with the *saltatorium* frequently mentioned in these Forest records, an illustration is given shewing the deer-leap at Wolseley Park. The volumes are thoroughly indexed, and shew at a glance a fact very material to our readers—that these pages are full of new genealogical information. We should add that these publications are issued under the auspices of the "William Salt Archæological Society," and we trust that the "Transactions" of the Society may, for a long time to come, have such substantial support as that afforded by General Wrottesley's most able contributions.

A List of the Lancashire Wills proved within the Archdeaconry of Richmond from A.D. 1457 to 1680. Edited by Lieut.-Col. H. Fishwick, F.S.A. (Printed for the Record Society, 1884.)

The Rolls of Burgesses at the Guilds Merchant of the Borough of Preston, co. Lancaster, 1397 to 1682. Edited by W. A. Abram. (Same Society, 1884.)

The publication of these two excellent volumes furnishes satisfactory evidence of continued energy in the management of this capital Society. The List of Lancashire Wills is a fitting supplement to Mr. Earwaker's valuable volumes containing the "Wills at Chester" from 1545 to 1650, and in the hands of so competent an editor the value of such a work is enormously enhanced. We gladly register our unqualified approval of the wise determination of the Council of the Society—as here exhibited—to adhere, as far as possible, to the "List" system in their publications. There cannot be the slightest doubt that no other method can approach it in dealing with large collections. Wills as a "class" need no further clue.

Mr. Abram's volume is a noteworthy contribution to our genealogical knowledge. The sample pedigree of the Blundell Family of Preston, which shews not fewer than six generations, and is entirely compiled from the Guild Roll entries between A.D. 1542 to 1662, is a remarkable instance of the value of these records. The index of names, which fills nearly fifty closely-printed pages, includes those of all the principal families of Lancashire. We think, however, the editor was not wise in printing these documents in an abbreviated form, inasmuch as the abbreviations used—taking the first page as a specimen—certainly do not represent the manuscript correctly. Record-type is a pitfall to be avoided by all but those who have made the use of it a special study.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, EAST INDIES, &c., 1625-1629. Edited by W. NOEL SAINSBURY. (London : Longmans, 1884.)

The appearance of a new volume of Mr. Sainsbury's Calendar is always a welcome event to the student of history at large, and, in a broader sense, to all who entertain a hearty and not unreasonable pride in the glories of our greater empire beyond the seas. In the present instalment the early destinies of the East India Company are further followed out during an eventful period of five years (1625-29)—years which brought with them a veritable crisis in the external and internal history of the great Company. In the first place, the Amboyna massacre was not only unavenged, but the whole success and safety of English enterprise in the distant East was imperilled by the licensed insolence and extortions of our Dutch rivals. Though the English Government itself acted with apathy, we read that the cruelties of the Dutch had excited the most violent indignation throughout the country and more especially in London, where the flame was fanned by the not unnatural discontent of the governing body of the sacrificed trade society. A massacre of the Dutch residents was actually apprehended on Shrove Tuesday, 1625, but was happily averted; and in due time a tardy justice was partially executed upon the principal accessaries in the judicial murder of the hapless English settlers. Even so, the Crown had to be goaded into action, and was always open to a bribe, which the Dutch were as ready to offer, to secure their own shipping from reprisals. A play which took no unimportant part at this time seems to have been a "Tragedy of Amboyna"; and it is worth remembering that, at another period of anti-Dutch agitation, Dryden produced a better-known play on the same subject and bearing the same title.

The internal history contained in these pages records the financial transactions of the Company during a season of unparalleled depression. Nothing prospered with it at home or abroad. The Dutch, the natives, the climate, the course of trade itself, all conspired to reduce their once lucrative monopoly to the condition of a barren title, resolved to be abandoned from day to day. But at last the tide turned. Rich ships made swift passages home; the Indian rajahs were propitiated; the Dutch cruisers were fairly beaten on their own element; and the affairs of the brave-hearted Company happily re-established. We can afford at length to smile at such innocent trivialities as the examinations of chaplains before the Worshipful Company on points of practical theology and the pithy proverbs noted by the Editor in his Preface. One of these last, it may be noted, will be found in its Latin form in the ancient *Dialogus de Scaccario*—"non alligabis os bovi trituranti." From first to last this Calendar will be read with pleasure and with profit.

HOOPER FAMILY.—The extracts given at p. 42 of this volume were taken from the Registers of St. Thomas's and St. Edmund's, Salisbury, as well as from those of the Cathedral. The first three burials, only, are from the Cathedral registers.

THE FIRST BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS

WITH AN APPENDIX OF PROOFS DERIVED FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

By JOHN A. C. VINCENT.

The idle tale, that narrates the misconception under which once upon a time, some bishop acquired from some king the two theretofore separate and co-existent sees of Bath and of Wells, be held together under their joint title, carries with it its own refutation. It reflects, however, and correctly reflects the tradition, that the style of the bishop was, at some remote and undefined period, altered from bishop of Bath to bishop of Bath and Wells. The object of this paper is to fix beyond cavil or contradiction the precise date at which the change took place. To do this is to run counter to a compact array of authorities who are unanimous, from Bishop Godwin downwards, in making certain statements, of which Mr. E. A. Freeman is the latest expounder; but the value of these is sensibly diminished when the discovery is made that one person copies from the other, without any attempt at independent investigation, and that the ultimate authority of the whole is an anonymous Canon of Wells, writing during the lifetime of Nicholas Bubwith who was bishop from 1407 to 1424.

The issue joined is simple and direct. On one side, a body of writers repeating the same story at second hand; on the other, the consistent, unvarying and continuous evidence afforded by almost every possible variety of record.

The true account may be succinctly told; for the history of the see lies beyond the narrow track of the present inquiry, which concerns a point of the smallest, and one that can scarcely be expected to possess more than a mere local interest, as it affects the bishop's style only. There is no question raised as to the fact, that the bishop of Bath had under his rule two churches, both ancient, of goodly fabric, and not very unequal in dignity. What is here discussed is nothing more than this. At what date, and under which pontiff was the double title first used, and under what conditions. Our authorities are here found in some conflict, and three of the most prominent writers assign the several and

successive titles in this fashion, although, strange to say, their narrative accounts agree:—

Cassan.[1] (1829).	Hardy.[2] (1854).	Freeman.[3] (1870).
BISHOPS OF BATH.	BISHOPS OF BATH.	BISHOPS OF BATH.
John	John	John de Villulâ
Godfry	Godfrey	Godfrey
BISHOPS OF BATH AND WELLS.	BISHOPS OF BATH AND WELLS.	
Robert	Robert	Robert
Reginald	Reginald	Reginald
BISHOP OF GLASTONBURY.		BISHOP OF BATH AND GLASTONBURY.
Savaric	Savaricus	Savaric
Title of BATH AND WELLS resumed.		BISHOPS OF BATH AND WELLS.
Jocelyn	Joceline	Jocelin of Wells
Roger	Roger	Roger

That John and Godfrey were styled bishops of Bath only is conceded on all hands; but an ordinance alleged to have been pronounced by Bishop Robert—to which further reference will be made hereafter—introduces (as will be seen) some doubt, which extends to his successor, Reginald. In the case of Savaric, the union of this see to the abbacy of Glastonbury is matter of history. He did not take the addition "and Glastonbury" during the reign of Richard the First, and seems (from the instances met with) to have done so about the beginning of the year 1200. During the episcopate of Jocelyn special events are known to have happened. At the date of the Great Charter of King John (15-19 June 1215) he is found, protesting with other prelates, as bishop of Bath and Glastonbury (*Foedera*, i. 134); soon after which, in the third year of Henry III., the union of these two churches was dissolved. Beyond this occurrence all is vagueness and confusion with the writers beforementioned, but, on the records, still the same uniform harmony and agreement. It is clearly proved that Jocelyn applied to the pope (Honorius III.) for licence to adopt the style of Bath and Wells, *ne videatur quasi capite diminutus* (as his petition stated), having hitherto enjoyed that of Bath and Glastonbury. The pope referred the matter to

[1] LIVES OF THE BISHOPS OF BATH AND WELLS &c. By the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A., F.S.A., London: 1829, 8vo.

[2] FASTI ECCLESIAE ANGLICANAE &c. Compiled by John Le Neve, corrected &c. by T. Duffus Hardy, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. In three volumes. Oxford: 1854, 8vo.

[3] HISTORY OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF WELLS &c. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A., London: 1870, 8vo.

Pandulph, legate of the Apostolic See and Elect of Norwich, in a letter dated at Viterbo, the fourth of the Kalends of April in the fourth year of his pontificate (29 March 1220). At that date, although Jocelyn averred in his petition that of old time the cathedral church was at Wells (*ecclesia Wellensis ab antiquo extitit Cathedralis*), and alluded as evidence of the fact to a privilege in his own possession granted to one of his predecessors by the Holy See, on search made in the Registers at Rome, no such privilege could be found. Honorius, nevertheless, seemed in no way averse from the addition, committing the question to the investigation and decision of the legate. For some reason yet undiscovered the double style was not adopted by Jocelyn up to the time of his death. In all his instruments (after the separation from Glastonbury), without a single exception, and by all outer contemporary evidence, he is shown to have used the style, bishop of Bath. Passing over the interval spanned by the dispute, which then arose between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells, as to the election of a bishop to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Jocelyn, we arrive at the decision of the pope who, on appeal made to the Roman Court, had both parties before him; the Chapter of Wells being represented by two members, one of whom was no less a person than the Dean and the pope's chaplain to boot. After hearing both sides, His Holiness conferred (3 Feb. 1243-4) the see on Roger, Precentor of Sarum, who had been chosen by the monks of Bath without, if not against, the assent of the canons of Wells; at the same time leaving open the question of right in elections as between the two religious bodies. Innocent the Fourth then wrote (16 Feb. 1243-4) specially to Henry III., asking him to sanction the appointment, and to restore the temporalities to Roger. This request the king complied with, but adopted words to indicate that the confirmation was made with personal reluctance, and only at the instance of the pope (*ad instantiam Papæ*). The temporalities were accordingly restored to Roger 10 May 1244; and the pope, having further considered in Council the question reserved between the two churches, had in the meantime given this remarkable judgment which any one, who will be at the trouble, may read for himself in the very words, either as printed below, or in the volume of Vatican Transcripts at the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 15355, *f.* 116). He addressed the prior and convent of Bath in a preamble which is a gem of delivery on the vexation of law, its delay and its waste, extorting money and compelling labour, until at last the litigants frequently find themselves, after useless expenses and empty toil, deprived of what they had always believed to be their right. This pointed exordium boded ill for the monks of Bath; and, after once more recapitulating the circumstances of the election, and of the strife

which thereupon followed, the pope proceeds in formal manner to decree:—

1. That henceforth, on any vacancy of the see, the monks of Bath and canons of Wells shall be present together at the election of a bishop; both parties, whether severally represented by many, or few, or even by one, having exactly equal voices and equal powers;
2. That an election otherwise conducted shall be wholly null and void;

SAVING—and the reservation directly contradicts all that has hitherto been written on the subject—to each party the right in other things, namely: where the election is to be celebrated; in which church the cathedral seat and the installation of the bishop ought to be; and of which church the bishop is to be named. Dated at the Lateran on the Kalends of April in the first year of the Pontificate.

Here we have irrefragable proof under the hand of the Supreme Pontiff himself, that on the first of April 1244 the bishop's style remained yet unaltered. On the tenth of May following the temporalities of the Somersetshire see were restored to the Elect of Bath, as already seen. On 3 January 1244-5 the pope, then at Lyon, after reciting his former judgment of 1 April 1244, pronounced afresh; and, having before him a very ancient precedent in a memorable case of overlaying (reported 1 *Kings*, iii), heard "before the king himself" and then adjudged, decreed a partition in two equal halves, as follows:—

That, on any vacancy of the see, the election shall be celebrated, the first time at Bath, the next time at Wells; and so, alternately;

That each church shall be a cathedral church;

That where the election is celebrated, there the bishop shall be first installed;

That he shall be styled bishop of both churches, namely, of Bath and Wells; and that the double title shall be engraved on his seal.

Thus the pope's words about the perils and uncertainty of litigation came home with serious significance to the monks of Bath. After long delays and great expenses they secured finally the barren honour of alphabetical precedence. From several entries in the Bath Register (some of which are here printed) we learn to what severe straits the prolonged dispute had reduced the convent of Bath. They were compelled to borrow money through various agents, and to pledge the honour of their house and its possessions for repayment.

So far as this sketch has proceeded, it differs absolutely from the universally accepted story, invented (as it would appear) by the canons of Wells early in the fifteenth century. But the

subject is not exhausted. Bishop Roger, retaining the failings of poor mortality, in spite of the laying on of episcopal hands at Reading (11 Sept. 1244), and the subtle essence thereby transmitted of Apostolic Succession, was naturally sore at the treatment to which he had been so long subjected by the opposing canons. A very slight knowledge of average human nature is needed to surmise that no love was lost between the bishop and his newly erected cathedral chapter of Wells. Notwithstanding the pope's ordinance, he still continued to call himself bishop of Bath, ignoring altogether the addition of Wells. By the Register of Bath Abbey it is proved that, in five consecutive deeds, he granted, as Bishop of Bath, parcels of land at Wells, almost under the shadow of the minster, and had these grants confirmed by the prior and convent of Bath only. One of them, printed below, not dated by the bishop, is confirmed 9 April 1245; and it is a coincidence worthy of special notice that, in about the time required for the despatch (after counsel had) of a deputation from the chapter to the Roman Court, a short but emphatic letter to Bishop Roger from the pope, dated 14 May 1245, is registered at the Vatican. This relates how, by the petition of the dean and chapter of Wells, it appeared that he refused to obey the order lately made to use the new style, Bath and Wells. The pope now, therefore, peremptorily commands him to do this at once, and to have that title put on his seal.

This being the proven story of the way in which the title of Bath and Wells was first assumed, I take up Mr. Freeman's account contained in three lectures "given to a local society in Wells in the months of December 1869 and January 1870, and which were printed at the time in a local paper."[1] Admirers of the learned Professor may urge that these lectures were delivered to a miscellaneous audience, and purposely written so as to reach minds lacking knowledge of elementary matters connected with their cathedral church. This excuse would be of more avail, if the lecturer had not reprinted them with "notes and references" in the form of a small, handy volume, because (as he says) "the subject seemed to deserve more than local attention on more grounds than one." And he goes on: "I wished to point out the way in which local and general history may and ought to be brought together." Although, elsewhere in his Preface (x), he calls what he has now written "of course a mere sketch, which does not at all pretend to be a complete history of the Church of Wells, either architectural or documentary," no doubt can be entertained that the deliverance is made *urbi et orbi;* to the inhabitants of Wells first, and to the English-speaking peoples afterwards. Mr. Freeman claims to be, and is admitted to be, a teacher of history. It was through his fame in this special line

[1] Preface (ix) to *History of the Cathedral Church of Wells*, &c., before mentioned, p. 162.

of study that he gained the chair of Modern History in the University of Oxford, void by the promotion of Dr. Stubbs to the See of Chester.

It is impossible for him, then, to evade responsibility for every line here printed. The airy plea of misprints for defective dates, or other inaccuracies, cannot be allowed in the case of one who is a most prolific writer on an astounding variety of topics. Fox-hunting, vivisection, the restoration of Peterborough Cathedral—in short, anything and everything is handled at times by his unresting pen. Signed and unsigned letters and articles in well-known and easily recognized Freemanesque meet the eye at every turn. His table must be always covered with printers' proofs, and revising for the press must be part and parcel of his daily life. If mistakes are found in anything he writes, he must be duly credited with them. And, as to the particular subject in hand, it should be remembered that Mr. Freeman lives in the immediate neighbourhood of Wells. He is known to cherish a fond affection for that city, and to be jealous of its honour, while he poses not only as its guardian angel, but as the one man who understands or can understand its beauties and its history, or can separate the true from the false in its local traditions. Having regard to all these considerations, no apology is needed for quoting—largely, if necessary—from the work before me. At the same time, I shall take care, by not misplacing a letter or a comma, to present every extract accurately and with sufficient reference, so that any one can follow the comments made. Reader, do you find all this prosy and dull? If so, the remedy is in your hands, and capable of instant application. Turn the leaves, and hie you to "metal more attractive."

The removal of the cathedral church from the town of Wells to the city of Bath was part of a plan that had long been in progress for fixing the bishop's seat in the chief town of the diocese; and there is no question as to the superiority of the place chosen, both from its being of old a Roman town, and boasting an abbey of very ancient repute. In our own day a beautiful city, a lovely city, embosomed in the everlasting hills, with the winding Avon like a silver thread carelessly thrown across its verdant meadows! There was in the transfer a fitness which any unprejudiced person cannot but admit. Roman remains have been discovered from time to time until quite recently. What, then, may not have existed of its ancient glories, when Bishop John went thither to plant the see? That he at once took the style, bishop of Bath, is so absolutely clear that no more than a passing allusion need be made to the fact. Indeed, no one pretends to deny that both John and Godfrey used, and had universally applied to them, the same style. It is with Robert, the successor of Godfrey, that (as already pointed

out) any difficulty begins. Sir Thomas Hardy in his edition (1854) of Le Neve's *Fasti* says positively (i. 129) that Godfrey was the "second and last bishop of Bath." Bishop Godwin is the person really answerable for this statement, in his earliest catalogue of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, printed by Hearne in 1732 (*Otterbourne*, ii. 650):—

"Godefridus, natione Belga, *etc.* Episcopatum nostrum jam consequutus, secundus et ultimus fuit, qui Bathonensis Episcopus, non etiam Wellensis, dictus est."

Although Godwin lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James and Charles, he was not on that ground one whit better provided with materials for history than we are at the present day. In fact, as will be evident, he had fewer sources at his command. His bias in favour of Wells is manifest by the following passage (*De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius* (ed. 1616), p. 418):—

"Atque hæc de Joanne, Bathonensis Ecclesiæ Episcopo primo, qui ibi, conatu tantum non irrito, cathedram sedis suæ stabilire satagebat. Nam in fatis non erat ut Wellenses eo honore prorsus exciderent, sicuti postea Deo volente demonstrabimus."

The son of a bishop whose cathedral was at Wells, and himself some time a canon there, he could scarcely be impartial on any question between the two churches. Himself mistaken, he has been the fruitful means of misleading others. But I have here set myself the task of dealing not so much with those who have passed away as with a living authority; and I, therefore, return to Mr. Freeman's little book. In his second lecture, during the course of his remarks on Robert, he says (p. 45):—

"The Bishops of Somersetshire were still known in official language at Rome as *Episcopi Fontanenses* or Bishops of Wells, not as *Episcopi Bathonienses* or Bishops of Bath. Robert now procured that the episcopal position of Bath should be recognized, and from this time for some while after our Bishops are commonly called Bishops of Bath.[1] But it would seem that this is merely a contracted form,[2] for the style of Bishop of Bath and Wells, with which we are all so familiar, is found before very long. And there can be no doubt that the controversy" [between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells] "was now settled by Robert on these terms, that Bath should take precedence of Wells, but that the Bishop should have his throne in both churches, that he should be chosen by the monks of Bath and the Canons of Wells conjointly, or by deputies appointed by the two Chapters, and that those episcopal acts which needed the confirmation of the Chapter should be confirmed both by the Convent of Bath and by the Chapter of Wells."

The terms here used are vague in the extreme. Such expressions as "it would seem," and "before very long," may mean anything. There is no occasion to slide over the facts, for the stages, at which alterations took place in the title of the Somersetshire See, are marked with as much exactness as the milestones of old were, and yet are, on the Great North Road out of London. Instances of each bishop's style can, with a little industry, be found at very frequent intervals throughout the term of his pontificate; the whole constituting a chain of proof that cannot

[1] Here a reference to "Historiola, p. 25."

[2] Mr. Hunter has hazarded this note in *Historiola*, 41; "Not to the exclusion of the ancient name *Fontanenses*, but in connection with it: the origin of the present name of the See, *Bath and Wells*."

be broken at any single link. When Mr. Freeman says "there can be no doubt" that Bishop Robert (1136-1166) settled the dispute between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells, he relies on Wharton's note (*Anglia Sacra*, i. 561). This is likewise the authority cited by the late Sir Thomas (then Mr.) Hardy (*Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*); and, before him, the Rev. S. H. Cassan plainly stated, trusting implicitly to Wharton, that this composition exists in the Register of Bishop Drokensford. Elsewhere I comment on this Register which I have now personally examined on two separate occasions.

The only original sources for a history of the Somersetshire See are indicated by Mr. Hunter in his Introduction to (what he has named) *Historiola de primordiis Episcopatûs Somersetensis*,[1] discovered by him and extracted from the Register of Bath Abbey, a valuable manuscript in the library of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. First is the section, *De Episcopis Wellensibus* in *De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum* by William of Malmesbury. Next in age is the *Historiola* above mentioned, which is brought down to the year 1174. Then, there are two histories distinguished by Mr. Hunter (or rather by Wharton before him), as *Historia Minor* and *Historia Major*, which are found in a large book of charters, remaining with the dean and chapter of Wells. The former, brief and scanty, is continued to the time of Bishop Harewell who died in 1386. The latter, more ample, gives the history of the bishops down to the episcopate of Nicholas Bubwith before named (1407-1424), successively bishop of London, of Salisbury, and lastly, of Bath and Wells. Wharton printed the *Historia Major* (*Anglia Sacra*, i, 554-571) from the Cotton MS. Vitellius E. v., collating his transcript with the Wells Cartulary, or Register. He ingenuously states that he wove the two texts of the smaller and larger histories together. The account in the Cottonian manuscript was a copy made 29 July 1592 by Francis Thynne (then at the house of William Lambard esquire at Hallinge in Kent) from a MS. of Laurence Noel, so that in Wharton we are three removes from the original, saving that (as he says) he collated his own transcript (*Præfatio*, p. xxxviii):—

"Meum itaque Apographum ex Codice Cottoniano factum cum Wellensi Cartulario contuli; et ex ista multa à Noello omissa et corrupta restitui atque emendavi. Ex Historiâ autem Minori, quæcunque Majori defuerant, huic intexui."

On the whole, the only safe plan is to go to the original at Wells; failing which, one of Matthew Hutton's manuscripts in the Harleian collection (6968) is an excellent substitute. Indeed, Hutton and Wharton very nearly agree in the words which I have to cite; and, as both give the same reference (*fol.* 296 *et sequent.*) it is quite certain that both are using the same volume.

[1] Printed in Ecclesiastical Documents (Camden Society, 1840).

Regarding the contention between the two churches under the government of Robert, this is all that appears (*Harl.* 6968, f. 122):—

"Iste etiam pacificavit monachos Bathon. et canonicos Well. super quadam lite inter ipsos suscitata prout predicitur supra in prohemio presentis opusculi. Iste etiam complevit fabricam ecclesie Bathon." *etc.*

The aforesaid (*prout predicitur*) is given at fol. 118 d. and the paragraph is printed at length among the proofs appended (no. 33). In effect, the account is this:—After the transfer of the episcopal seat by John of Tours from Wells to Bath with the assent of William Rufus, great strife arose between the canons of Wells and the monks of Bath, as to whether the bishop's seat should be fixed in the church of Bath or in the church of Wells; the canons asserting that the transfer could not hold because done without their consent and contrary to right, as no necessity or other lawful cause called for the change. This dispute was ended by Robert who obtained from the Holy See a decree, that the bishop's seat should henceforth be in both churches, but that the name of Bath should be placed first in the bishop's style.

Considering that this *prohemium*[1] enumerates sixteen bishops of Wells, the last of whom was John of Tours, and after him twenty bishops of Bath in succession, the *Historia Major* including Nicholas Bubwith (twice before mentioned) the twenty-first, it is demonstrated that the compilation cannot be earlier than the beginning of the fifteenth century. At the best, therefore, the writer lived 160 or 170 years after the actual change, of which he was treating, took place (A.D. 1245), and more than 270 years after the alleged ordinance of Robert which could not have been later than 20 Nov. 1136, if witnessed (according to Wharton's note (t), *Angl. Sacr.* i. 561) by William archbishop of Canterbury who died on that day (*Contin. Flor. Wigorn.* (ed. Thorpe), ii, 98), or, as some say, one or even six days later.

As to the authorship of this history, Mr. Hunter (Introd. 3) suggests:—

"There was in the fifteenth century a Chancellor of Wells who has left several tracts: some of which are historical; and who may have been the author of the Historia Major of Wharton. This was Thomas Chandler, who was also Warden of Winchester College. He was contemporary with Bishop Beckington,[1] to whom he inscribes his treatise entitled, "*De laudibus duarum civitatum et sedium Bathon. et Wellen.*" A contemporary manuscript containing this and other treatises by him is in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge."

The *Historia Minor*, it may be well to add, makes no allusion under Robert to any quarrel or matter connected with the

[1] "Sequitur prohemium de tempore primeve inchoationis sedis episcopalis Wellie in qua a sui principio successerunt seriatim 16 episcopi quorum ultimus fuit Johannes natione Turonensis qui transtulit sedem Wellen. in Bathoniam, et fuit primus Bathon. episcopus cui successerunt in sede Bathon. 20 episcopi prout legentibus plene patebit." (*Harl.*, 6968, f. 117d.)

[1] Consecrated 13 Oct. 1443; died 14 January 1464 ("*stilo Anglicano,*"). Godwin, *De Præsulibus* (ed. 1616), 433, 435.

bishop's style. Here is the entire section allotted to the bishop in this history (*Harl.* 6968, *f.* 115 d.):—

. . . . . "cui successit

ROBERTUS, monachus de Lewes, qui in ecclesia Well. constituit Decanum et Precentorem primos. Ordinavit etiam prebendas de Jatton et Hywyssh cum ecclesia de Compton, necnon ecclesias de Northcory et Pederton a rege Stephano impetravit, qui cum sedisset 31 annis obdormivit in Domino, cui successit

REGINALDUS," *etc.*

The high value of *Historiola* is too evident to need insistence. The writer lived during the episcopate of Robert; and the history abruptly stops at the consecration of the next bishop in 1174. Not one word is said about any dispute between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells. How, in point of fact, could the occasion arise, except by the voidance of the See? He tells us that Bishop Robert obtained from the Roman Court official recognition of the style, bishop of Bath. Our historians of to-day ask us to believe that, having caused to be expunged the designation of Wells, he immediately added it to Bath, and within the short interval between his own nomination to the See (no. 15) which was made in Easter only of that year (22 March 1135-6), and the extreme date, 20 Nov. 1136 (p. 169). This is persistently alleged without one atom of corroborative evidence, and in the teeth of absolute documentary proof that this bishop adopted one uniform style throughout his thirty years of rule. *Historiola* records a very important transaction that took place towards the end of Bishop Robert's pontificate, between the years 1164 and 1166 (no. 28), from the mention of Roger bishop of Worcester as being present. Here we find this historian, who almost certainly took part in these proceedings, employing the description, bishop of Bath; and adding, that to the two parts of the chirograph then written were appended the seals of the bishops, of the church of Wells, and of the knights, Payan de Penebrige and Roger Wyteng. All this detail goes far to show that the writer was an eyewitness of the scene described, and had inspected and handled the two writings. The same style is found invariably in every deed of Robert, and in every mention of him,[1] as may be seen by the instances given below (nn. 15-33) which might have been increased. One of these (no. 21) is a direct recognition by Pope Adrian the Fourth of the fact, that the Abbey of Bath was the head of the See (*præsuleam sedem*); and, moreover, the pope, in addressing Robert, calls him bishop of Bath. This was in 1157, twenty-one years after the date of the supposititious ordinance. The general conclusion must be against any such alteration, even if we had no further evidence. If I seem to

[1] See *Add. MS.* 4559 (used for the new edition of *Monasticon*). Madox made these excerpts from a MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: and he uses these words (f. 88):—"Then follow several very Ancient Charters, Enter'd in this Book in a very Stately Ancient Hand. Some of which are Here subjoined." "*Ex eod. Cod. MS. Bathoniensi penes Eosd.*"

elaborate this point, which I have admitted and again admit to be small in itself, it is only because I know how hard it is to kill a story that has once got into print, and to leave it completely dead and without a wriggle. So many persons are banded together on one side, that they have completely gained the ear of the public and rendered it deaf to all remonstrance, unless pitched in the loudest key and highest note. This is and must be my excuse for building up the pile so high that it may arrest attention, even at the most cursory glance.

Sir Thomas Hardy (*Fasti*, i, 129) to the text—"He [*i.e.* Robert] died in 1166, having governed the see thirty-one years, and was buried at Bath"—has this note (43):—

"[43] Annal. Burton., MS. Cott. Otho, A. iv, and Ann. Winton. 'Prid. Cal. Sept. obiit Robertus episcopus Bathon. et Wellen.'"

It is impossible to pass it by, for this edition (1854) is greatly consulted. The apparent meaning is, that the sentence is derived from one of these three manuscripts. At first, this direct quotation disturbed me, being so completely contrary to every scrap of evidence, in giving the double title to this bishop. I make no attempt at explanation. I content myself with stating as an absolute fact that *no such words* are to be found in any of the three manuscripts named. Two of these references (*Ann. Winton.* and *Cott. Otho, A.* iv) are printed below (29 and 31), the print having been again carefully revised with the originals. There remains the third (*Annal. Burton.*), which I write here direct from the MS. (*Cotton. Vespasian, E.* iii.)—

"M°. C. lxvi. Regina peperit Johannem f[ilium] suum" [*f.* 2 d.].

Before leaving this bishop (who has detained me too long), I am to add something on the Register of Bishop Drokensford, which is said by Wharton (in the note so often before mentioned) to contain the terms of the arrangement made by Robert.

"Extat compositio in Registro Drokensford: quam ante annum 1139. initam esse constat ex eo quòd Willelmus Cant. Thurstinus Ebor. et Rogerus Sarum Episcopi subscripserint. Eandem postea confirmavit Alexander III. Papa." (*Angl. Sac.* i. 561.)

I was naturally most anxious to see this entry; and my enthusiasm in the matter led me to go specially to Wells (1 Sept. 1884) for the purpose of obtaining a careful and exact copy of the whole deed as registered. The first difficulty I encountered was, that in a table of the most important matters contained in this volume there is no allusion to such a deed, although a Composition concerning certain mills duly appears here—a matter of far less importance than one affecting the relations of the two churches and the title of the See. There was nothing for it but to go through the book, page by page, first taking the marginal notes, and then (a second time) examining the entries in the text, one by one.[1] In the result I failed completely. A general Index

[1] A search on a second occasion (11 Sept. 1884) proved equally unsuccessful.

to the Institutions, &c., comprised in this register showed nothing under any of the words—"Compositio, Episcopatus, Bathon', Wellen'."

What I did find (at fo. 24) was the institution of the Deanery by Bishop Robert, and to this ordinance (n° 17) are appended the names of the *selfsame* witnesses set out by Wharton (see before, p. 171). The attestation clause runs thus:—

"Acta sunt hec in presencia H. Winton' Episcopi et postea subscriptis testibus confirmata Will'o Cantuar' et Thurstano Ebor' Archiepiscopis Rogero Sar'...r' Exon' Simone et aliis."

As to Pope Alexander III. (1159-1181), according to the Wells Register, the canons of that place obtained a confirmation of all the rights, customs and liberties which they had enjoyed for 200 years up to the transfer of the seat to Bath, including the election of the bishops.[1] Again, a little before (*Harl.* 6968, f. 47, dorso) in the same register, written after the death of Jocelyn (whose burial in the church of Wells according to his desire is mentioned), is an outline concerning the disputed right of electing a bishop, and the details of Pope Alexander's confirmation are given:—

That, on the voidance of the See, the canons of Wells and monks of Bath shall assemble together and elect in common a bishop, and that the dean of Wells, according to ancient custom, shall solemnly pronounce the choice made. These details agree remarkably with what Wharton gives (using his own form) in the note above cited; but with this difference. Wharton adds,[2] that the bishop was to take his title not from one or other, but from both churches; whereas the Wells Register, after speaking of Bath having been made the cathedral church, has it—from that time up to now every diocesan of the place has been called bishop of Bath.[3] This account has every sign of having been written just after the death of Jocelyn, during the contentious interval that thereupon ensued. Caution is obviously requisite in receiving *ex parte* statements. Here the canons allege the exercise of their right in elections for 200 years up to the time of Bishop John; and the monks on their side declare in 1243, that the right has been theirs for a hundred years and more. Now, these two statements are quite reconcileable; one party asserting its right up to 1100, the other from 1136 to 1242.

The entries in the Wells Register (*Harl.* 6968, f. 48) at this point are of the highest value, for the case of the dean and

[1] "Item habent [Decanus et Capitulum Well.] literas Alexandri pape per quas confirmat Dec. et capitulo Well. et eidem ecclesie canonicas consuetudines libertates et immunitates et episcoporum suorum electiones sicut eas a ducentis annis usque ad tempus Johannis episcopi sui qui sibi sedem in ecclesia Bathon. constituit." [*Harl.* 6968, *f.* 48.]

[2] If he "wove together" the two accounts (*Historia Major* and Wells Register at this place), the result would be exactly what he has set down.

[3] . . . "Bathon. episcopum ex hoc vocando et hactenus postea sic vocatus est episcopus Bathon. quilibet illius loci diocesanus."

chapter is set out at length. It was evidently based on the Privilege granted by Alexander III., and their side must have engaged skilled advocacy when they had the boldness to approach the pope with a prayer made up of these forms following, which are drastic enough in all conscience :—

1. The election of the Precentor of Sarum as bishop of Bath to be quashed ;
2. The whole election to be restored to the church and canons of Wells ; or, at least, this turn ;
3. Henceforth the election to be in rotation ; the first, if at all possible, to be had in the church of Wells and by the canons only ; the second, entirely in the Monastery of Bath and by the monks there.

Or, the canons of Wells and the monks of Bath to elect in common together ; the first time, in the church of Wells, the next, in the monastery of Bath ; and so, successively, for ever ;

Or, some indifferent place *(certus medius locus)* to be appointed by the pope for the two electing parties to meet ; and for this purpose a selection to be made from these parish churches—Norton Canons (Midsomer Norton), Farrington, Whitchurch, Doulting, Chewton, Stone Easton.

Or, the whole cause to be submitted to wise and discreet persons out of England, as, for example, the Bishop, Dean and Chancellor of Paris ; or to others, at the will of the pope, on account of the power of the English magnates who intermeddle, so that scarcely any church can be ordered in a fitting manner, whereby loss and injury and damage accrue to all the churches in England ;

Or, both parties to be summoned to the Court of Rome.

Observe that no suggestion whatever is broached as to the style of the bishop. Nor does this question of title appear in the numerous letters which refer to this dispute, and are preserved in the Register of Bath Abbey : as may be read in the Appendix of Proofs under the subdivision—"Interval after the death of Jocelyn."

In the outline before given (p. 163) of the contention between the two churches, some details were passed over which may be inserted here, although all the documents relating to the matter are printed below at length. Bishop Jocelyn died on Wednesday, 19 Nov. (13 Kal. Dec.) 1242, but the canons did not announce the event to the monks of Bath until the Saturday following (22 Nov.). It is impossible to overlook the slight thus put upon the latter who, considering that the distance between the two places could be easily covered by a mounted messenger in a day, might well feel hurt at this tardy notice of their diocesan's death. But the canons had an object in gaining time, for Jocelyn had bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of Wells ; and, even though the interment had then not actually taken place, the interval must have been employed in preparing for the obsequies. The body of the bishop must have been at once laid out robed in pontificals, and surrounded with all the ceremonial fitting for the degree of a defunct prelate. Some allowance may be made for the jealousy of the monks that their Abbey, which was as yet most indisputably the cathedral church of the diocese, had been superseded. One of the grounds of complaint by them shortly after (28 Feb.) was, that they had been robbed of the body of their bishop *(et etiam pro spoliatione corporis bone*

memorie Joscelini Episcopi nostri). The relations between the two religious bodies were, doubtless, strained by this incident at the earliest moment. The monks had no alternative but submission.

The temporalities were taken into the king's hand on 27 Nov. only, for the keeper (Robert de Paslewe) is found afterwards accounting for them from that date up to 10 May 1244, the day of delivery to the Elect of Bath. On 29 Dec. 1242 the monks notified to the Universal Church their appointment of proctors to treat on the morrow (30 Dec.) at Farrington with the canons of Wells upon the business concerning the election of a bishop. About the same time they sent two of their body to the king, then at Bordeaux, with a letter (undated) praying for a *congé d' élire*. This was granted by the king 6 Jan. 1242-3, with reservation as to the right (if any) of the church of Wells. On 29 January the messengers returned, and the next day (30 Jan.) the monks gave notice to the canons of their intention to proceed with the election on Friday after the feast of the Purif. B.V.M. (6 Feb 1242-3); inviting their presence, but guarding themselves against implying by such summons anything that was in derogation of their own sole right. The canons not appearing on the day fixed, the monks proceeded without them; and their choice fell unanimously on Roger, Precentor of Sarum, to whom they announced by letter (undated) his election. On his acceptance, they wrote (15 Feb.), presenting their Elect to the king. By letter on 26 Feb. they warned the dean and chapter of their appointment of proctors to uphold their election of Roger, and again, two days after (28 Feb.), of their appeal in the matter of the contested right to the bishop or dean of London.

Meanwhile some things had happened which were necessarily unknown to the learned lecturer on Wells, for no printed book contains any allusion to them. They are to be found only in the Bath Register; and let me seize this opportunity to express my hearty thanks to the Library Committee of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn for liberally allowing me to make use of their manuscript, which has been simply invaluable for the purposes of this paper. It gives me much pleasure also to acknowledge the kind and courteous attention invariably shown by Mr. Nicholson, the Librarian, on the occasion of my visits.

When the king granted (6 Jan. 1242-3) a *congé d' élire* to the two monks from Bath, it was his wish that his treasurer, Peter Chacepore, should be promoted to the vacant bishopric. Whether for once there was an honest *Nolo episcopari* or not must remain matter of conjecture. The king almost instantly changed his mind for reasons not made known (*ob certas causas*), and wrote (9 Jan.) unconditionally withdrawing his nominee. About this time Henry displayed a feverish anxiety to place his Treasurer somewhere. A prebend at London or Carlisle—anything good

that was going, or likely to fall in. Pending some such vacancy, Chaceporc was employed in confidential missions abroad, where the king (as we know) then was. Again Henry's mind changed, and he sent a letter to Bath by a trusted messenger, who arrived at the Abbey on the twelfth day after the election (17 or 18 Feb.), conveying a special command (*speciale mandatum*) to elect the Treasurer to the See; and fourteen days later (3 or 4 March), a second letter came by another hand to the same purport.

In their reply (undated, but probably not later than 4 March) to both letters, the prior and convent recount all they have done in the matter of the election; and, after urging the eminent fitness of their Elect, who had agreed to accept the sacred office only after due deliberation with his own chapter of Sarum, they conclude by throwing themselves on the king's clemency, while they feel compelled to say that any change is now quite impossible. The monks write in a similar manner to the Archbishop of York, who had also (it seems from the terms used) been pressing Chaceporc upon them.

The sequel is not a little significant. When the monks had definitively thrown over the Royal candidate, the king proceeded (12 March) to grant a *congé d' élire* (with reservation as to the right (if any) of Bath) to the chapter of Wells, by the dean and one of the canons who had gone over to Bordeaux. The only *data* for forming an opinion are those supplied by the series of letters entered in the Bath Register. To my mind they indicate a distinct collusion between the king and the chapter to bring in Chaceporc and oust Roger; but, whatever else they show, they by no means sustain Mr. Freeman's bold allegations which I give in his own words (p. 105):—

"Roger, the successor of Jocelin, may be called the last Bath Bishop. In his election Bath made its last effort. On Jocelin's death the monks of Bath, contrary to the agreement which had been made, ventured to make an election without joining with the Canons of Wells. The story is very characteristic of the reign of Henry the Third. The Pope and the King joined together to do an illegal act to the prejudice of Englishmen. The monks of Bath got their *congé d'élire* from the King; then they elected in this irregular way; the elect went to the Pope, Innocent the Fourth, who, glad no doubt of such an opportunity, took no heed to the appeal of the Wells Chapter, conferred the Bishoprick on Roger by his own authority, bargaining that the preferment which he vacated, the Precentorship of Salisbury, should be given to his own nephew. The new Bishop was consecrated at Rome, and the temporalities were restored to him by the King. This is a sort of thing which could hardly have happened at any time earlier or later. Both in earlier and in later times we suffered a good deal at the hands of both Kings and Popes, but Henry the Third was the only King who habitually conspired with the Pope against his own people. It really adds to the shamelessness of the whole story that, when Innocent had gained his personal point, when he had established the precedent that the Pope might if he pleased appoint to an English Bishoprick, when he had further established his own kinsman in an English living, he then was ready enough to confirm the former agreement, and to decree that the rights of the Chapter of Wells in the election of the Bishop should be observed for the future."

Apart from confusion, the result of wrong information concerning the order of events, all this talk about what

"we suffered at the hands of both Kings and Popes"

is totally inapplicable to the present case. Henry and Innocent could not have laid their heads together, or "conspired," because each was bringing forward a different man, allowing that the pope had any desire to favour the Precentor of Sarum, of which there is no proof. For my part, I reject the insinuation of Matthew Paris, that Innocent wanted a fat prebend (*præbenda opima*) for his "nephew," and arranged the matter with the then holder of it by promoting him to a bishopric. I need not take up the cudgels for the pope, when I have the Professor on hand with the distinct advantage, that he is alive at this moment and very ready on all occasions to hit back. His "swashing blow" is notorious. By his reference to *Anglia Sacra*, i, 564, and Wharton's note, I see what he wanted to say, but *more suo* he has strayed from his text.[1]

"The new Bishop was consecrated at Rome."

We know how like Macedon and Monmouth are, not only for having a river and "salmons in both," but because they both begin with the letter M. Now, Rome and Reading have each a river, and both begin with R. It cannot be denied that the Professor has one letter right at all events. It was at Reading, not Rome, that Roger was consecrated; and so it stands in print, quite clear and plain. This instance illustrates yet further that proneness to inaccuracy, on which I have remarked elsewhere. Mr. Freeman was under the delusion (inspired by Wharton), that the king admitted the Elect of Bath to the temporalities in June 1243, instead of (as the date should be) 10 May 1244. The consequence is, that everything is out of order, and "rammed, jammed and crammed" into a most extraordinary muddle.

Stay. Did I but now speak of the insinuation made by Matthew Paris? I am wrong. The insinuation is none of his, but Mr. Freeman's (again prompted by Wharton). Just then the hand of the pope was full sore on both Church and Convent, and the monk of Saint Albans consequently in his bitterest mood. At this point of his history he is roused to most righteous wrath by the high-handed proceedings of Master Martin, the Papal Nuncio. Haply the Lord Abbot of his own monastery had been requisitioned to "give" a costly and favourite palfrey, on the

[1] This is Wharton's note:—"Ipsi [*i.e.* Monachi Bathonienses] interim, impetratâ priùs Regis licentiâ, Canonicis non expectatis Rogerum eligunt. Electum Rex ad temporalia admisit 1243. mense Junio. Canonici Papam appellant. Papa editâ anno 1244. sententiâ parem esse debere Monachorum et Canonicorum in Episcopo eligendo potestatem definivit; Episcopatum tamen Rogero non ritè electo contulit, eâ lege, ut Præbenda ejus Saresberiensis nepoti suo concederetur. Consecratus est Rogerus apud Radingam 1244. 11. Sept." [*Angl. Sacra*, i. 564, note (z).]

plea that the special representative of His Holiness should be well mounted. The ample powers entrusted to Martin by the new pope enabled him to beat down all opposition. Fines, punishments, nay, excommunication—all were resorted to by this foreign ecclesiastic in order to gain his master's ends. Thus does the monkish historian approach his grand climax :—

"Sedulus etiam explorator ecclesias vacantes et præbendas consideravit, ut ipsas patenti sinui Papalis indigentiæ præsentaret. Inter quas dum præbenda opima Sarisberiensis ecclesiæ, spectans ad præcentorem, vacaret, invito episcopo et nimis dolente cum toto capitulo, manus rapidas eidem præbendæ statim injecit, et jussu Papæ cuidam puero nepoti suo non sine multorum cordium amaritudine contulit et stupore. Credebant enim multi et sperabant, quod Romana curia a Deo multipliciter jam flagellata fræno moderaminis suam avaritiam coherceret." [*Matt. Par. Chronica Majora* (ed. Luard), iv. 285.]

What Paris says turns out to be no more than this—the prebend belonging to the precentorship of Sarum being vacant, the Nuncio, against the will of the bishop, and to his grief and that of the whole chapter, seized it and conferred it by the pope's command on a kinsman of the latter (variously called *nepoti, nepotulo, consanguineo*). Absolutely not a word about collusion, because this was impossible. Yet this passage in *Chronica Majora* is the authority boldly applied in support of the story. It will be remembered that the election of Roger took place 6 Feb. 1242-3. At that time the Holy See was vacant, and had been so since Nov. 1241. Innocent IV. was elected 24 June, and consecrated 28 June 1243, nearly five months after the imbroglio began. Even a pope can scarcely be held responsible for complications that occurred long before his own elevation to the chair of Saint Peter. It is clear that there could be no connection between the void precentorship and the *quid pro quo* suggested by Mr. Freeman. It is a pretty story, but one that labours under the trifling disadvantage of having no foundation. Again, even a pope may sometimes go straight forward, if only by accident. I will not insult the reader's intelligence by repeating the facts. But more. Dr. Luard in his edition of *Chronica Majora* has put the passage about Martin's arrival in England, and his grievous acts, under the year 1244. We are led direct to the conclusion that, *after* the precentorship was actually void by the promotion of Roger to the See of Bath—after (that is) 10 May 1244—and, it may be, pending his consecration, did Martin lay hands on the prebend and give it to the pope's nominee. When I glance back at the words :—

"It really adds to the shamelessness of the whole story," &c.

it occurs to me, that shame rather clings to those who make opprobrious accusations which crumble into nothing at the touch of a few dates and facts.

The prior and convent of Bath laid their case in detail before the pope in a letter to His Holiness, dated 17 Sept. 1243; and, on the same day, made known to the Universal Church their ap-

pointment of two proctors to represent them at the Court of Rome. The canons of Wells had suggested as a final alternative that both parties should be summoned to the presence of the pope. Innocent's judgment (before given, p. 163) was grounded on the injury done to the diocese by being so long deprived of its pastor; and, viewing the personal fitness of the Elect, as to which abundant testimony was had, he confirmed the election, if and though irregular, reserving the question of sole or joint right for future consideration. His conduct throughout wears the appearance of being thoroughly judicial and impartial; and in the end (as we have seen) he gave the chapter of Wells all that they asked. Bishop Roger, pulled up sharply by the pope, thenceforward acted loyally, and made a provision for the procedure to be observed in time to come in the election of a bishop to the see when vacant.

Passing from Roger who is now clearly proved to have been "the first bishop of Bath and Wells," I cannot tear myself immediately from Mr. Freeman's volume, so powerful is the spell exercised by its fascinating pages. After tracing portions of this little *History* which cannot be reconciled, one with the other, and still less with documents having all the force and weight of legal evidence, I fail to perceive the basis of that limitless confidence which Mr. Freeman reposes in himself. Whatever he may think, he has by no means shuffled off the fallibility of human nature. When I observe the truculent and arrogant tone in which he habitually writes of nearly all his contemporaries, while striking the attitude of the One Historical Lawgiver, I feel curious to learn on what ground of personal acquirements he ventures to use this unscrupulous language, and to affect this audacious assumption of superiority.

We simple folk give these great historians and learned writers credit for painful and protracted searches after original documents, found only with difficulty, and, when found, exhaling a most forbidding and musty odour of great antiquity. In our blind ignorance, we are duly impressed with awe at the wonderful facility which they have acquired of reading in a dead language strange and contorted characters traced on these old parchments. What, then, must be the shock to all our preconceived beliefs when one of them lifts the veil, and lets us view him coming down a little nearer to our own poor level of modest humanity? Such, for instance, as the now Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, who with a candour that is bewildering owns his inability to read manuscripts.

"To me (he says[1]) a manuscript becomes practically useful only when it is changed into the more every-day shape of a printed book."

And in the Lectures, which have already furnished me at least

[1] *Giraldi Cambrensis Opera* (ed. Dimock), vii. Preface, ciii.

with much delightful and instructive reading, he had before said (p. 73) :—

"But I should add that I have not had, like the Professor [Willis], the advantage of a diligent study of the manuscript documents in possession of the Chapter. I once glanced at them in company with Professor Stubbs, and that is all. When these documents are printed, as all documents of the kind ought to be printed, I hope I may be able to make good use of them; but while they are shut up in manuscript they are useless to me. Searching into manuscripts is a special gift, one which Professor Willis and Professor Stubbs, and some nearer to ourselves, possess in the highest degree, but it is a work for which I have neither time nor inclination."

In the Preface to these Lectures (xi.) :—

"I have therefore been left to my own resources, that is, as far as documents are concerned, to the ordinary printed authorities in *Anglia Sacra*, the *Monasticon*, and elsewhere."

If proof were wanted how totally insufficient are the "ordinary printed authorities" for even the "sketch" which the lecturer has here attempted, it would be found in this volume with overpowering force. Indeed, as I turn over its leaves, something graver and infinitely more important comes to light. I detect throughout these pages an infirmity, a confirmed habit of inaccuracy. The author of this book, I should infer from numberless passages, cannot revise what he writes. He must accustomably rely upon a memory which is conspicuously defective. This, it may be said, is a mere opinion, and must be taken for what it is worth. I desire no more, and select a few paragraphs in confirmation of the opinion which I thus deliberately express. And I ask myself, and I ask you: If such be the case here, what errors may not be found in the learned Professor's five volumes on the Norman Conquest? The answer is not easy. In the first place, the period offers a boundless field for speculation. With ordinary care you can say what you like with little risk of being found out. The task of tracking facts, if facts there be, is—O, how weary, how weary! A skilled writer, endowed with ample self-confidence, and wielding a domineering style, can carry his reader whithersoever he pleases. Next, there are no ugly Pipe Rolls with their remorseless facts and figures, no Patent and Close Rolls, no Writs of Privy Seal; merely a few charters scattered here and there, the vast majority undated, and so affording no clue except by the names of the witnesses. Even these are often represented by initials for their Christian names, their titles (if any) written in contracted forms, or even omitted. Now you may take up a father, now a son, or an uncle and nephew, if bearing the same name. There is nothing to prevent two or even three men being rolled into one. Territorial names are changed with fresh acquisitions, or on marriage with heiresses. You have nothing left but old chronicles, which require careful steering to learn how much the writer knew of his own knowledge, how much he copied from another and earlier historian. Some of them began the year on Christmas-day, some on the

Kalends of January, some on the feast day of the Annunciation. Their omissions are glaring. Important events are passed over. The acts of a year fall into an octavo page of letter-press, and sometimes less. Even as printed, these "Chronicles and Memorials" have now so grown in number as to entail severe labour in hunting up a single fact or date. The last named, if the day of the week be given, frequently does not agree with the day of the month expressed by numerals of the Roman Kalendar. One or other must be wrong. Which? Then, the narratives are composed with distinct leaning to one party or the other. The good deeds of this omitted or misjudged, the misdeeds of that exaggerated or condoned. To make a trustworthy history out of this confused mass of materials is nearly impossible. I may be told that Professor Freeman has done this. If it be so, then the wonder remains how, with an incomparably lighter task before him, he has betrayed an incapacity to follow the "printed authorities," and seems to have relied mainly on his "own resources," adopting now a tutorial, now a grandmotherly style, and ever and always an affectation of omniscience. How egregiously wrong he has gone the records cited will show. I am thus brought by a natural and easy transition back to the *History of the Cathedral Church of Wells*, which will for ever remain a prominent warning as to

"the way in which local and general history may and ought NOT to be brought together."

Remember the words of the immortal Mrs. Glasse—"First, catch your hare." First, get your particular history correct, and then you may spread yourself towards the general.

There is one very interesting historical fact mentioned by Mr. Freeman, of which all antiquaries will like to know something more, as it relates to the charter of king John (p. 71):—

"For a short time Glastonbury, much against the will of its own monks, remained an episcopal see, with the Bishop for its Abbot, and Jocelin himself signs the Great Charter by the title of Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury."

Hitherto it has been understood that the Great Charter was not signed at all. This has been the belief of those who have paid most attention to the subject, from Sir William Blackstone to Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, now Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum. Blackstone's work[1] is before me, and, although he speaks (Introd. xvi) of the "Articles" as being under the Great Seal of king John (in whitish yellow wax and but little injured by time), nothing is said about signing these, even by the king. He continues (p. xvii):—

"When these articles were agreed upon and sealed, the next employment seems to have been to reduce them to the form of a charter; of which such a number of originals were made that one was deposited in every county, or at least in every diocese."

[1] THE GREAT CHARTER, &c. Oxford, 1759, fol.

The term "originals" would seem to be used here in the sense of "repetitions" of the first document written out in the form of a charter. Clearly Mr. Freeman has been fortunate enough to fall in with the "only real and original" MAGNA CHARTA; and, notwithstanding he never tires of repeating that he cannot read ancient writings, in this instance, doubtless inspired by the *genius loci*, he has managed to spell out the name and title of "Jocelin, Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury." This is a very great discovery. Surely, he will not be so unkind as to withhold his knowledge of the place in which this most valuable archive is now lodged. Is it *penes Professorem*, or where? If Mr. Freeman prove obdurate, will not some Wells Delila wheedle the secret out of the Somersetshire Samson? The Great Charter which forms the foundation of our cherished liberties must henceforth possess a higher and more sacred value in the eyes of Englishmen, and particularly of Somersetshire men, from the signature of Bishop Jocelyn. To me the news is most welcome, as an additional exemplification of the prelate's style in June 1215.

The lecturer recounts (p. 70) how Savaric annexed the Abbey of Glastonbury to the Bishopric, and how eventually the controversy about this matter terminated by Bishop Jocelyn giving up his claims, and the monks of Glastonbury at considerable sacrifice regaining their former rule under their own Abbot. The lecturer then proceeds (p. 71):—

"This agreement was made in the year 1218, and from that time till Jocelin's death in 1242, it would seem that his chief attention was given to the rebuilding of the fabric of the church of Wells, to some further changes in the constitution of the Chapter, and to other good works in the city. He could not have begun his works at Wells before 1211; for the first five years of his episcopate were spent in banishment under the tyranny of John. Jocelin was a Wells man in every sense of the word. As he is called Jocelin of Wells, and as his brother Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, is called Hugh of Wells, both were doubtless natives of the city," *etc.*

In these few lines there are three separate statements, all of which I traverse in these terms:—

1. The agreement between the churches of Bath and Glastonbury was NOT made in 1218;
2. Jocelyn did NOT spend the first five years of his episcopate in banishment;
3. Jocelyn was NOT a Wells man in every sense of the word.

1. Mr. Freeman follows all other writers (he has let us into the secret why) in making 1218 the year in which the dissolution between the churches of Bath and Glastonbury took place. This case furnishes one of those delicate tests that prove how much—or, shall I say, how little?—successive writers do in order to verify or examine accepted dates. Now, there can be no doubt whatever that the dissolution of the two churches was pronounced by Pope Honorius III. 17 May 1219, *not* 1218, in spite of the Bull being actually dated in the latter year. Errors in the year of Our Lord are not unknown in Papal missives; but,

when they do occur, they can be very readily detected by the year of the Pontificate or the Indiction. It is so here; but, as every writer has adopted the mistake, and it has now passed from hand to hand, and been printed in so many books, so many "standard" works, so many "authorities," my contradiction and disproof can be no more than a fugitive note. I find the Rev. Walter W. Shirley saying (*Royal Letters*, i. 10, note 1), that a certain letter of Bishop Jocelyn addressed to the king "cannot be later than May 17, 1218, when the union between the churches of Bath and Glastonbury was dissolved. Le Neve, ed. Hardy, i. p. 130, n. 56." Thus, one person misleads another. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." It is always very much easier to take things for granted than to inquire into them; far simpler to copy from another than to take trouble yourself. To return to the incorrect date. These are the words (*Add. MS.* 15,351, f. 331):—

"Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum per manum Ranerii sancte Romane ecclesie Vicecancellarii xvj. Kalendas Junii. Indictione vij. Incarnationis Dominice Anno M°.CC°.xviij°. Pontificatus vero domini Honorii Pape III. anno tercio."[1]

Indiction VII. answers to the year 1219 (Nicolas, *Chronology of History*, 58). Honorius III. was crowned pope on Sunday, 24 July[2] 1216, so that May of his third year must fall in 1219. Beside this explanation, the following table shows the sequence of events in chronological order, so that I need not waste time and space by going into the matter. Again, the printed books have not been thoroughly consulted. Hearne's edition of *Adam de Domerham* is not a scarce or recondite work. It stands on the shelves of the Reading Room at the British Museum; and I am anxious to acknowledge, once for all, how much I owe to these two volumes in this instance, and in numbers of others.

Domerham, vol. ii.	Anno Domini	Date.	Event.
Page 464	1218	June 6	Pope Hon. III. to bp. Bath and convent of Glastonbury. *Romæ*, viii. *Id. Jun. a° 2 do* [*Add. MS.* 15351, f. 200.]
471		June 10	The same to Ric. bp. Sarum and Pandulf, bp. Norwich. Mandate to arrange dispute between bp. Bath and convent Glaston. *Romæ*, iiii. *Id. Jun. a° 2do*
466		January 3 (Oct. S. John Ev.)	Parties appear (bp. Jocelyn in person) at Shaftesbury before Ric. bp. Sarum and S. Abbot of Reading. Composition arranged.
467		February 13 (Eve S. Val.)	Wm. and Michael (monks of Glast.) set out for Rome, taking Composition with them.

[1] See *Monasticon*, ii. 270.

[2] The change on entering his second year is well exemplified by a Bull of this Pope, dated IX. *Kal. Aug.* (24 July) 1217, *anno secundo*. (Cocquelines, Carlo—*Bullarum* etc. *Collectio*, tom. 3, 189.)

Page 474	1219	May 17	Pope to pr. and conv. Glaston. decrees DISSOLUTION OF THE TWO CHURCHES. *Romæ*, xvi. *Kal. Jun. a°* 3°
		May 30	Pope to pr. & conv. Glast. renewing privilege of Pope Coelestinus as to pontificals, &c. *Romæ*, iii. *Kal. Jun. a°* 3°
475		July 6 (Oct. SS. Pet. Paul)	The two monks return to Glastonbury from Rome.
		July 8 (S. Grimbald)	Monks elect Wm. (one of their messengers) above-named to be Abbot.
		July 10 (Eve Transl. S. Ben.)	Abbot-elect is presented to bishop and admitted.
		July 12 (Morr. Transl S.Ben.)	Bishop gives benediction to Abbot.
		August 11 (Morr. S. Laur.)	Bishop Jocelyn comes to Glastonbury. Convent seal is set to the aforesaid Composition.

2. Mr. Freeman commits himself to 1211, as the year of Jocelyn's return to England, in the words,

"the first five years of his episcopate were spent in banishment under the tyranny of John;"

for the bishop was consecrated in 1206. If any unfortunate wight had made such a slip as this, the Professor's trenchant pen would have been down upon him and called him to account for crass ignorance of a most important event in the history of his own country. He would have been told in galling and scathing terms that John, the most craven and worthless of our "Angevin" [I thank thee, Professor, for teaching me that word] kings, having submitted (13 May) and resigned his kingdom to the pope (15 May), admitted to his peace, 24 May 1213, Jocelyn (among others), who had not then returned from abroad (*Fœdera*, i, 111-112). Not till after this date, therefore, could the bishop even think of beginning any works at Wells. Of course, I am aware that the Professor knows all this as well as I do, if not a great deal better. It is to be hoped that he will be a little more lenient in future, when he sees what blunders he can make himself, and how his great wits sometimes go a-wandering.

3. There are some reasons for doubting that Jocelyn was born at Wells. Bishop Godwin, to whom he was a marked object of veneration, expresses himself doubtingly. In his earliest Catalogue (A.D. 1595) he goes off at score on the subject. I venture to turn the passage into English (*Otterbourne* (ed. Hearne), ii. 658):

"At thy times now we arrive, Jocelyn, the grace and highest ornament of our church, and its kindest patron, the first bishop of our own nation since Merewit; not English only, but of Wells also, wholly Wells: here (if I am not deceived) born,[1] and

[1] "Sed nec Anglus solum, verum Wellensis etiam, totus Wellensis; hic (ni fallor) natus, et ab ipsa pueritia in hac nostra (vel sua potius dixerim) ecclesia jam inde semper educatus."

from very childhood in this our (or, should I not rather say, his) own church thenceforward brought up. By the highest right, therefore, he appropriated *(usurparit)* the name of Jocelyn of Welles; as the custom of those times was that every one (above all, a clerk) should borrow his surname most commonly from the place where he chanced to have his birth or education. Chosen again and again, every circumstance observed with great care," *etc.*

Some years after, Godwin is more curt in his notice (*A Catalogue*, &c. (1615), 365):—

"Before the end of the yeere 1205 Ioceline a Canon of Wels borne also and brought up in Welles (at least wise as to me by divers arguments it seemeth) was consecrate unto this See at Reading. The Monkes of Glastonbury were by and by doing with him; and after much contention prevailed," *etc.*

In *De Præsulibus*, &c. (1616), 422, he merely turns the foregoing into Latin:—

"Ante exitum anni 1205. Redingæ consecratus est in Episcopum huius diocesis, Iocelinus, Canonicus Wellensis, qui etiam (sicuti multis indicijs mihi videor comperisse) Welliæ natus est et magna ex parte educatus. Glastonienses illicò rerum suarum satagunt," *etc*

It is manifest that Bishop Godwin never gets beyond thinking it probable that Jocelyn was a native of Wells. Jocelyn himself, having the opportunity of stating the fact on a particular occasion, when he desired to add to the dignities of the church of Wells, markedly avoids saying anything definite in the words (*Harl.* 6968, *f.* 38 d):—

". . Preter generalem quam universis et singulis nostre diocesis ecclesiis debemus in Domino provisionem specialem ecclesie beati Andree in Wellis curam ferventiori studio tenemur impendere que nos in gremio suo genitos et uberibus consolationis sue tenerius educatos ad eum quem licet immeriti statum tenemus materna semper affectione perduxit Et quoniam per merita mitissimi Apostolorum" *etc.*

The language here applied by the bishop to the church of S. Andrew is highly figurative. He speaks of himself, as

"nourished in her bosom and tenderly reared on the paps of her consolation, until with ever-during motherly love she brought him to that estate which, though unworthy, he now holds."

Contrast this mystic sentence—which (so far as it is intelligible) points only to a spiritual connection—with the plain terms used by another prelate, who in most simple and touching words shows his abiding affection for his birthplace. Thus Archbishop Rotherham in his will (*Liber Niger Scaccarii* (ed. Hearne), ii. 669):—

"Tertio, quia natus fui in Villa de Rotherham, et baptizatus in Ecclesia parochiali ejusdem Villæ, et ita ibidem natus in mundum, et etiam renatus per Lavacrum sanctum effluens à latere Ihesu, cujus nomen, O! si amarem ut deberem et vellem! Ne tamen horum Oblitor ingratus videar, Volo quod" *etc.*

The persistent manner, with which Mr. Freeman enlarges upon ideas gained solely from printed books, is well illustrated in the following passage (p. 102):—

"It was during the blackest night of oppression, in the days of the tyrant Rufus, that the name of our church was for a moment wiped out from the roll of Bishopricks, and that its ministers were reduced to beggary by the arbitrary violence of a foreign Bishop."

A moment! A moment, then (it seems) is equal to a century and a half, or thereabouts, for the name of Wells was not restored "a moment" before 14 May 1245, the date of Pope Innocent's letter, as we have already seen. Observe that there is no special pleading here, no burst of eloquence calculated to tickle the ears of a Wells audience, when all the time the lecturer was perfectly well aware—indeed, he admitted in his first lecture (p. 35)—that a project was long on foot for moving the seats of certain bishops from small towns to larger places, and that Wells was actually the *last* of the towns so affected. Hearne (*Domerham*, i. 281) gives 1078 as the year in which, at a Council held at London by Archbishop Lanfranc, it was resolved that the seats of five bishops (Wells being one) should be removed "ex oppidulis in urbes."

If the reader will turn back to page 162, he will see that Mr. Freeman's table makes the "moment" to last at all events till 1218 (his date for the dissolution of Bath and Glastonbury). The ecclesiastical title has been in these lectures manipulated with a dexterity usually displayed by another sort of professor; but the thimble is lifted at last, and the pea is found to be Jocelyn. The puzzled by-stander thought now it was Robert, now Reginald. At last, the operator being bound to produce it, lo and behold, it is Jocelyn!

Much, very much more might be extracted for further comment; but I have written enough, and indeed more than enough, if I am to meet with the fate confidently foretold by a local antiquary, who was not long ago high sheriff of Somerset. He is good enough to say with a genial, spreading, county-magistrate kind of smile, that he looks forward with delight to "Freeman" (quite, you see, friendly with the great man) utterly smashing me. "Won't he scarify you!" Now, I frankly own that "scarify" is too abstruse and difficult a word for me. What does it mean? I turn to Todd's edition of Johnson, and I find:—

"To SCARIFY *v.a.* To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses;"

and the word is illustrated with a quotation:—

"You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate.—*Spectator.*"

We shall see. An American humorist has given the caution: "Never prophesy, unless you know." Making no pretension whatever to the prophetic gift, I may yet venture on a guess. The learned Professor, looking down from the sublime height to which he has been lifted by a crowd of admirers, and thoroughly sure of their adulation whatever may betide, will (I believe) regard me, as

"utterly beneath notice. An obscure individual whom I will not even name, and by that means balk him of that notoriety which he evidently covets, and which as evidently he can obtain in no other way," and so forth, and so forth.

Choice epithets culled from the inexhaustible vocabulary of a Past Master in Vituperation; such as,
"hack," "drudge," "dunce," "dolt," "idiot," "booby," "madman," &c. &c.
will not darn the holes picked in his Wells lectures. If he should industriously employ himself in taking up these ravelled threads, he will have quite enough to do for a little while.

To conclude. I can hardly expect any reader to wade through all that I have here written. He will probably do what I might do myself in the like case of a lengthy contribution; that is, skip a good deal, and pick out a bit here and there. Well, I thank him and every one by anticipation for even so much. What is of far more serious concern to me is that, this paper having run to so inordinate a length, the Appendix of evidences must be postponed to a future number. I had hoped to the last that some at least of these proofs (already in type, so far as no. 33) might have appeared now; but I learn to my very great regret that the limited space forbids any such addition. In the meantime, the reader may rest content with the assurance, that for every fact above stated actual documentary evidence is forthcoming.

JOHN A. C. VINCENT.

(To be continued.)

THE ORMONDE ATTAINDERS.

(*See Vol. I. New Series, pp.* 76-80.)

I observe, in Mr. Hall's article on this subject, the following passage:—

"In 1791, however, the House of Irish Lords arrived at the important decision that no Act of an English Parliament could be held to affect an Irish dignity—a conclusion which was sufficiently obvious" (p. 79).

Why "sufficiently obvious"? Mr. Hall had himself, just before, explained that the 6th Earl of Ormonde could not be succeeded by his brother Thomas as 7th Earl, because "the latter had also been attainted in the first Parliament of the reign" (p. 77), which he, when he petitioned for a restoration of the dignity, described as "the Parliament *holden atte Westminster*" (Ib.). Why, then, when James 2nd Duke of Ormonde was attainted on the 21st of June, 1715, in the same manner, by an "Act of an English Parliament," is it "sufficiently obvious" that such Act could not have the effect which it had, on Mr. Hall's own shewing, two centuries and-a-half before? I do not in any way question the facts. I only ask for some explanation of what, as it stands, is a strange *non sequitur*.[1]

[1] Since the above was written, I have noted that James, 5th Earl, and his brother and heir) "Sir John de Ormonde" had been also attainted by an Act of the *Irish* Parliament holden at Dublin in 2 Ed. IV., which Act was repealed, also by the *Irish* Parliament, but not till 16 Ed. IV., whereas John, according to Mr. Hall, was "*straightway* pardoned and restored in blood by Edward." The *English* attainder (1 Ed. IV.) was earlier than the Irish, and it was for the voidance of *the former*, on a legal quibble, that "Thomas Ormonde alias Botiller" (whom it included) petitioned in 12 Ed. IV. (Rot. Parl., 12 Ed. IV., n. 26) with success. The whole matter is involved in some obscurity and ought to be carefully worked out.

I next ask, on what ground does Mr. Hall speak of James, the grandson of "Lord" Theobald Butler, as "2nd Earl of Carrick"? Mr. Hewlett has devoted a note to the subject, in which he rightly challenges this title, and observes that it "does not appear to have been borne by the grantee or by his son."[1] That this was so in the case of the grantee I had myself established in my essay on "The Earldoms of Ormonde,"[2] and as to his son, he appears simply as James, son and heir of Edmund le Botteller, in a grant of 1321-2 (15 Ed. II.), as Sir James le Botiller of Ireland, in an indenture of Easter 1327 (1 Ed. III.),[3] and, still as Sir James le Botiller of Ireland, was created Earl of Ormonde in the following year. So too, in the chronicle of Llanthony, we read that Eleanor de Bohun—

"fuit prima desponsata domino *Jacobo le Botyler* Hyberniæ, quem dominus rex supradictus postea fecit Comitem de Urmond.[4]

Nor can I find him anywhere recognised as Earl of Carrick.[5] Indeed, a right to that Earldom of Carrick would have given the Butlers that precedence over the Earls of Kildare, as Premier Earls, which they certainly never possessed. On the other hand, I recently noticed a casual mention of this title, somewhat later on, in the Patent Rolls, where it figures after that of Ormond :—

"Rex concessit Jacobo Comiti d'Ormond *et de Car. yk* omnia," etc., etc.[6]

I also note that the seventh Earl is stated by Mr. Hall to have been "created Lord *Rochford* in the Peerage of England." I, too, held that Nicholas and Courthorpe are perhaps wrong in styling his Barony "Ormonde," as the style in his writ was the same as in that directed to his great grandson, who was admittedly Lord *Rochford*. At the same time, although I believe the two Baronies to have been one and the same, it is right to state that the Earl sat in the house as "Le Sire d'*Ormond*," or as "Dominus de *Ormond*," and not as Lord Rochford.

Lastly, I observe that, according to Mr. Hall, the first Marquis—

"Was fortunate enough to realize a most substantial equivalent for the hereditary butlerage (*sic*) of his family in Ireland in the shape of a sum of £216,000, voted by Parliament in 1811—as a compensation for the resumption of the grant of Edward I. That grant had been made to Lord Theobald Butler, an attached servant of the Crown during the stress of Longshank's Scotch campaigns.

It is surely one of the romances of the Peerage that the enormous capital represented by the Prisage (*sic*) should have been once lost, and then regained by marriage, etc. etc."

In the matter of Imposts, Mr. Hall posseses such exceptional knowledge, that I am loth to question his *dicta*, yet when I find him using, as here, "butlerage" and "prizage" as synonomous, I cannot but remember how severely he has criticized me for having once done so myself.[7]

[1] Notes on Dignities in the Peerage of Scotland, p. 23.
[2] Foster's *Collectanea Genealogica*, i, 85.
[3] Calendar of Bodleian Charters, p. 57.
[4] Mon Ang. (1661) ii, 68 *b*.
[5] Carte rather unscrupulously asserts (*Introduction to Life of Duke of Ormonde*, p xxix) that Edmund "accordingly was so styled all his life, and his son after him, till he was created Earl of Ormonde, when the ancienter title of Carrick began to be disused." This statement has been, of course, blindly followed by the Peerage writers.
[6] Pat. 41 Ed. III, m. 10, p. 2. [I find this is recognised as the solitary instance by Carte (p. xxx) on the authority of Roberts (Ulster), while Lynch (*Feudal Dignities*, p. 83) makes a somewhat misleading use of it.]
[7] See *The Antiquary*, vi, 230-231.

It was then Mr. Hall's contention that the two are essentially different, that "*prizage* represented a tax in *kind*," while *butlerage* was "a percentage, to whatever value, in *specie*."[1] The latter, according to him, was "paid by aliens alone, who consequently paid no prizage." Therefore, "butlerage" was not brought into existence till 1303,[2] when it was introduced, *quoad* the aliens, as a pecuniary "commutation" for the prizage.[3] And Mr. Hall adds that "the real butler and butlerage . . . . only date from Edward III."

The fact is that, though rarely understood, there were vested in the family of Butler two distinct things, neither of which involved the other. These were: (1) the hereditary Butlership of Ireland, originating, it is probable, in a grant of John, though said to date from Henry II.; (2) the Prisage of Wines "per totam Hiberniam," originating, according to Mr. Hall, in a grant of Edward I. It is on the latter that confusion prevails. John, in his charters to Dublin (1192 and 1200), reserves to himself (or rather to his "*ballivus*" on his behalf), as Lord of Ireland, the Prisage of Wines, in terms, which from their detail and their very early date, are, as I have had occasion to point out to Mr. Hall, of considerable interest and importance. The "ballivus" is empowered to take ("ad opus *meum*")

"duo dolia vini, quecunque voluerit in navi; unum, scilicet, ante malum, aliud retro malum, ... pro xl solidis; unum pro xx solidis et aliud pro xx solidis."[4]

Lynch, anxious to carry back the grant of the Prisage, assumes the "ballivus" to have been Theobald Walter himself, and the Prisage to have been for his own benefit, whereas it is distinctly stated, in the charters, to have been for *the King's*. Carte goes further, relying upon Roberts, a 17th century Ulster, who professed to have seen the Patent, granting the Prisage to Theobald. When, and with what *habendum*, it was really granted, is made somewhat doubtful by the repeated re-grants. For instance, in 1290, Theobald Butler, the son of the Theobald who died in 1285, petitioned the crown for the prisage "which his father *and ancestors* enjoyed,"[5] whereupon the escheator reports that his "father died seized of this franchise, but he knows not by what warrant,"[6] yet in 1310, the well known Edmund Le Botiller appears in possession, as if himself (not "Lord Theobald Butler") the first grantee.[7]

That it was descendible to his son would appear to be proved by the remarkable document given in Rymer (*Fœdera*, iv., 269) from the Close Rolls (*Claus.* 1 Edw. III, p^{t}. 1, m. 1)—headed "Pro Buticulariis Hiberniæ *de feodo consueto*" (1327). This recognises the right of James (afterwards 1st Earl of Ormond), as son and heir of Edmund Le Botiller, to inherit the Prisage of Wines, in the following terms:—

"Quod cum Prisa Vinorum in Hibernia (unde Cognomen suum gerit, et Ipse et Antecessores sui, de tempore quo non extat memoria, gerebant) ad ipsum Jacobum [Le Botiller]pertineat."

Here, it will be seen on careful examination, the two distinct matters are already skilfully confused. James and his ancestors derived their

[1] *Ib.* [2] *Ib.* 63. [3] *Ib.* 230.

[4] Gilbert's *Municipal Documents of Ireland*, pp. 53, 58.

[5] *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland* (1285-1292), p. 315.

[6] *Ib.*

[7] Idem dolium captum fuit ad prisam domini regis, et ad hoc signatum, et cariatum uit apud Wikinglo, ad opus Edmundi Le Botiller, *cui* dominus rex prisam vinorum oncessit per totam Hiberniam."—Gilbert's *Municipal Documents*, p 291.

surname from the Butlership, *not* from the Prisage, their connection with which, by this mis-statement, he endeavoured to antedate. In the Petition as above of 1290 the confusion would seem to have been only inchoate.

How are we to reconcile this recognition of James' right, as his father's heir, to the Prisage, with Mr. Hall's contention that it had been resumed by the Crown (p. 79), but was "regained by a marriage" (p. 80) *i.e.* by James' marriage to Eleanor de Bohun, when "he obtained a fresh 'grant' of the Prisage," (Ib.)? This is another point to be cleared up.

The language in which this document defines the Prisage is also worth notice. It is the right of taking—

"unum dolium vini ante malum et unum aliud retro, pro quadraginta solidis mercatoribus quorum vina illa fuerint solvendis."

This, it will be seen, faithfully reproduces the description in John's charter, and accurately corresponds with Baron Clark's definition in the case quoted by Mr. Hall.[1] The persistence of this rate, therefore, dates at least from the twelfth century.

Lastly, it is contended, apparently with justice, that the commutation, of 1811, for "the hereditary butlerage" (as Mr. Hall terms it), that is "for the resumption of the grant of" *Prisage*, did not, and could not, deprive the Butlers of their hereditary *Butlership* of Ireland.

J. H. ROUND.

JOHN HARVARD, THE FOUNDER OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, U.S.

In the GENEALOGIST, April and July 1884 (pp. 107 and 182), much valuable matter was put together in quest of the founder, a *desideratum* in "New" as in "Old" England. The quest seems to have been quite successful, and pending a full article, now in preparation, it may be put on record here. Register Book of Christenings, St. Saviour's, Southwark:—

Nov. 29, 1607. John Harvye, s. of Robert, a butcher

and in a bundle of original entries of Baptisms from which the Register was made up:—

Nov. 29, 1607. John Harvy, s. of Robert, a Butcher.

There is scarcely a doubt that this refers to the father of John the founder.

It may be noted that "Butcher" as a social calling implies nothing of a low character. John Shakespeare was, *inter alia*, a butcher. Ralph Cawdrey, a butcher, was twice High Bailiff of Stratford at the same period, time of Shakespeare. Further, that Harvard, Harvye, and the like are, as already specially noted, interchangeably synonymous. In other MSS. at St. Saviour's, not hitherto examined, there is good evidence to show the site of the house in which John's family lived, say, 28 years.

WILLIAM RENDLE.

[1] *Antiquary*, vi, 65.

MAWSON'S OBITS, &c.

[From the College of Arms.]

(*Continued from p.* 147.)

On Wednesday, 19th Octobr, 1720, dyed the Lady Elizabeth Milbank wife of Sir Ralph Milbank in the County of York, Bart., and sister to the Earl of Holderness.

Septembr..., 1720. Edward Lord Stourton dyed lately at Paris; he was unmarried, but the Honour goes to his next Brother.

Monday, 24th of Octobr, 1720. The Countess Delorain dyed, and on Wednesday following her Corps was interr'd in Oxfordshire. She was wife of Henry Earl of Delorain of the Kingdm of Scotland, who was third son of James Duke of Monmouth. She was Dau'r of Wm. Duncombe of Battlesdon in the County of Bedford.

Saturday, Octobr 22d, 1720, the Lord St. John of Bletsoe was carryed from his Seat and deposited in a Vault in the burial place of that noble Family in a Chappell adjoining to the parish Church of Bletsoe in Bedfordshire.

Octobr..., 1720. Dyed Wm Ward of Sedgley, Esqr, one of the Knights of the Shire of Stafford.

Octobr,..., 1720. Dyed Sr Willoughby Hickman of Gainsborough, Bart., one of the Knights of the Shire of Lincoln, who is succeeded in the Title and Estate by his Son, now Sr Neville Hickman, Bart.

Octobr....., 1720. Sir Luke Schaub and Sr George Saunders were Knighted by his Matie at Hanover abt the beginning of this Month.

Don Hyacintho Borges Pereito a'Castro, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal, having lately recovered of a long Feaver, but venturing abroad to soon, relapsed and dyed on Fryday the 4th of Nov. 172–, at his House in great Queenstreet and was buryed at Westmr Abbey, privately, on Wednesday the 9th of the s'd Month following; the Funeral Ceremonies being performed at his House according to the Custom of the Church of Rome.

On Munday, 7th of Novr, 1720, dyed Mr John Brown, an Eminent Merchant in Nicholas Lane, Lombert Street, Being near 100 years old. He has left a very considerable Estate to Humphry Morice, Esqr, a Member of Parliamt, whom he has made his Heir.

Novr....., 1720. Some dayes ago dyed Sr Herbert Croft of Croft Castle in the County of Hereford, Bart., Member of Parliamt for that County. He is succeeded in Honor and Estate by his Eldest Son, now Sir Arthure Croft, Bart.

On Monday, 7th of Novr, 1720, dyed at his Lodgings in Gerrard Street Sr Henry Tyrrell, Bart., aged 22 years, and was buryed the ffryday following in Buckinghamshire. Abt two years ago he succeeded his Brother Sr Thomas Tyrrell, in the Honour and Estate, being ab't 2000 p annum, belonging to that Family, and is succeeded by his younger Brother, now Sr Charles Tyrrell, a youth ab't 12 years of age.

Nov^{r}....., 1720. The Rever^{d} Doctor Hutchinson, Minister of S^{t}. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, Succeeds the Late Doctor Smith, who dyed lately at the Bath, in the Bishoprick of Downe and Conner in Ireland.

Nov. 18th, 1720, dyed John Morphew, the noted publisher of Books and Pamphlets near Stationers Hall.

Nov. 19th, 1720, dyed the Countess of Limerick, wid^{w} to the late Earl of Limerick, and was buryed in S^{t}. James Church.

Thursday, 17th Nov., 1720, the Hon'ble Charles Fairfax, only son of the Ld Visc^{t} Fairfax of Gilling Castle near York, was married to the Viscountess Dunbar of Burton Constable near Hull, and Eldest Dau'r to the Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh in Devon.

Tuesday, 22^{d} Nov., 1720, dyed the Honble Henry Howard, Esqr., Second Brother of Thomas now Duke of Norfolk, and a son of the Lord Thomas Howard, Esqr., by.....Dau'r of.....Savile, and was interr'd at Arundell the 24 of the same Month.

Petersburgh, November 1st, 1720. Lieutenant General Bruce, Governor of this Fortress, dyed there upon the 25th of October.

Dec. 1st, 1720. Cha: Morduant, Esqr., Son of Sr John Morduant, Bart., was married to a Dau'r of John Conyers, Esqr, at the Parish Church of S^{t}. Clement Danes in the Strand.

Dec. 3rd, 1720, The Lord Byron was married to one of the Dau'rs of the Ld Berkley of Stretton. She is his third wife.

Dec..... 1720, dyed the Lady St John, wife of Sr Francis St John, Bart., and Dau'r of Sr Nathan Gould, Esqr., one of the Directors of the Bank.

The Reverend Docter Turner, one of his Maties Chaplins, Vicar of Greenwich, and Prebendary of Canterbury, dyed at the latter place on Wednesday, 7th December, 1720.

Thursday, Dec. 8th, 1720, Sr Harcou[rt] Masters, Knt., was marryed to the L[ady] Betty Sidney, Sister to the R^{t} Honble the Earl of Leicester, by the Reverend the B^{p} of Bangor.

On Fryday, 9th of Dec^{b}, 1720, M. Talbot, a Prebendary and Treasur[er] of the Cathedral Church of Salesbur[y], and son to the present B^{p}. of Salesbury, dyed of the Smallpox.

Fryday, 9th of Dec^{b}, 1720, dyed the Hon'ble Mrs. Thimbleby, in the 91 year of her age, wid^{w} of John Thimbleby of Jenham in the County of Lincoln, and Sister of Wm Lord Petre, who dyed in the Tower a^{o} 1683.

Nov^{r}....., 1720, last week dyed the Lord Strathnaver, grandson of the Earl of Sunderland, at Kensington; this affliction is the greater to his Lords[hip as] it is not long since he lost his only son, the Father of this young Lord, who, as we take it, left no other child.

On Sunday, 18 Dec^{r}, 1720, the Rever^{d} Dr Eggerton, Brother to the Duke of Bridgwater, was marryed to a Sister of the Duke of Portland.

Thursday, 22^{d} of Dec^{r}., 1720, dyed Dr Salesbury Cade, an Eminent Physician of this City, at his House in the Old Bayley; He was one of the Physicians to Christs Hospital and was buryed at Debtford.

On Wednesday, the 21st Decr, 1720, dyed Wm Smith, Esqr, Paymaster to the Honble. Band of Pensioners, who has left a considerable Estate to his Grandson, Mr. James Moor, son of Arthur Moore, Esqr, Buryed at Cranford.

On Wednesday, 21st, or Thursday, 22d of Decr, dyed Mr. Henry Rhodes, an Eminent Bookseller in Fleet Street.

On Munday, 2d Janr, 172$\frac{0}{1}$, Dyed Sr. Charles Cook, Kn't and Alderman of the Ward of Basishaw, and one of the Lords Comrs of Trade and Plantations.

Janr. 3d, 172$\frac{0}{1}$. The Honble Price Devereux, Esqr, was marryed to the only Dau'r of Leicester Martin of Christchurch near Ipswich, by which Marriage a considerable Estate that went off by an Heir Generll will again revert to the noble Family of Devereux.

Janr....., 172$\frac{0}{1}$, dyed the Lady Desboverie, wife of Sr Edward. She was youngest Dau'r of..... Smith, Esqr, of Beaufort Buildings in the Strand.

Janr....., 172$\frac{0}{1}$, dyed Sr. Compton Fitch, Bart.

On Sunday, 8th Janr, 172$\frac{0}{1}$, Dyed Mary the 2d wife of Thomas Foley, Esqr, Junr, aged 26, and Dau'r of Mr John Warter of the Island of Barbadoes, at Phillis Court near Henly in Oxfordshire, very much lamented by all who knew her, and was buryed at Stoke Edith in Herefordshire on Friday, the 20 of the same month, privately, in a Vault there.

Janr....,172$\frac{0}{1}$. The Lord Viscl. Shannon of the Kingdom of Ireland was married lately to a neice of Collnll Orfeur and Dau'r of John Senhouse, Esqr, in the County of Cumberland.

On Wednesday, 11th Janr, 172$\frac{0}{1}$, dyed Peter Joye, Esqr., Treasurer of St Bartholomew's Hospitall.

On Monday, 9th of Janr, 172$\frac{0}{1}$, dyed of a Consumption the Reverd Mr Thomas Michell, an Eminent Dissenting Minister, at Stepney in Middx.

(*To be continued.*)

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S LUTE.

Lord Tollemache has executed a remarkable strategic movement by changing the time-honoured date 1561 into 1584, for the lute said to have been left by Queen Elizabeth at Helmingham (see volume i, New Series, page 84). This object is now on view in the Music Loan Gallery of the Inventions Exhibition; and, according to a placard (printed in duplicate), the infant, to whom the queen stood sponsor on this occasion, became afterwards "Sir Lyonel Tollemache, Knt., M.P. for Suffolk." His lordship has been singularly unfortunate in fixing on the year 1584 for a baptism in the Tollemache family. Baptisms of Mary (6 July 1585), Katherine (7 Aug. 1586), George, son of Robert (28 May 1588), and Anne Tallmache (9 Nov. 1589), are entered in the Helmingham Register. As to the supposed godson of the queen, the entry is:—"Lionellus Tallmache, filius Lionelli et Katherinæ, natus 1 Aug. horam circiter duodecimam noctis et bapt. 15 ejusdem mensis 1591. in Ecclesia parochiali de Helmingham." [*Add. MS.* 19,085, f. 55.]

JOHN A. C. VINCENT.

PRINTED PARISH REGISTERS.

By GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D.

At page 286 of the third Volume of the GENEALOGIST I drew attention to a few instances in which Parish Registers had been wholly or partially printed. This was in 1879, six long years ago. Referring to this note, some months since, the present Editor—under whose supervision the GENEALOGIST is becoming more and more what I always hoped to see it, a text-book indispensable to all genealogical enquirers—asked me if I could render a more complete account of what has been done for the benefit of genealogists in this field of research. The following pages contain my reply, which, though somewhat lengthy, is confessedly incomplete. I, therefore, preface it with an explanation, and an apology.

When I sat down to write these notes I only intended to give a direct answer to the question, 'What Parish Registers have been printed?' None, or next to none, is the only direct reply. This is no answer to the *intention* of the question. Some fifty have been printed—more or less completely. Several give the whole of the entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, from their commencement down almost to the present time, others down only to some period in the seventeenth century, or between certain years, and others again Marriages only. What then am I to consider a printed Register? I leave the reader to determine this question for himself. In many instances so small a portion of a Register has been printed by those enthusiastic antiquaries, whose good intentions were larger than the means at their disposal for carrying their labour to a successful issue, that a good selection of extracts is for all practical purposes far more useful. Many of the extracts to be found in Nichols' *Collectanea*, the *Genealogist*, and publications of the same kind, are very valuable; why not then include them in the list? One step further, and one question more—If Printed Registers and Printed Abstracts of them are worth noting, surely *original* Registers (or Transcripts of them), a few of which have escaped from their proper custodians, and found their way into the British Museum or other public libraries, ought to be included in a list of which the use is to show where information can be had without a journey and without a fee?

Having read thus much of the "copy" I fancy I see the Editor preparing to throw the remainder of it into the waste-paper basket, under the impression that to print an index to all the extracts from Parish Registers which are to be found in our topographical literature would take at least a whole volume of the GENEALOGIST. I must, therefore, come to the point by saying what I propose he should inflict on his readers in reply to his query. All the Registers printed or partially printed, known to me, are included in the following list, and are given below, for the sake of distinction, in larger capitals than the *Extracts* from Registers which are intermixed with them. The Extracts, with a few additions, comprise all those given in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, the *Topographer*, the *Genealogist*, the *East Anglian*, *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, the *Reliquary*, *Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum*, and *Notes and Queries*.

Only *general* extracts are included; when in these books extracts from a register relate to a particular family they are not given, to such reference to my "Genealogists' Guide" will usually supply a clue. The reason for selecting the above books is that they contain extracts from Registers all over the country. In such books as parochial Histories, one naturally expects to find extracts from the parish Register, and would therefore refer to them for information; whereas, as a general rule, it would be a waste of time to wade through the others on the *chance* of finding extracts from some particular Register. The few MSS. referred to are distinguished like the printed Registers by larger capitals.

I have placed the whole of these references in alphabetical order of Parishes or Places, giving those only to LONDON AND MIDDLESEX by themselves under that heading, as likely to facilitate reference to the City Parishes, which can be best distinguished by the name of the Saint to which the church is dedicated.

My apology for the fragmentary nature of this list is, that had I attempted to make it larger it would have been unsuited to the pages of the GENEALOGIST; for the many omissions which will no doubt be found in it, my own ignorance. *Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.*

ADDINGTON. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vii. 286.
ALDBOURN. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vi. 385.
ALDERBURY, co. Wilts. Original Register, 1606—1669. British Museum, Add. MS. 27441.
APPLEBY MAGNA. The Reliquary, xii. 139.
ASHBURNE. The Reliquary, xxv. 177, 241.
ASTON JUXTA BIRMINGHAM. Registers from the year 1600. Midland Antiquary, Vol. i. pp. 24, 69, 123; Vol. ii. pp. 15, 75; Vol. iii. p. 67. At the latter reference extracts only are given.
ASTON-SUB-EDGE. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vii. 279.
ATTENBOROUGH CUM BRAMCOTE. The Reliquary, xii. 33, 105; xiii. 75.
AVELEY. Original (Bishops') transcripts, 1636—1813. British Museum, Add. MS. 28737.
BABRAHAM. The East Anglian, ii. 218.
BACKFORD. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iv. 232.
BAKEWELL. The Reliquary, v. 73.
BARKING. Notes and Queries, 3 S. ii. 343; iii. 283.
BARROW CUM TWYFORD. The Reliquary, i. 231.
BARNSTON. The Genealogist, v. 23.
BASCHURCH. The Reliquary, vi. 19.
BEDINGHAM. The East Anglian, iv. 270.
BEDWYN MAGNA. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, v. 28.
BEDWYN PARVA. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, v. 361.
BERMUDA, ST. GEORGE. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, New Series, iv. 182, 202, 208, 319, 326.
BEXLEY. The Genealogist, New Series, i. 58, 112, 224.
BOBBINGTON. Original (Bishops') transcripts, 1662—1812. British Museum, Add. MS. 28738.
BOBBINGWORTH. "The Parish Registers of Bobbingworth, Essex. Privately printed for Frederick Arthur Crisp." 1884, 8°. Only 30 copies printed. Baptisms 1559—1782. Marriages 1559—1753. Burials 1558—1785.
BOYTON. The East Anglian, iv. 217.
BRADFORD. Copy of Buriall Register of Bradford Parish Church. Begins 1 Oct., 1596. The Bradford Antiquary, pp. 46, 102, 160.
BRETFORTON. Marriages at Bretforton, co. Worcester, 1538—1752. London, 1831, 8°. Printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.
BRIDGNORTH, ST. LEONARD. Original (Bishops') transcripts, 1636—1812. British Museum, Add. MS. 28735.

BRIDGNORTH, ST. MARY MAGDALEN. Original (Bishops') transcripts, 1662—1813. British Museum, Add. MS. 28736.
BRIMPSFIELD. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, i. 402, 459.
BROAD CHALKE. "Registers of Broad Chalke, co. Wilts," Edited by Rev. Cecil Gurdon Moore. London, 1880, 8°. From 1538—1780.
BURBAGE. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vii. 180.
BURFORD. The Genealogist, ii. 353.
BURGH. (Near Aylsham.) A transcript of the Register of the Parish of Burgh. By Rev. E. T. Yates. 1563—1810. Printed in Proceedings of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, and separately.
BURNHAM. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iv. 286.
CAMBERWELL. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iii. 142.
CALVERLEY. "The Registers of the Parish Church of Calverley in the west riding of the County of York." By Samuel Margerison. Vol. i, Bradford, 1880, 8° Vol. ii, Bradford, 1883, 8°.
Baptisms 1574—1680. Marriages 1596—1680. Burials 1596—1680.
CAMBRIDGE, ST. BOTOLPH. The East Anglian, ii. 58.
„ ST. ANDREW THE GREAT. Ibid. 58.
„ ST. MARY THE LESS. Ibid. 11.
„ ST. MARY THE GREAT. Ibid. 110, 154.
„ ALL SAINTS. Ibid. 110, 154.
CAMPTON. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iii. 121.
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. Vol. II. of Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Section. Edited by Robert Hovenden.
Baptisms 1564—1878. Marriages 1583—1878. Burials 1571—1874.
CARTMEL. Stockdale's Annals of Cartmel, 549.
CASTLE HEDINGHAM. The East Anglian, ii. 33.
CHAPEL EN LE FRITH. The Reliquary, vi. 66, 226.
CHARLTON KINGS. Notes and Queries, 5 S. v. 82. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, i. 31. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, New Series, ii. 301.
CHELTENHAM. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, i. 22, 228, 254, 295, 299, 308. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, New Series, iii. 32, 53, 70.
CHESTER, ST. BRIDGET. British Museum, Harleian MS. 2177.[1]
Baptisms 1560—1638. Marriages 1560—1637. Burials 1560—1666.
„ TRINITY. *Ibid.* Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1598—1653.
„ ST. MARY ON THE HILL. *Ibid.* Baptisms 1547—1572. Marriages 1547—1551. Burials 1547—1553.
„ ST. OLAVE. *Ibid.* Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1611—1644; and Burials 1654—1673.
CHESTERFIELD. The Reliquary, viii. 9—19.
CHIPPING-NORTON. Chipping-Norton Register, co. Oxford, 1560—1686. fol. This register is said to have been printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. *See* "The Genealogists' Manual," p. 360.
CHUTE. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, viii. 190.
CLAVERLEY. Original (Bishops') transcripts, 1636—1812. British Museum, Add. MS. 28739.
COLEY. *See* NORTHOWRAM.
COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vii. 72.
COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, viii. 175.
COLLYWESTON. The Genealogist, ii. 151, 266, 394; iv. 166.
COPLE. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, v. 362.
CORK. "The Registers of the Parish of the Holy Trinity (Christ Church), Cork from July, 1643, to February, 1668." Edited by Richard Caulfield. Cork, 1877, 8°. No INDEX.
CORK. Baptist Register at Cork. Notes and Queries, 6 S. iii. 41, 121.
CORNWOOD. The Genealogist, vii. 164.
CRICCIETH (Co. Carnarvon). The Genealogist, vii. 156.
CROXALL. "The Register of Croxall Parish," 1586—1812. An Historical Sketch of the Parish of Croxall, by Richard Ussher, pp. 83—119.
CROYDON. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, ii. 292; iii. 307; iv. 91; v. 42. Steinman's History of Croydon, xix—xxiv, 152—156.
DAGENHAM. Notes and Queries, 3 S. ii. 382.

[1] This MS. is in the handwriting of Randle Holme, and is a transcript of the Registers for the years mentioned.

DAVINGTON. Alphabetical Index to the Registers of Davington, co. Kent, 1549—1862. British Museum, Add. MS. 28837.
DEBDEN. The East Anglian, ii. 53 ; iii. 70, 337.
DENTON. "The First Register Book of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, solemnized at the Chapel of Denton in the Parish of Gainford and County of Durham. Transcribed by John Richard Walbran." 1586—1662. Ripon, 1842, 8°. Only eight copies printed.
DENTON. The Antiquities of Gainford, by J. R. Walbran, 122.
DERBY, ST. ALKMUND. The Reliquary, x. 193 ; xi. 109, 135 ; xii. 9.
DICKLEBURGH. The East Anglian, iv. 181.
DODINGTON, CO. GLOUCESTER. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, ii. 433.
DONCASTER. Jackson's History of St. George's Church, Doncaster, app. xxix—l.
DOWLES. J. R. Burton's History of Bewdley, App. xliii.
DOWN. Nichols' Topographer, ii. 280. 532.
DOYNTON. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, ii. 435.
DRYPOOL. The Reliquary, x. 54 ; xi. 88.
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DUCKINFIELD. Extracts from the Registers of the Nonconformist Chapel at Duckinfield, co. Chester. By J. P. Earwaker. Liverpool, 1882, 8°. Reprint from Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
DUCKLINGTON. "An Index to the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the Parish of Ducklington." By the Rev. W. D. Macray. 1550—1880. Oxford, 1881, 8°. In transactions of the North Oxfordshire Archæological Society for the year 1880.
DUFFIELD. The Reliquary, xxiii. 104, 134.
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EAST RETFORD. The Reliquary, xvi. 217 ; xvii. 41, 109.
ECCLESFIELD. "The First Book of the Registers of Ecclesfield Parish Church." Annotated by Alfred Scott Gatty. London, 1878, 4°.
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EDITH WESTON. The Genealogist, i. 292, 334, 362.
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GLOUCESTER, ST. JOHN. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, ii. 393.
GOATHURST. The Genealogist, New Series, ii. 50, 96.
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HENSTEAD. The East Anglian, iv. 107.
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HORSTED KEYNES, Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 2nd Series, i. 193.
HORTON. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, iii. 3.
HUNGERFORD. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, v. 359,
ICKLETON. The East Anglian, ii. 169.
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IRON ACTON. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, iii. 51.
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Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 29 Sept. 1596—1599, 1606—1650, 1663—1669, 1703—1719. MS. at Dr. Williams's Library, Grafton St., W.C.[1]
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LENTON. Jewitt's Reliquary, xiii. 11.
LINDON. The Genealogist, iii. 329.
LITTLE CASTERTON. The Genealogist, i. 64, 154, 163.
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ALLHALLOWES BARKING. Notes and Queries, 3 S. ii. 423, 441; iii. 61, 162, 323.
ALL HALLOWES, BREAD ST. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii. 12.
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ALL HALLOWES STAINING. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii. 27.
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DUTCH CHURCH, AUSTIN FRIARS. Edited by W. J. C. Moens. Lymington, 1884, 8°.
Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1571—1874.
EALING. Extracts from, and an account of the Registers. Ealing St. Mary's, Monthly Church Paper, Nos. 1—12, 1884, 8°.
THE FLEET. Burn's History of Fleet Marriages, 2nd edition, 71—93; names of some persons married, arranged in alphabetical order under the surnames of the husbands, 94—126.
GRAY'S INN CHAPEL. Register of Marriages in Gray's Inn Chapel. Printed in Joseph Foster's "Collectanea Genealogica."
HAMMERSMITH. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iii. 316.
MAY FAIR. Burn's History of Fleet Marriages, 2nd edition, 148.
ROLLS CHAPEL. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iii. 384.
ST. ALBAN, WOOD ST. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii. 310.
ST. ALPHAGE. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, i. 23.
ST. ANDREW, BAYNARD CASTLE. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii. 365.

[1] This MS. also contains the Churchwardens' accounts, 1599—1609. Cf. *Parish Register Abstract*, p. 130.

ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN. Notes and Queries, 2 S. xii. 227, 430. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii. 202.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, i. 70.

ST. ANNE, BLACKFRIARS. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii. 366.

ST. ANTHOLIN, AND ST. JOHN BAPTIST ON WALLBROOK. Vol. VIII. of Publications of the Harleian Society. Register Section. Partly edited by Joseph Lemuel Chester, and completed by Geo. J. Armytage.
St. Antholin, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1538—1754.
St. John Baptist, Baptisms, 1682—1754; Burials, 1686—1754.

ST. AUGUSTINE. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii. 93.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii, 428.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, i. 305.

ST. BENET FINK. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii, 463.

ST. BRIDE'S. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, i. 364.

ST. CATHARINE CREE CHURCH. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, iii. 319.

ST. CHRISTOPHER LE STOCKS. Edited by Edwin Freshfield. Two vols. London, 1882, 4°. A copy in Library of Society of Antiquaries. NO INDEX.
Baptisms 1558—1781. Marriages 1558—1780. Burials 1558—1781.

ST. DIONIS BACKCHURCH. Vol. III. of Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Section. Edited by Joseph Lemuel Chester.
Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1538—1754.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iv. 116; v. 202, 365. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, iii. 459.

ST. FAITH. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii, 110.

ST. GILES CRIPPLEGATE. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, iii, 285—301.

ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS. The Genealogist, ii, 383.

ST. HELEN BISHOPGATE. Annals of St. Helen's Bishopgate, by J. E. Cox, 91—99. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, iii, 558.

ST. JAMES CLERKENWELL. Vol. IX. of Publications of the Harleian Society. Register Section. Edited by Robert Hovenden.
Baptisms, 1551—1700.

ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER. Nichols' Topographer, iii, 491.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST ON WALLBROOK. *See* ST. ANTHOLIN.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, BEDFORD ROW. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iii, 386.

ST. LAURENCE POUNTNEY. Wilson's History of St. Laurence Pountney, 129.

ST. LEONARD, EAST CHEAP. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, i, 324.

ST. MARTIN, LUDGATE. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, iv. 357.

ST. MARY ALDERMARY. Vol. V. of Publications of the Harleian Society, Register Section. Edited by Joseph Lemuel Chester.
Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1558—1754.

ST. MARY ALDERMANBURY. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii, 128.

ST. MARY LE BOW. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii, 156.

ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, iv, 457.

ST. MATTHEW, FRIDAY ST. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, iv, 439. History of St. Matthew Friday St., and St. Peter Cheap, by W. S. Simpson, 33.

ST. MICHAEL CORNHILL. Vol. VII. of Publications of the Harleian Society. Register Section. Partly edited by Joseph Lemuel Chester.
Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1546—1754.

ST. OLAVE, HART ST. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, ii. 311.

ST. PANCRAS, SOPER LANE. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, ii, 171.

ST. PETER, CORNHILL. Vols. I. and IV. of Publications of the Harleian Society. Register Section. Edited by Granville W. G. Leveson Gower.
Baptisms 1538—1774. Marriages, 1538—1754. Burials 1538—1774.

ST. PETER AD VINCULA. Notices of the Historic Persons buried in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower of London, by D. C. Bell, 42-49.

ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE. Vol. VI. of Publications of the Harleian Society. Register Section. Edited by Joseph Lemuel Chester.
Baptisms and Burials 1558—1754. Marriages 1558—1672.

SOMERSET HOUSE "Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials which have been solemnized in the Private Chapel of Somerset House, Strand, in the county of Middlesex. Extending from 1714—1776." London, printed for James Coleman, 1862, 8°. This was previously privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, in 1831, 8°. Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum, iv, 293.

SPITALFIELDS, *see* WHEELER CHAPEL.

STAINES, co. Middlesex. Original Register of Baptisms, and Burials, 1653—1691. Marriages, 1653—1660. British Museum. Egerton MS. 2004.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Vol. X. of Publications of the Harleian Society. Edited by Joseph Lemuel Chester.
Baptisms 1607—1875. Marriages 1655—1875. Burials 1606—1875.

WESTMINSTER, *see* DUKE ST. CHAPEL.

WESTMINSTER, *see* ST. JAMES.

WHEELER CHAPEL, SPITALFIELDS. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iii. 388.

MADRON. "The First Book of the Parish Registers of Madron." Edited by George Bown Millett. Penzance, 1877, 4°.
Baptisms 1592—1726. Marriages 1577—1678. Burials 1577—1681.

MALMESBURY. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vi. 237.

MARKET LAVINGTON. Collectanea Genealogica et Topographica, viii. 201.

MARLBOROUGH, ST. MARY. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, v. 268.

MARLBOROUGH, SS. PETER AND PAUL. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, v. 260.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY. The Reliquary, vii. 140.

MIDDLETON. Lanc. and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes, i. 141.

MILDENHALL. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, v. 350.

MILTON LISLEBON. Nichols' Topographer, iii. 347.

MITCHAM. The Reliquary, xviii. 1, 136; xix. 17, 231; xx. 44.

MONYASH. The Reliquary, v. 85.

MORDEN. The Genealogist, vii. 33.

MUCH WENLOCK. "Extracts from the Registers of Sir Thomas Butler, Vicar of Much Wenlock." Edited by Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. Tenby, 1861, 8°. These extend from 1539—60. This register was burnt.

NANTWICH. James Hall's History of Nantwich, 336—353.

NORMANTON. The Reliquary, ii. 7.

NORRIS, Registers of the Rev. Thomas. The Genealogist, i. 171.

NORTHAW. Extracts from the Registers, 4° page, signed J. E. Cussans, and dated 28 Feb., 1881. The originals were burnt, as well as the church, in Feb., 1881.

NORTHOWRAM OR COLEY. "The Nonconformist Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, Compiled by the Revs. Oliver Heywood and T. Dickenson, 1644—1702, 1702—1752, generally known as the Northowram or Coley Register." Edited by J. Horsfall Turner. Brighouse, 1881, 8°.
Heywood's Register is called "A Register for Coley Chappell," pp. 17—108. Dickenson's Register, pp. 164—338.

NORTH WINFIELD. The Reliquary, xiii. 35, 108.

NORTH WOOTTON. "The Parish Register of North Wootton, Dorset, from the year 1539 to the year 1786." Privately printed by Charles Herbert Mayo. No place or date. NO INDEX.

NORWICH, ST. CLEMENT. The East Anglian, ii. 307.

OGBOURN ST. ANDREW. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, v. 353.

OVER. Notes and Queries, 3 S. iii. 304.

OXFORD, CHRIST CHURCH. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 2nd series, i. 143.

PADIHAM. The Reliquary, xii. 101.

PAPWORTH EVERARD, co. Cambridge. Original Register, 1565—1692. British Museum. Add. MS. 31854.

PASTON. The East Anglian, i. 379.

PEBWORTH. All the marriages in the Register of Pebworth, co. Gloucester, 1595—1700. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Vol. I. pp. 274—279.

PENWORTHAM. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, New Series, ii. 205, 221. Lanc. and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes, ii. 28—33.

PETERBOROUGH, ST. JOHN BAPTIST. The old registers of the parish of St. John Baptist, Peterborough, a Lecture, by Rev. W. D. Sweeting. Peterborough, 1884, 8°. *Appendix A.*

PLYMOUTH, CHARLES CHURCH. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, New Series, iv. 167, 175.

PRESHUTE. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, v. 346.

PRESTBURY. "The Register Book of Christenings, Weddings, and Burials, within the Parish of Prestbury, In the County of Chester, 1560—1636." Edited by James Croston, F.S.A. 1881, 8°. Vol. v of the publications of the (Lancashire and Cheshire) Record Society.

PUCKLECHURCH. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, iii. 67.
QUATFORD. Original (Bishops') transcripts, 1656—1811. British Museum, Add. MS. 28740.
RADFORD. The Genealogist, iii. 152.
REDENHALL WITH HARLESTON. The East Anglian, iv. 150.
RIBBESFORD. J. R. Burton's History of Bewdley, App. iii.
ROMFORD. Notes and Queries, 3 S. ii. 163 ; iii. 84.
ROTHERHAM. Parish Register of Rotherham, 1542—1563. Historic Notices of Rotherham, by John Guest, pp. 212—257.
RUSHALL. The East Anglian, iv. 284.
ST. COLUMB MAJOR. "The Registers of St. Columb Major, Cornwall." Edited by Arthur J. Jewers, London, 1881, 8°.
Baptisms 1540—1780. Marriages 1544—1780. Burials 1539—1780.
SEATON. (Co. Rutland.) The Genealogist, v. 61, 109.
SEEND. The Genealogist, iii. 387—398.
SHACKERSTON. Parish Register, 1558—1630. Leicestershire Architectural Society's Transactions, Vol. v. p. 241. The original is in the Bodleian Library.
SHEFFIELD (Co. York). Copy of "A Register of Children baptized by the Rev. Mr. Jollie from April 18, 1681, the day of his ordination, to July 27, 1704, 23 years 3 months." British Museum, Add. MS. 24436, fo. 74^b.
SHELTON. The East Anglian, iv. 256.
SHOTTESBROOKE. The Genealogist, vii. 10.
SOMERBY. Register of Somerby, co. Leicester, 1601—1715. Leicestershire Architectural Society's Transactions, Vol v. p. 273. Original in British Museum, Add. MS. 24802.
SOMERSAL-HERBERT. The Reliquary, xiv. 79.
SOUTH MARSTON. *See* STRATTON ST. MARGARET.
SPROWSTON. Eastern Counties Collectanea. 14.
STAMFORD, ST. GEORGE. The Reliquary, viii. 89, 151, 216.
„ ST. JOHN. The Reliquary, xx. 233 ; xxi. 77, 157, 222 ; xxii, 53, 113 ; xxiv. 73.
„ ST. MARTIN. The Reliquary, xii. 51, 116 ; xiii. 165, 236.
„ ST. MARY. The Reliquary, ix. 113 ; x, 47 ; xi. 23, 173.
„ ST. MICHAEL. The Reliquary, xiv. 41, 74, 231 ; xv. 39, 91, 170 ; xvi. 45, 75, 225 ; xvii. 88, 202 ; xviii. 95, 149, 212 ; xix. 46, 107, 166 ; xx. 40, 117.
STANWAY. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iv. 305.
STAPLEFORD (NOTTS). Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, New Series iii. 47.
STEVENTON, co. Berks. Original Register. Baptisms 1556—1598. Marriages 1559—1598. Burials 1559—1599. British Museum. Harleian MS. 2395.
STOCK HARVARD. "Registers of Stock Harvard, co. Essex." Edited by Edward Pendarves Gibson. London, 1881, 8°.
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1563—1700.
STOWELL, *see* HAMPNETT.
STRATTON ST. MARGARET. The Registers of Stratton St. Margaret, and South Marston, are said to have been printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. Middle Hill, 182-, 8°. *See* 'The Genealogists Manual', p. 361.
STREATHAM. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iii. 309.
STRETFORD. The Reliquary, xvii. 45, 93.
STUBTON. "The Registers of Stubton, co. Lincoln, 1577—1628. Printed at the private press of Frederick Arthur Crisp." 1883, 8°. Only twelve copies printed A copy is in the Guildhall Library.
STUSTON. The East Anglian, iii. 60, 89, 249.
SUTTON ST. NICHOLAS. The Genealogist, vii. 27.
SUTTON WALDRON. Nichols' Topographer, iii. 411.
TADDINGTON. The Reliquary, v. 87.
TANNINGTON. "The Parish Registers of Tannington, Suffolk. Printed at the private press of Frederick Arthur Crisp." 1884, 8°. Only 15 copies printed. A copy in Guildhall Library.
Baptisms 1539—1660. Marriages 1539—1714. Burials 1539—1660.
TETBURY. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, i. 323.
THAME. F. G. Lee's History of Thame, 661.
THEYDON MOUNT. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, viii. 406.

THORINGTON. "The Registers of the Parish of Thorington." Edited by Thomas S. Hill. London, 1884, 8°.
Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1561—1881.

THORNEY. "The Register of Baptisms of the French Colony settled at Thorney from 1654—1727." The History of Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, by Rev. R. H. Warner, *Appendix*.

THORNEY. The Reliquary, xii. 143.

TIDCOMBE. Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vii. 188.

TIDESWELL. The Reliquary, viii. 209.

TINWELL. The Genealogist, iii. 105.

TODDINGTON. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, New Series, iii. 371, 383, 406, 415, 433, 450. Notes and Queries, 5 S. xii. 85.

TRENTHAM. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 2nd Series, i. 111.

TURKDEAN. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, ii. 449.

UPTON BISHOP. An alphabetical list of all the Marriages, 1571—1883. Records of Upton Bishop, by Revd F. T. Havergal, pp. 26—41.

WALPOLE ST. PETER. The East Anglian, iii. 167.

WALTON ON THE HILL (Surrey). The Reliquary, x. 204.

WARNHAM. Sussex Archæological Collections, xxxiii, 152—206.

WATH. Nichols' Topographer, iii. 414.

WERRINGTON. The Genealogist, iv. 61.

WEST BROMWICH. Register of Baptisms and Burials, 1608—1616. West Bromwich Parish Magazine, May 1879, and subsequent Numbers.

WESTERHAM. Parochial History of Westerham, by G. L. Gower, 44-78.

WESTLETON. East Anglian, iii. 311, 340.

WEST QUANTOXHEAD. The Genealogist, ii. 24; iii. 26, 46.

WEST WICKHAM. Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, New Series, iv. 393.

WHISSENDINE. The Genealogist, vii. 40.

WHITE WALTHAM. The Genealogist, vi. 49—57.

WHITTLESEY. "Copies of 222 Marriage Registers from the parish book of St. Mary's Church, in Whittlesey, in the Isle of Ely, and county of Cambridge, 1662—1672." Published by James Coleman, 1880, 8°. pp. 8. NO INDEX.

WINDLESHAM. "The Registers of Windlesham, Surrey." By W. U. S. Glanville-Richards. London, 1881, 8°.
Baptisms 1677—1783. Marriages 1695—1753. Burials 1695—1783.

WINDSOR. Notes and Queries, 2 S. vi. 163, 239.

WISBECH. "Copy of a Book containing Registers of Births, Burials, and Marriages, etc., belonging to the General Baptist Church of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire." By W. Winkley, Harrow, 1860, 8°.

WIXFORD—*see* EXHALL.

WORMHILL. The Reliquary, iv. 237.

YAXLEY. The East Anglian, ii. 245.

YORK MINSTER. Burials 1634—1836. The Yorkshire Archæological Journal, Vol. i. pp. 226—330. Marriages 1681—1762. *Ibid.* Vol. ii, pp. 97—128; Vol. iii. pp. 81—146; Baptisms 1686—1894. *Ibid.* Vol. vi. pp. 385—395.

YOULGREAVE. The Reliquary, iv. 186.

As a rider to these notes, it may be deemed worthy of remark that the Registers of Priors Dean and Colmer are about to be printed by the Rev. T. Hervey, Colmer Rectory, Alton, Hants, 80 copies only, price to subscribers 10*s.* 6*d.* The Rev. A. W. Headlam has printed 108 pages of the Registers of St. Oswald, Elvet, in his parish Magazine, and the work is still in progress. The Registers of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton were advertised in 1882, to be edited by the Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, but the smallness of the subscription list to the present time has obliged him to postpone their publication indefinitely. The Registers of Ulverston have been printed by the Rev. C. W. Bardsley, and will be issued when the index, which is now in preparation, is completed. The Registers of Ellough, by the Rev. S. W. Earnshaw, are, I am informed, printed, but the date of their issue is not yet fixed; as their publication was announced more than four years ago, and Ellough is only a small

country parish, the delay in issuing them appears inexcusable. Mr. F. A. Crisp has the Registers of Stifford, and Brundish, in the press. The Registers of Bolton Percy, 1571—1695, are announced for publication by the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association in their 'Record Series.' The Registers of Kingston-on-Thames, 1541-56, are stated in *Notes and Queries* (6 S. vii. p. 366), to be "astray;" and it is said that the Register of Chesterfield, from 1711—1761, was offered for sale in 1882.

In Add. MS. 32,344 (British Museum), will be found the Bishop's Transcripts of the following Registers:—

Boxlye, 1585-6, 1599-1600.
Upchurch, 1612, 1661.
Brookland, 1615.
Ringwold, 1636.
Faversham, 1730-1.
High Ercall, 1630, 1632-4, 1636, 1663-4.
Childwall, 1670.
Uttoxeter, 1762-1766.
Barling, 1768.

Baptisms and Burials from Nuthurst, for 1636, will be found in Ayscough MS. 1677, at the British Museum. Burn, in his 'History of Parish Registers,' and others have fallen into the error of supposing that this MS. is the original Register of that place.

In Hunter's Collections at the British Museum will be found numerous extracts from Parish Registers, chiefly in the Deanery of Doncaster; the following is a list of the more important of them:—

Arksey. Add. 24,469, 24,572.
Armthorpe. Add. 24,469.
Austerfield. Add. 24,596.
Barnby on Don. Add. 24,469.
Birstall. Add. 24,600.
Bradfield. Add. 24,568.
Brampton. Add. 24,569.
Breighton. Add. 24,572.
Conisborough. Add. 24,439.
Doncaster. Add. 24,439, 24,469, 24,578.
Dronfield. Add. 24,570.
Eckington. Add. 24,572.
Fishlake. Add. 24,469.
Hansworth. Add. 24,439, 24,570, 24,568.
Hatfield. Add. 24,469.
Hooton Pannel. Add. 24,469.
Hooton Robert. Add. 24,469.
Kirby Wharf. Add. 24,570.
Mansfield. Add. 24,569, 24,591.
Normanton. Add. 24,600.
Ravenfield. Add. 24,469.
Rotherham. Add. 24,568.
Sheffield. Add. 24,471.
Sprotburgh. Add. 24,439, 24,469.
Stavely. Add. 24,569.
Thorne. Add. 24,469.
Thriburgh. Add. 24,469.
Tickhill. Add. 24,572.
Wadworth. Add. 24,469.
Whiston. Add. 24,568.
Whitchurch. Add. 24,444.
Wickersley. Add. 24,568.
Womersley. Add. 24,469.
Woodborough. Add. 24,592.

NOTES OF THE LIFE OF SIR GEORGE WHELER, KNIGHT.

Communicated by EDWARD G. WHELER.

The Rev. Sir George Wheler, Knt., a Prebend of Durham, the author of the following manuscript, was the ancestor of the Whelers of Otterden Place, Kent, and of Ledstone, Yorkshire. He was a well-known Divine and Traveller, and published an account of his travels in Greece.

Sir William Wheler, the first Baronet, was the eldest son of John Wheler and Martha Herrick. He was born in 1600; created a Baronet 1660 (being previously a Knight), with remainder to his cousin, Charles Wheler, of Birdingbury and Leamington Hastang, co. Warwick.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Cole, one of the Enniskillen family. In 1666, to escape the plague which was then raging, he fled from London to Derby,

but only to be seized with it and died there. A large monument is erected to his memory in All Saints' Church, Derby. He is mentioned in Pepys's Diary.

Lady Wheler held a post in the household of Charles I., and was much implicated in the Court intrigues of that period. She died 1670, and is buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster. It is related of her in Echard's History of England that the King entrusted her with a casket of jewels, for which he sent, the night before his execution, by a messenger who showed her a ring from the King. Next morning the King opened the casket in the presence of Mr. Herbert and the Bishop, and displaying the contents—diamonds and jewels, with some broken Georges and Garters—he said, "You see all the wealth now in my power to give to my children." Sir William Wheler possessed land in London, Westminster, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Buckinghamshire.

Sir Charles Wheler, the second Baronet, of Martin Hussingtree, co. Worcester, and Birdingbury and Leamington Hastang, co. Warwick, was the son of William Wheler and Eleanor Puleston, born 1619.

He married, 1648, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Francis Bindlosse, of Borwick Hall, co. Lancaster, and Cecilia West, daughter of Lord de la Warr. He was Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and represented the University of Cambridge for some part of the Long Parliament. He was one of the gentlemen entrusted to carry the plate of that University to Charles I. He had several children, —Trevor; William, married Teresa, daughter of the Hon. Edward Widdrington, of co. Northumberland; Cicely, married—Blount; Dorothy, Maid of Honour, married the Count of Nassau.

The original MS. is now in the possession of E. G. Wheler, of Leamington, a descendant of Sir Charles Wheler.[1]

Notitia . . .
GEO. WHELERI
Equitis et Presbyteri.

Glory be to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace and Good Will towards men.

Being this day, the 20th of January, A.D. 1700, Blessed be God, arrived at the Age of ffivety years compleat, according to ye English account, I judge it very meet to meditate upon the manifold Mercies, ffavours, & Blessings it hath pleased Almighty God of his ffree Grace & Boundless Goodness to Conferre on me, his most unworthy servant, & therby to Praise and Glorify his name.

Who am ye eldest son of Charles, who is ye only son of Thomas, who is ye eldest son of Thomas, who was ye son of Ambros (if I remember right), of Tottenham High-cross in the County of Middlesex; in wch Church divers monuments remain of our ffamely who lye Buried there.

. . . . . Ancisters I have no account, only that very Anciently, as my ffather was informed by Tradition, our name was Changed from Bradford to Wheler upon ye account of An Estate.

Thomas his son had an Estate of about a thousand pounds per An'; his wife was of the ffamelly of the Loe's, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Ambrose, and Divers Daughters, Judith married to . . . Boyce of Betshanger in East-Kent, an other . . . . .

This Thomas, being displeased with his eldest son Tho., disposed of

[1] A full account of the Rev. Sir G. Wheler, knight, with a portrait and pedigree and numerous letters communicated by Granville Hastings Wheler, Esq., will be found in Surtees' *History of Durham*, i, pp. 171-176. See also "Description of Otterden Place, co. Kent, with Genealogical Memoir of the Family of Wheler," by the Rev. T. Rackett, London, 1832, 8vo. [Brit. Mus. 10,368, h. 13].—Ed. Genealogist.

the Greatest part of his estate to his younger son Ambrose, wch Ambrose spent it and left his children Charles, &c., in Low circumstances; ffrom whom is Descended Mrs Buxton of Rochdale in Lancashire, his granddaughter. Thomas, Junr, was bred up to ye Law in the Temple, where he had Chambers.

He married Elizabeth, one of the Daughters of Sr Nicholas Gilborne, Knight, of Charing in Kent, who maried the Daughter of Sr Thos Lloyd, Knight, of . . . . in Kent, by whom Sr N. had one or two sons, at lest ffive Daughters, one married to . . . . . Wales, an other married to Sr Richard Bingley of Chabham; another to Sr Thomas ffuller of Surrey, whose Grandson, Serjant ffrancis ffuller, is now Liveing, a very Ingenious Persone, as well as a very Learned Lawier.

An other was married to . . . . . Withens, from whom S^r^ ffrancis Withens, a Learned Judge, descended, who, for Refuseing to comply wth King James in takeing away the Penall Laws by ye dispenceing power, was put out of that station.

My Grandfather, Tho. W., had by Eliz. Gilborn, Charles his only son, and a Daughter, Anna, that died a child. Then, after some years, some unfortunate difference arising between them, they by consent seperated; upon what account I never knew, for she was a person of severe morrells and a very Devout person. My Grandmother returned home to Sr N. Gilborn with her son Charles . . . . at Charing. Where my ffather Charles was bread up, under her and Sir N. G. care; who kept a schoolmaster for him in the house, til he was at the age of about sixteen or seaventeen & then sent him to Baliel Colledge in Oxford, where he was entered Gentleman Commoner.

But after this Sr N. G. hopeing his ffather would take care to supply him, And my Grandfather supposeing Sr N. would continue his care of him, as he had for many years done, my ffather soon wanted those necessary supplies y^t^ should have supported him in his studies in that rank he was placed in the Universty. And therefore was forced, after a stay there of not so much as three years, to Quit the University.

How it ffared with him immediately after this I do not remember.

My Grandff. Wheler was a stout man, as this story I have heard of him proves. He was comeing from Woodgreen to London, in the time of ye Usurpation, with only a staffe in his hand, and was sett upon by ffive soldiers, who would needs Rifle him & take away his cloak. He told them if they could win his cloak they might ware it, & threw it off, Laid it downe, & ffell on them with that courage and fforce that he made them fflee for it, & came off safe himselfe.

My mother went with my ffather into Holland, & about three years after, Being with child, they both came over supposeing she might have a son; But it proved a Daughter, and was my sister Isabella who was Baptised. Afterwards she had another Daughter borne in Brabant, baptized Anne, but comeing before her time it soon died. Quere my Grandfather Wheler's death.

Her next was myselfe, born at Breda, January the 20th, I suppose Old Stile, in the year 1650 [But if New Stile, it was then January 10, $16\frac{4\,9}{5\,0}$].[1] It was Old Style, as y^e^ Letter, I found among my ffather's papers, of my Birth proves.

[1] The words between brackets are struck out.

My mother was invited to be nurse to y^e^ Prince of Orange, but whether she came not soon enough to my birth, or my ffather did not consent to it, she was not his nurse; but my mother used to Recon me about the same age with him.

George Moor, Esqr, a Loyall Gentleman, who afterwards lived at Canterbury, was one of my God-ffathers.

In the spring, 1652, my ffather and mother came over with me into England. I think soon after the news of my Grandfather's Death and soon after my mother fell sick of the small-pox, and before she was so well recovered as to go abroad, my Grandmother Wheler ffell sick and Dyed, at ye Palace of Charing, and was buried in Charing Church, July the 9th, 1652.

My ffather, as her onely Heir, suceeded her to the Remainder of the Lease of the Old Palace, wch Sr Nicholas Gilborn held of the crowne, and as a Chatell left her, with all the furniture to it, by his will. This was a convenient accession to his narrow ffortune; w^ch^ . . . . . Estate . . . being before this time sold off from the Crowne by K.C. the first to a neighbour, Sr Robert Hunywood, the enjoyment continued not above a dozen years; so that my ffather with great regrett was obliged to Remove thence at ye expiration of ye Lease. It was then, in my memory, a Noble House, Planted with orchard walls of ye Best ffrute, ffine Gardens, and Rare trees and plants. Which shewed Sr Nic. Gilborn to be man of Curiosity and ingenious, as well as his Library to be a man of Learning.

The vanity of my Childhood was spent with an Indulgent yet careful ffather and mother.

My mother, as early as I can remember anything, tought me short Prayers, with short Catecheticall questians and Answers, and afterwards, as I was able, The Lords Prayer, Crede, and Ten Commandments, and severall Psalms, particularly this, to say before I went to sleep :—

> Lord here I Lay me downe to Sleep,
> To thee I give my Soul to keep,
> Wake I ever or wake I never,
> To thee I give my Soul to keep for ever.

w^ch^, with some ffurther ejeculations and meditations, I use still.

I remember I had very early sence of the Divinity, tho' my notions were very rude and unpolished yet of Infinite space or ubiquity. I think I could not be above ffour year Old when it came into my Thoughts—ffor I was in coats—and walking in ye air, I looked up into the skie, and my Imagination led me to conclude there was some place above that, and then some place was above that, and so on til I Lost my selfe in Imagination; and so concluded there could be no end, but further and further Perpetually.

I had the misfortune of Bad schools ffor my Grammatticall Education, ffirst Ashford and then Wye, and afterwards at home by ye minister of our Parish, so that, til about 14 year old, when I began to apply miselfe to it of my owne accord, I made but small Proficiency. However, I Proceeded then to be able to construe a Chapter in Gr. Testament; when soon after I fell sick of Quartern Ague, wch forced me to stay at home above halfe a year. Nevertheless, my desire to learn then became so great that I proceeded to Hesiod and Learned about 500 verses in him,

not only to construe, but also without Book, by the Spring, wch was in the year 166$\frac{6}{7}$, after the ffire of London.

I now was desirious to trye what I could do at Study in y^e^ University, but how to bring this about was above my ffather's ability, tho' he as much wished it as myselfe, but I could not hope anything considerable out of his small fortune. But God was Good and Gracious to us Both, ffor it pleased him to take to himself, the summer before, Sr William Wheler of Westminster, who many years before had pitched upon my ffather and me to Leave us his Estate; wch thous came to pass. Sr William Wheler was Related to Sr Edmund Whelers ffamelly, of Dachet in Buckinghamshire, seeing he calls him, and his son William, Cozen. But how near I cannot say, seing their Arms differ. Yet William, son to Sr Edmund, Left Sr William most of his land in the country, and Sr William purchased of him that part I possess in Spittle ffields.

But, sometime before Sr William was acquainted with my ffather, he had some intentions to Leave Sr Charles Wheler part of his Estate; at Lest, as appeared after wards.

He came to be acquainted with my ffather by seeing his name in an Act of Parliament, concerning ye militia as I think; ffor my ffather, being an experienced soldier and of known Loyalty, He was chozen major of ye militia Regiment by ye Duke of Richmond and Lenox, under my Lord Culpiper; who was ye Colloncll, wch after wards my ffather was, and a Deputy Lieutenant in Kent.

Sr William enquired my ffather out and desired to see him, of w^ch^, so soon as my ffather knew, by his Uncle Denton, he waited on Sr Willm W. the first occasion he had to goe to London.

When he came to Sr William Wheler, he recieved him very kindly and asked him concerning his ffamelly—w^t^ children he had &c.; and when my ffather had given him an account of himselfe and ffamelly, as he Desired, Sr W. told him that he was obliged to do for him and his, ffor his Grandffather Whelers sake, who had bene an exceeding great ffriend to him, wch my ffather supposed was when Sr W. was a very young man, when his Grandffather Wheler was of ye ffirst ffrutes office, ffor so Sr William after was; ffor Divers Books belonging to the same were found in his Study after his death. One originall Book of ye ffirst ffrutes and . . . . . of Ecclesiasticall Preferments, written in Hen. S^s^ time, wch I presented to Queen Anne a year or two before her most Gracious Donation, or Rather Restauration, of the ffirst ffrutes and Tenths to ye Church.

My ffather, being a man of great modesty as well as Prudence, visited Sr William Wheler sometimes after this, but not very ffrequently. And once, upon Sr William's desire, he carried me up to London, to wait on him, wch was when I was about a Dozen years old.

I Remember him to be a Comely Old Gentleman wth a round plump fface, a rudy cheerfull countenance, addorned wth curled grey hair.

His Study of bookes he left shew he was a man of study and Learning, Curious and Inquisitive, and . . . .; ffor they consisted of Greek and Latine, Italian, ffrench and Spanish, and some Divinity. I found a case where medales had bene, but disposed on by his Lady before my comeing to ye possession of anything.

He dyed at Darby in the deplorable year 1666. Where his Lady

carried him ye year before because of ye plague, and was buried in the Choir of Darby Church.

And has a marble monument erected on ye wall by his Lady, on ye South Side of the Coir, within the railes of ye Alter, and thereon is engraven this Inscription :—

This Monument is erected to the memory of the most Illustrious S^r^. WILLIAM WHELER of Westminster, Bart., who flying from the Plague at London, died at Darby, haveing not changed his fate with his Habitation. He received ye Honour of Knighthood from King Charles the First, and was advanced to the Dignity of a Baronet by King Charles the second. He married Elizabeth the Heiress of Michael Cole, of a noble family. His only Daughter Died in her Cradle. Although his memory was not continued in his Progeny it will always be preserved by his Virtues ; which shall last longer y^n^ his Progeny or Monument. He Died August 6th, 1766* in the 66th year of his age.

(The above description was taken from the Monument by me, S^r^. Willm Wheler, Bart., April 3rd, 1794).

S^r^. William Wheler his Lady (who was a Daughter of . . . . Cole) did not presently publish S^r^. Williams Will, but being far in the country, or rather, other reasons, did not presently do it, but Suffered a Contempt of the Prorog. Court; And pretended to my ffather that all Sir Will. Estate was so left in her power that she might dispose of it to whom and as she pleased; But that she had a greater Respect for my ffather and his ffamelly then for Sr Charles Wheler and his ffamelly. And, therefore, if he would engage that a child she had brought up as her owne (being born in the house of a servant, and one of S^r^. Williams clerks, whose name was Tayler) should be paid 1,500 *li.* after her Decease, by 200 *li. per An'*, she would settle the Estate on him and his. My ffather, being affraid of ffraud, and tho' he did believe there was a will made and in his ffavour too, yet, it being in her custody she might Destroy it, & so he might be Defeated without Remedy, Therefore he obliged himselfe as she desired to the payment of that summe. Which done, she then produced S^r^. Will. Whelers Will, wch settled his whole Estate on his Lady during her Life, And after her Decease that part in London, Spittle ffields, and Rogers *i.e.* his mansion house in Westminster, on my ffather during his life and afterwards to me and my heirrs male, &c. His estate in Hampshire and Willshire, and his other House, adjoyning nor'wards to his Mansion House, called Skiners, being even as good as ye other, both haveing coach house, Stables to ye Street and a pretty garden, and stairs to the Temes in Chanon *alias* Chanell-Row, Westminster, he gave to me and my heirs male, &c., after his Ladies Decease; so there was nothing either to my ffather or me at present, but only expectant after my Lady W. Decease.

However, this expectation was a great comfort to my ffather, to see that his ffamelly had a certain prospect of being well provided for in time to come; Tho' at present circumstances were but Strait. My ffather came home to Charing from London, being removed from the Palace to Park house, he Rented of S^r^. John Darrell of Chart, and brought a coppie of S^r^. William W. Will with him. I observed my ffather to discourse with my mother concerning me, but very Darkly, (ffor they kept this matter as a seacret from me), til I mistrusted there was something

* The monument is still in existence in All Saints' Church, Derby. The date on the monument is 1666, not 1766. The inscription is in Latin.—E. G. W.

extrordinary in the matter, and by some means found where ye will was Laid and took it and read it all over, and Laid in its place again. Then ye seacrete was out to me, yet I kept it to myselfe, and nothing from thence forward could be said in my hearing so enigmatically but I understood the meaning perfectly well.

I had signified my Desire to go to ye University, or, to some other employment, ffor I grew very weary of staying at home idly, without present prospect of any advantage to myself or anybody else, Relations or Country.

I thank God I never inclined to Country Sports, hunting or shooting, or any other Juvenile exercises, nor was I made fit for them, being of no Robust, but of a slender and weak Composure of Body and ffrequently sick in my Childhood. So y^t^ as I was not enclined to exercises, So no Robust employment was fit for me, I began to be Amourous very early, but I thank God that kept me from imprudent ffollies of that nature. Yet for ye sinfull ffolies thereof—*Cyrie Elieson.* I was ffrugall, tho' Loved to eat and drink well, and to be hospitable ; for I still saved all the good things I could get together til I could have an opertunity to make a feast for my playfellows, when I was a very Little Child of 5, 6, 7, or eight years old. My greatest Inclination was bent towards Gardening, Plants, and fflowers ; wch began from my Infancy, in Coats, and never left me to this day. Besides this my head was much enclined to mecanicall Operations, Wheelworks, any thing that [I] saw that pleased me I could Immitate, and could handle planes, saws, and Chisells, to make Little Cabinets and Boxes. And as I had also Inclination to musick, hearing and seeing a Master that tought on ye virginalls and Harpsicord, I never Left til I made one with ffiveteen Keys, on wch I plaid any tune I knew with my right hand. I made also another sort of an Instrument, in ye ffacion of a harp, but had keas on ye Top and Jacks, that when Pressed down on the top with the ffingers to strike the strings, were pushed up again with springs made of whale-bone ; All wch Lookt Like ye rudest Lines of the ffirst inventors of musick. Besides, being of an effeminate Complexion, and much more with young weomen and maids then men or Boys, I could work with the needle or any of their works, of fflowers or Birds, at first sight. About this time some of my Cozen Somers Daughters were in ye Country, by reason of the plague, and Mrs. Sarah, who was after Mrs. Aderly, made Birds of their naturall ffeathers, Laying them upon a mould of wax with gumme, wch made them very naturall ; this Art I Learnd and made a cage full of Divers kinds set all upon perches, with wiers, so that ye Least touch of it put them all into motion. The Bottom of the cage I covered with severall sorts of green and white mosses, and the middle made a place Like an Artifitiall fountain to water y^m^. All these things were my Diverticements of Recreation, when I had done my School Exercises, ffor I seldom went to play wth the Boys, and still Less as I grew bigger, till I came to my full height, wch was when I came to about sixteen.

In the Spring, 1666, I did begin to desire to go to ye University, being sensible, after I read Sr William Wheler's will, that I was Like some time to have an Estate. And my ffather carried me to London to wait on my Lady Wheler, who desired to see me ; and to make my Court the better

to her, I carried up my Cage of Birds to present her with, and we were both Liked, and Recieved very kindly.

This time I saw London Lye all in its ruins, the ffire had not yet done smokeing in severall places, in cellers. But did not then go to the University, But returned again into ye country til about August after. Then my ffather came up with me, with Intentions to carry me to Oxon, And I believe that my Lady W. had given my ffather some encouragement she would assist him in ye expences to do it; Intending, as I found, to make a match between me and her adopted child, wch it did not please God to bring to pass.

When my ffather and I were ready to go to Oxford, places taken in ye Coach, and all things in a Rediness, my ffather recieved a Letter out of Kent that my mother was ffallen sick in the Country. This made my ffather resolve to Returne into the Country with speed [and] would have me go with him. At wch I was very much troubled, and did think it might hinder my going at all, ffor I saw myselfe grown a man, and I had lost so much time already, that if I went not then I thought it would be too Late. Therefore, when my ffather Asked me to returne with him, and as soon as my Mother should Recover he w^d^ come up with me again, and go with me to Oxon, I Answered—"S^r^, I hope that you believe I am as sorry for my Mother's Illness as I possible can be, and if I were sensible that I could contribute anything towards her Recovery I should most willingly go downe to her, but you are sensible as well as I that I am altogether incapable of that, Besides, I fear, if I miss this oppertunity I shall not have an other, and I am now grown so big, and of such an age, that I shall be ashamed to go if I stay any longer. Therefore, S^r^, if you please, I will rather venture to go theither alone with some Letters of Recommendation, then to put it off till an other opertunity, wch may never come."

This prevailed with my ffather, who was ever very indulgent, seeing me so set upon it against all opposition, to give his Consent to my going, and he Immediately got me Letters of Recommendation and a bill for mony; so I thank God I set fforward in ye company of God's Providence for the ffamous University of Oxfford, where I had no acquaintance with any Creature.

Here I was to put off childhood, and be formed anew—to become a man.

I carried a Letter of Recommendation with me from Mr. Job Hood (son of Dr. Hood, Rectour, Lincoln Colledge) to Mr. Robert Clerk, one of the Senior ffellows of Lincolne Coll., A man of excellent parts, Temper, and Learning, to be my Tutor; ffor whom I thank God.

He went with me to the Rectour and entered me Commoner. Got a single chamber, and Recommended to my acquaintance two or three of ye soberest of his Pupils, one whereof was his nephew, an Ingenious young man, of ye Senior Class, Mr. Nathaniel Clerk of Lincolnshire.

I had not bene entered above a week before I was taken sick of the small-pox, wch I think I caught at London, ffor Mrs. Tayler ffell sick, before I came downe, at ye Play-house, where my Lady had carried us both to see a play; and I carried her in my arms out of the play-house unto the coach, and was with her in the house some days at Chanell-Row, til I went to Oxford.

I was carried out of the Colledge to a carefull nurses house, named Goodwife Plat, in St. Thomas his parish. I had them very ffull, and was dangerously ill of them, and was Long before I perfectly Recovered. But I believe they were a great benefit to my health ever after, ffor before I was much troubled with the headach, and Bleeding at ye nose, But ever after that had very little of either of those illnesses, but was very healthy ever after ; ffor wch I praise God. Soon after my Recovery I fell into some ill Company, for ye ffollies of wch God forg[ive] me. But my Tutor, by seasonable rebukes and care of me, by God's mercy brought me off of it ; ffor wch his name be ever praised while I have my being.

Soon after my Recovery I fell to my studies with my Tutor, who was every way very kind in assisting and adviseing me in them. ffor I stood in very great need of his utmost care, comeing Raw from very bad country schools, & great difficultyes in them. Off wch I was so sensible that it put spurres to my Dilligence, insomuch as I studied hard night and day and did in three years time make a considerable Progress in my Grammaticall Learning, and more in my Pholosophy. ffor I got thorough not only Logick, Rhetorick, and the Aristotelian systome of Naturall Philosophy, but I made a good progress in Mathematicks, Arethmaticks, Geometry, Geography, Astronomy, and Opticks. And, besides all this, Looked into ye new ; reading Cartesius and the Moderns, and some Anatomy. And by changing my studies, so as to make them a Divertisement to each other, I did get thorough a number of ye Latin classicall Authors. And tho' I did not make much progress in ye Greek, yet I did not Loose what I brought with me to the University, but found some times to read in that, so as not to forget w^t^ I had.

It was but about a year I had bene at Oxford but my very good and kind Tutor Mr. Clerk left ye Colledge for a Country Parsonage near Bamborough. Which was a Loss I was very sorry for ; yet it was not so very great but I found it soon repaired by putting myselfe under the Rev. Dr. Geo. Hick—then fellow of ye Coll., now Dr. Hicks, Dean of Wo'ster—his care ; wch is another Blessing I am ever to thank God for. He was very dilligent to perfect what he found defective in me, and to encourage in me what he saw my Genious best suted to ; w^ch^, indeed, was Naturall Philosophy, ffor therein was really my chief Delight and Diverticement, Rather y^n^ study. And therein nothing pleased me more then to make dayly Discoveries of ye wonderfull operations of God in the creation of ye visible world. Tho' Aristotles did not altogether satisfy me, yet I discovered some sophistry in Descartes, for wch I saw he was not to be Relied on as an Oracle. I did think it was as sutable to reason as Scripture that ye earth should be placed in the center of the World, seeing y^t^ if ye earth did go round upon its Axis 24 hours, it must in its surface goe near a Thousand miles an houre ; wch is a prodigious swiftness, exceeding a bullet out of a canon, or anything we know, except the Raies of Light.

And as to ye annuall motion it ever seem to me a thing impossible, seeing both the poles kept so fixed, y^t^ we know no alteration of Latitudes since Ptolomies time, wch is above . . .

Whereas, otherwise, they might vary every day, & still keep paralell with ye ecliptick circle, the greatness of wch must make a very consider-

able variation in both its opposit points, let ye fixt stars distance be never so great. But of this, enough.

ffor Divertisment I sometimes Looked into Heraldry. I got Guilliam, & drew out most his Coats of Armes, & coloured y^m^ in their proper coulours, and hung them round my chamber.

I walked early in ye winter mornings, and so came to know many of the constellations. And often at noon I walked to the Physick Garden, esp'ially in ye Spring, & so became acquainted with many curious plants both of our owne soyle & exoticks; wch was both a Divertisement to me then and in my Travells, and continuall entertainment.

I cannot say I made many intimate acquaintances, especially among those of my owne standing, they were usually either Childish or Quarelsome, turned seriousness into Ridicule. So I rather adheared to those were either above me in Learning or some virtue, of whom I might Learn something I wanted to know, or to be better informed in, or whom I did emulate for something or other.

Sr Ffrancis Clerke his eldest son, John C. Esqier, of Kent, was one with whom I was most conversant. He was a vertuous & a studious gentleman; 1st of Xtschurch, after, chosen ffellow of All Souls, where after some years study, & had taken his Degrees, he went into Orders, and was presented to the Parish of Harisham in Kent, where he died young.

There was one Mr Bacon, A.M., was very kind & civil to me, Lent me books, & w^d^ inform me in anything I desired; a very civil, virtuous, & good humoured gentleman, & was of the same Coll. with me.

There was an other, Mr. James Pool, student of X^t^ Church, I had sometimes intimate conversation with, he was afterward Prebendary of Hereford; whether yet Liveing or Dead Gods Peace, I hope, is with his soul, and forgive us both some youthfull irregularities. He was a very good humoured and obligeing man, & became a very Pious & Worthy Divine, as I well believe, by ye Little converse I have had with him some ffew years past when he was in ye convocation, and I at Westminster.

One great advantage I had by being of Lincoln Colledge was, that I thereby became known to the then Rev. Dr. N. Crewe, who at the time of my entrance was Subrector; and about a year after, upon the Death of Dr. Hood, was unanimously chosen Rector of ye Coll., being then with the King in Waiting, as Clerk of ye closet. But, not Long after that, viz., in ye year . . he was made Bishop of Oxon', and now, my Right Revere'd and R^t^ Hon'ble Diocesane, Lord bishop of Durham, and is in the 36 year of his consecration, and the . . year of his Translation; of whose ffavour I shall have frequent occasion to mention in ye Progress of these memoirs.

All that I shall say of him now is that, both as Subrector and Rector, he was a very exact and Punctuall man in the Discipline of ye Colledge.

He put the chapell in very Decent & Regular ordor, & had ye Service performed with great Reverence. He still moderated in Divinity Disputations in the Chapel, & ffrequently came into the Hall, and Recieved and corrected the Undergraduates themes. By him I was confirmed, and of him I think I ffirst received ye Holy Sacrament of the Body & Blood of my Dear Redeemer; ffor wch all Glory be to God on High.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES IN THE DIOCESAN REGISTRY AT WORCESTER.

(*Concluded from p.* 154).

1724. Apr. 4. Francis Fetherston of Claverdon, weaver, about 31, bachelor, and Sarah Staples of Oxhill, about 40, maiden.

Apr. 8. Lawrence Curnock of Bishampton, about 24, bachelor, and Anne Cowley of Abbot's Morton, upwards of 21, maiden; allegation by Robert Farley of the former parish, yeoman, and Richard Curnouck of Rous Lench, butcher: to be married in the par. church of St. Peter, or St. Oswald's chapel in Worcester.

In consequence of this marriage, the father of the said Anne bequeathed to her "the Su'me of one Shilling and no more."

Apr. 11. John Lench of Grimley, gent., about 76, bachelor, and Margaret Bourne of the same place, about 17, maiden; her father consenting.

Apr. 15. Francis Chambers, yeoman, about 51, widower, and Mary Hide, about 33, maiden, both of Tardebigge.

Apr. 25. Simon Beverton, vicar of St. Andrew's in Pershore, about 40, widower, and Elizabeth Palmer of Bricklehampton, about 24, maiden.

Apr. 30. William Coles of St. Mary's in Warwick, apothecary, about 24, bachelor, and Rose Greenwood of St. Martin's in Birmingham, maiden.

May 9. Francis Lea of Hales Owen, co. Salop, about 21, bachelor, and Martha Tristram of Old Swinford, about 21, maiden.

May 12. Samuel Lucas of Hanbury, chandler, about 22, bachelor, and Anne Tompson of St. Nicholas's in Droitwich, about 22, maiden.

May 18. Samuel Freeman of Old Stratford, co. Warwick, Cyderman, 30, bachelor, and Mary Burman of the same parish, 21, maiden.

May 18. John Hill, about 28, bachelor, and Elizabeth Tristram, about 30, maiden, both of Old Swinford; allegation by Edward Waldron of Clent.

May 23. Robert Cookes, gent., about 50, widower, and Mrs. Jane Feild, about 21, maiden, both of St. Laurence's in Evesham; allegation by him and Nicholas Feild, gent.

May 25. Mr. William Warren, about 26, bachelor, and Mary Cox, about 24, maiden, both of Wolverley, co. Worc.

May 25. William Scammell of Bristol, gent., upwards of 24, bachelor, and Mary Morant *alias* Langley of St. Swithin's in Worcester, upwards of 24, maiden.

June 3. Cornelius Ford of Pedmore, gent., 30, bachelor, and Judith Crowley of Hales Owen, 43, maiden; allegation by by him and Cornelius Harrison of St. Philip's in Birmingham.

June 11. John Grove of Hagley, gent., about 32, bachelor, and Anna Elizabetha Crowley of Stone, co. Worc., 30, widow.

1724. June 13. William Randell of Doverdale, yeoman, upwards of 29, bachelor, and Mary Penn of Kidderminster, about 24, maiden.

June 24. John Cotterell of Shattery in Old Stratford, gent., about 25, bachelor, and Hannah Reeve of Barford, co. Warwick, about 21, maiden.

June 30. William Bromley of Bagington, Esq., 21, bachelor, and Lucia Throgmorton of Charlcott, 17, maiden; allegation by George Hammond of the latter place, clerk, and Joseph Freeman of Stratford on Avon, gent.

July 1. Ferdinando New of Ripple, husbandman, about 40, widower, and Elizabeth Pullen of Redmarley Dabitot, about 35, maiden.

July 4. Samuel Crane of Franch in Kidderminster, about 30, bachelor, and Priscilla Lowe of the same place, about 24, maiden; to be married there, or at Exhall, co. Warwick.

July 19. Thomas Bayliss of Bidford, about 29, bachelor, and Mary Abel of Broom in that parish, about 28, maiden; allegation by him and John Shaylor of Broom.

Aug. 11. William Yarnold of Himbleton, yeoman, upwards of 50, widower, and Anne Cowley of Feckenham, upwards of 40, maiden.

Aug. 13. John Simcoe of St. Martin's in Birmingham, mercer, 31, bachelor, and Margaret Brace of Lower Mitton in Kidderminster, 21, maiden.

Aug. 24. Stephen Collier "of the Parish of Senmery Redclift" in Bristol, glassmaker, about 34, widower, and Anne Rogers of Old Swinford, about 21, maiden.

Aug. 27. Thomas Hobday of All Saints' in Worcester, saddler, upwards of 27, bachelor, and Anna Elizabetha Sparry of St. Nicholas's in the same city, about 40, widow.

Sept. 1. Isaac Lee of Sutton Cheney, co. Leicester, about 27, bachelor, and Eleanor Blick of Bromsgrove, about 30, maiden.

Sept. 5. Samuel Sandals of Alcester, glover, about 30, bachelor, and Anne Noake of Abberton, about 28, maiden; to be married at Alcester or "Evesholme."

Sept. 8. William Sansom of Aston, co. Glouc., yeoman, 27, bachelor, and Hannah Goldicott of Brailes, 28, maiden.

Sept. 11. John Bird of Bretforton, yeoman, 21, bachelor, and Catherine Tayler of St. Nicholas's in Warwick, 19, maiden; allegation by him and Daniel Tayler of Warwick.

Sept. 14. Thomas Cooper, about 26, bachelor, and Elizabeth Astley, about 33, maiden, both of Powick; allegation by George Bagnall of St. Peter's in Worcester, gent., and George Bromley of St. Michael's in Bedwardine, weaver clothier.

Sept. 16. Hugo Hopkins of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, clerk, about 28, bachelor, and Lucretia Smith of St. Swithin's in Worcester, about 24, maiden; allegation by him and Edward Wolley of St. Swithin's parish, bookseller.

Sept. 19. Charles Maxwell of St. James's in London, upwards of 23, bachelor, and Margaret M^{c}braire of St. Swithin's in Worcester, upwards of 25, maiden; allegation by Robert M^{c}braire

of St. Swithin's aforesaid, gent., and William Moorhead of the city of Ely, gent.

1724. Sept. 21. Thomas Hayes "of Hope in the peculiar of Bakewell," co. Derby, clerk, about 30, bachelor, and Mrs. Philippa Balguy of St. Mary's in Warwick, about 27, maiden; allegation by him and William Bromley of St. Mary's aforesaid, Esq.

Sept. 21. Charles Jones of Newport, co. Monmouth, gent., 30, bachelor, and Katherine Charlett of Cleeve Prior, 28 (?), maiden; allegation by him and Andrew Williams of Harvington, clerk.

Sept. 29. Joseph Churchley of Chipping Norton, co. Oxford, clerk, about 25, bachelor, and Sarah Hayward of Barton on the Heath, about 19, maiden; allegation by him and Thomas Hayward of the latter parish, clerk.

Oct. 8. The Revd. Mr. Francis Welles of Whitelady Aston, about 28, bachelor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn of Earls Croome, about 21, maiden.

Oct. 9. Morgan Jones, joiner, about 27, bachelor, and Elizabeth Ebbot, about 26, maiden, both of Hanley Castle.

Oct. 10. John Middlemore of Northfield, yeoman, about 32, bachelor, and Sarah Lee of Halesowen, about 19, maiden.

Oct. 19. John Blake Pinnock, gent., upwards of 21, bachelor, and Elizabeth Ashfeild, upwards of 22, maiden, both of Pershore; allegation by him and Thomas Ashfeild of the same place, gent.

Nov. 6. Francis Greenbank, gent., about 30, bachelor, and Alice Greenbank, 35, widow, both of Worcester; allegation by him and John Clements of the same city, apothecary.

Nov. 10. Benjamin Brisco of Stourbridge, Chirurgeon, 24, bachelor, and Eleanor Cardale of Dudley, 21, maiden; allegation by him and Jacob Brisco of Old Swinford, glassmaker.

Nov. 14. Thomas Cookes of Stoke Prior, gent., 31 (?), widower, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt of Tanworth, 21, maiden; allegation by him and Thomas Chetle of the former parish, gent.

Nov. 18. John Bissell of St. Alban's in Worcester, staymaker, upwards of 25, bachelor, and Judith Trustram of the Cathedral Precincts in the same city, about 27, maiden.

Dec. 3. William Rippon of St. Nicholas's in Droitwich, gent., about 50, bachelor, and Elizabeth Smith of the same parish, about 40, widow.

Dec. 7. Thomas Archer, mason, about 23, bachelor, and Anne Vernon, about 36, widow, both of Hanbury.

Dec. 11. Thomas Spooner of Northall, co. Middlesex, flax dresser, 27, bachelor, and Sarah Harbidge of Bidford, 21; her parents consenting; allegation by him and John Ainge of Bidford, yeoman.

Dec. 12. John Bennett of St. Leonard's in Bridgenorth, co. Salop, gent., about 50, bachelor, and Mary Barnsley of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, about 36, maiden.

Jan. 21. William Findon of Claverdon, husbandman, about 36, widower, and Joan Harbage of Edstone in Wotton Wawen, about 30, maiden.

Jan. 23. Hastings Keyt of Stratford on Avon, Esq., about 25, bachelor, and Mrs. Margaret Dyson of Hanbury, co. Worc., about 30, maiden.

Jan. 31. Joseph Squires, carrier, about 30, bachelor, and Susannah Britain, about 35, widow, both of St. Mary's in Warwick; allegation by him and William Payton of the same parish, exciseman.

Feb. 3. Joseph Dadley of Temple Grafton, gent., about 30, bachelor, and Mary Crane of Kempsey, about 23, maiden; allegation by him and John Williams of St. Michael's in Bedwardine, gent.

Feb. 5. John Jervis, clerk, about 33, bachelor, and Elianor Southall, about 40, widow, both of Bushley.

Feb. 16. Andrew Walker, clothier, 21, bachelor, and Mary Collins, 42, widow, both of Kidderminster, his parents consenting; allegation by him and Isaac Walker of the same town, clothier.

Feb. 27. Joseph Hill of Belbroughton, gent., upwards of 21, bachelor, and Mary Breakespeare of Hallow, widow; allegation by him and Stephen Herbert of St. Clement's, co. Worc., victualler.

March 12. Edward Ballard, yeoman, upwards of 30, widower, and Mary Guise, about 21, maiden, both of Hanley Castle.

March 18. William Harris, clothier, about 23, bachelor, and Elizabeth Acton, about 23, maiden, both of St. Nicholas's in Worcester; allegation by him and John Portman *alias* Poolhouse of the same parish, clothier.

March 23. Mr. William Jones, clerk, rector of Haseley, co. Warwick, about 30, bachelor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hope of Hatton in the same county, upwards of 22, maiden; allegation by him and Mr. Henry Parsons, clerk, vicar of Wasperton.

1725. Apr. 1. Joseph Vincent of Broom Court in Bidford, yeoman, about 22, bachelor, and Hannah Gillam of the same parish, about 21, maiden; allegation by him and John Hurst of the same parish, yeoman.

Apr. 8. Moses Horton of Wednesbury, co. Stafford, about 21, bachelor, and Mary Tibbotts of Cradley, about 21, maiden; allegation by him and Thomas Negus of Wednesbury.

Apr. 9. Thomas Chance, gent., about 25, bachelor, and Mrs. Sarah Vernon, about 28, maiden, both of Bromsgrove.

Apr. 14. Michael Biddulph, rector of Ripple, 30, bachelor, and Elizabeth Stillingfleet of Hartlebury, 24, maiden; to be married in the chapel of the Bishop's palace at Hartlebury.

Apr. 19. Thomas Beavington, weaver, 21, bachelor, and Mary Hulston (Hurlston?), 22, maiden, both of Ilmington; "the parents of both of 'em living & Consenting."

Apr. 25. Henry Smith of Cropthorne, gent., widower, and Elizabeth Parsons of Sedgeberrow, about 20, maiden.

May 7. William Watkins of Cropthorne, clerk, about 30, bachelor, and Martha Johnson of Sedgeberrow, about 20, maiden.

May 8. John Biddle, gent., about 23, bachelor, and Mary Dowdes-

well, upwards of 22, maiden, both of Bushley; her parents consenting.

1725. May 14. John Walford of Feckenham, clothier, about 22, bachelor, and Mary Blizard of Overbury, about 25, widow.

May 17. Thomas Wood of St. Andrew's in Droitwich, clerk, about 25, bachelor, and Mary Wheeler of St. Nicholas's in the same town, 20, maiden; allegation by him and Henry Wood of Droitwich, gent.

May 24. William Kimberley of Deptford, co. Kent, smith, about 24, bachelor, and Anne Kimberley of Bromsgrove, about 29, maiden.

May 26. Edward Lawrance of Claines, mill-wright, about 24, bachelor, and Modesty Willets of Old Swinford, about 21, maiden; allegation by him and Joseph Willets of Claines, "Millard."

June 9. Harry Halford of Bristol, plate-worker, about 22, bachelor, and Anne Loveday of Evesham, about 21, maiden.

June 14. Timothy Kennedy, clothier, about 22, bachelor, and Susanna Sheldon, upwards of 22, maiden, both of the Tithing of Whistones in the par. of Claines.

June 15. William Calcott of Atcham, co. Salop, about 19, bachelor, and Dorothy Bartley (Berkeley) of Cotheridge, about 19, maiden; her father consenting.

June 23. Edward Holliman of Bromsgrove, about 28, widower, and Elizabeth Whitehouse of Shell, co. Worc., about 22, maiden.

June 26. John Westwood, haberdasher, upwards of 23, bachelor, and Mary Beauchamp, about 23, maiden, both of Stratford-on-Avon.

June 29. George Baylis, butcher, and Anne Baker, both of Bidford; to be married there, or at North Piddle, or St. Peter's "juxta Droitwych."

July 1. John Temple of Kidderminster, about 31, bachelor, and Sarah Fox of Bromsgrove, about 21, maiden.

July 9. John Perrins of St. Swithin's in Worcester, clothier, about 25, bachelor, and Mary Percey of St. John's in Bedwardine, co. Worc., about 23, maiden.

July 12. William Bell of Tardebigge, upwards of 21, bachelor, and Henrietta Maria Dabtott, upwards of 21, maiden.

July 12. John Frogmere of Claines, gent., about 29, widower, and Mary Winter of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, about 22, maiden.

July 19. John Hausted of St. Philip's in Birmingham, clerk, about 31, bachelor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Farmor of St. Mary's in Warwick, about 25, maiden.

July 22. Charles Oliffs, yeoman, about 23, bachelor, and Anne Cookes, about 23, maiden, both of Stoke Prior; allegation by him and Talbot Harris of the same place, gent.

Aug. 5. Joshua Lawrence of Stone, co. Worc., miller, about 50, widower, and Susannah Scot of Hartlebury, about 45, maiden.

Aug. 6. William Bowyer of Birmingham, ironmonger, upwards of 21, bachelor, and Sarah Homfray of Old Swinford, about 20,

maiden; allegation by him and Joseph Weston of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, gent.

1725. Aug. 12. Thomas Lamb, yeoman, about 70, widower, and Margaret Elt *alias* Elton, about 44, widow, both of Warndon, co. Worc.

Aug. 12. Richard Essex of Solihull, about 25, bachelor, and Frances Cartwright of Bromsgrove, about 26, "at her own disposal."

Aug. 18. Francis Winwood, junr., clothier, about 23, bachelor, and Mary Andrews, about 34, widow, both of Kidderminster.

Aug. 30. William Aston of St. Leonard's in Bridgenorth, bricklayer, about 30, bachelor, and Mary Applebury of All Saints' in Worcester, about 30, maiden.

Sept. 1. Thomas White, trooper, about 30, widower, and Elizabeth Taylor, about 40, widow, both of St. Mary's in Warwick.

Sept. 7. Edmund Comins of Upton on Severn, yeoman, about 35, bachelor, and Mary Hay of Peopleton, about 30, maiden; allegation by him and John Dorsett of St. Helen's in Worcester.

Sept. 20. Joseph Ryland, gent., about 34, bachelor, and Susannah Holtham, about 27, maiden, both of the parish of Whitchurch, co. Warwick.

Sept. 23. Sylvanus Bushell of Bidford, about 50, widower, and Sarah Houltam of Broom in the same parish, about 34, widow; allegation by him and Edward Bushell of the same parish, innholder.

Sept. 30. Roger Twitty, gent., about 38, bachelor, and Sarah Warring, about 27, maiden, both of Hanbury.

Oct. 5. Andrew Boswell of Cleobury Mortimer, co. Salop, "Phisition," upwards of 40, widower, and Sarah Gower of St. John's in Bedwardine, about 25, maiden; allegation by him and William Fido of All Saints' in Worcester, clothier.

Oct. 11. Thomas Young of St. Andrew's in Pershore, maltster, about 34, bachelor, and Catherine Rickets of Norton in Bredon, about 25, maiden; allegation by him and Marshall Bissell of St. Michael's in Bedwardine.

Oct. 25. Sir Thomas Delves of the borough of Warwick, Bart., widower, and Mrs. Rhoda Huband of Ipsley, maiden, "being Both at their own Disposal"; allegation by William Greenwood, clerk, and John Dolben, clerk, both of the said borough.

Oct. 30. Robert Devereux Bateson of St. Alban's in Worcester, about 27, bachelor, and Anne Cliffe of Mathon, upwards of 21, maiden.

Nov. 18. John Shelton, "Barber and Peruckmaker," upwards of 21, bachelor, and Eizabeth Greenbank, about 22, maiden, both of St. Martin's in Worcester.

Nov. 24. William Dowler of Birmingham, about 23, bachelor, and Sarah Wharton of Beoley, about 25, maiden; allegation by him and George Lench of Birmingham.

Dec. 8. Abraham Crouch, gent., about 32, bachelor, and Mrs. Judith Taylor, about 35, widow, both of Mathon.

1725. Dec. 16. Richard Francks, tobacconist, about 27, bachelor, and Sarah Browning, about 30, widow, both of St. John's in Bedwardine.

Dec. 18. William Bellers of Ledbury, co. Hereford, baker, about 28, bachelor, and Hannah Kendrick of Alfrick, about 24, maiden ; allegation by him and Richard Bellers of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, glover.

Dec. 18. John Brooke, gent., about 40, bachelor, and Bridget Couchman, about 28, maiden, both of St. Swithin's in Worcester.

Dec. 18. John Amphlett of Ombersley, gent., about 28, bachelor, and Sarah Swift of Claines, about 24, maiden ; allegation by him and Richard Amphlett of St. Andrew's in Worcester, clothier.

Dec. 22. James Stillingfleet, registrar of the diocese of Worcester, bachelor, and Mrs. Anne Fyshe, maiden ; to be married in the par. church of Hartlebury, or in the chapel at the Castle there.

He sealed with . . on a fess between three fleurs de lis . . as many leopards' heads. .

Dec. 23. Stephen Ashby of St. Nicholas's in Worcester, gent., about 40, bachelor, and Susannah Parsons of Bredon, about 30, maiden ; Francis Tolley of Worcester, gent., making oath as to the truth of the allegation.

Jan. 3. John Penn, gent., bachelor, and Malden Blankley, maiden, both of Kidderminster ; he and John Acton of the same place being bound.

Jan. 5. Thomas Wagstaff, bachelor, and Margaret Cowley, widow, both of Mathon ; to be married there or at Pendock.

Jan. 6. Joseph Harrison and Sarah Pyrks, both of Feckenham, he and Thomas White of St. Laurence's in Evesham being bound ; to be married at Evesham, Rous Lench, or Church Lench.

Jan. 19. William Haywood of Old Swinford, clothier, bachelor, and Sarah Baldwin of Neen Savage, co. Salop, maiden.

Jan. 29. Robert Baker, husbandman, and Eleanor Gillam, both of Bidford ; to be married there or at North Piddle.

Feb. 8. Charles Watts, gent., widower, and Mrs. Martha Abel, maiden, both of the borough of Warwick ; he and John Richardson of the same place, cordwainer, being bound.

March 7. Augustine Cox of Clent, chafingdish-maker, bachelor, and Sarah Redding of St. Helen's in Worcester, maiden ; he and William Tristram of St. Helen's aforesaid, victualler, being bound.

March 20. John Tayler, yeoman, 26, bachelor, and Elizabeth Mogg, 23, maiden, both of Alcester.

March 23. Paul Whitehouse of Old Swinford, glover, bachelor, and Priscilla Lane of Tenbury, maiden.

Omitted :—1672, Nov. 21. James Cole, about 39, widower, and Joyce Jones, maiden, both of Eldersfield ; James Cole, yeoman, and Edward Hall of St. Helen's in Worcester, gent., being bound.

Cole took with him a letter, which is still preserved in the registry, and of which the following is a copy :—

"Mr. Hall

I desier you to be kinde to this Bearer (My Neighbor:) in Assistinge him to procure A License As for the younge woman She can be noe fortune for She is but a Servant & if they please the Court may dispense wth his Oath ; for I beleeve He doth not know her freinds noe more then you & therefore he is vnwillinge to take an oath

I reste in haste

Yor Loving Freind

GEO: TOMPSON

Eldersfeild Novembe 20th 1672

Pray Remember me kindly vnto Honest Hen: Greene

These

For Mr. Hall at his house in Worcester"

THE

VISITATION OF DORSETSHIRE

BY

William Harvey, Clarenceux King of Arms,

A.D. 1565.

(Coll. Armor. G. 8 ; Harl. MSS. 888, 1092.)

Edited by WALTER C. METCALFE, F.S.A.

NOTE.—To facilitate reference, the pedigrees are arranged alphabetically, matches are printed in *italics*, and notes are given in parentheses.

ABINGTON of Over Compton.

ARMS: *Argent, on a bend Gules cotised Sable three eagles displayed Or, in sinister chief an escallop of the third.*

RICHARD ABINGTON of Sandwich, co. Kent, Gent., mar. and had issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son.

RICHARD ABINGTON of Sandwich, Gent., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *John Pashley*, and by her had issue, —THOMAS, his eldest son ; John, second son.

THOMAS ABINGTON of Over Compton, co. Dorset, Gent., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. *Mary*, da. to *Alexander Buller* of Wood and Lillesdon, co. Somerset, Esq., and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son ; and Katherine.

ALYE of Gussage St. Andrew.

ARMS: *Or, a talbot's head erased Sable langued Gules, on a chief embattled of the second three plates.*

CREST: *A stag's head erased per pale Argent and Or, the attires counter-changed, gorged with a collar double-embattled Sable charged with three escallops of the first.*

JOHN ALYE of Gussage St. Andrew, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Vyvian*, da. and coheir of *Walter Stanley* of Gussage St. Andrew, Gent., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN ALYE of Gussage St. Andrew, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Dorathe*, da. of *Henry Ashley* of Gyles Wymborn, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—Henry, his eldest son and heir apparant; and Margaret, unmar.

ANKETELL of East Almer.

ARMS :—*Argent, a saltire ragulée Vert.*

CREST :—*The root of an oak tree erased, out of it a live branch issuing proper fructed Or.*

WILLIAM ANKETELL of Shaftesbury, co. Dorset, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *William Filioll* of Woodlands, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son; John, second son.

WILLIAM ANKETELL of Shaftesbury, mar. *Margery*, da. of ... *Puncherdon*, and had issue,—Thomas, which died sans issue; OLIVER, his second son.

OLIVER ANKETELL of Shaftesbury, Gent., mar. and had issue, JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN ANKETELL of Shaftesbury, Gent., mar. ... da. and heir of ... *Dare* of Sherborne, and by her hath issue,—WILLIAM, his eldest son.

WILLIAM ANKETELL of Shaftesbury, Gent., mar. *Radygunde*, da. of *John Poxwell*, and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son; William, second son; Peter, third son; Jane and Alyce.

THOMAS ANKETELL of Shaftesbury, Gent., eldest son and heir to William, mar. *Jane*, da. to ... *Garyn* of co. Wilts, Gent., and by her had issue,—GEORGE, his eldest son; Anthony, second son; Cycell, mar. to ... *Johnson*; Edithe, mar. to *Robert Godridge*.

GEORGE ANKETELL of Shaftesbury, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *John Morton* of Sturmester, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—CHRISTOPHER, his eldest son; Edward, second son; George, third son; John, fourth son; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Huddy* of co. Devon, Gent.; Christian, mar. to *Nicholas Percy* of Shaftesbury; Elizabeth and Lucc.

CHRISTOPHER ANKETELL of East Almer, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to George, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Thomas Phillips* of Montague, co. Som'set, Gent., and by her had issue,—Chistopher, his eldest son; Gartred, a da.

ASHLEY of Up Wimborne Saint Giles.

ARMS: Quarterly of 8: 1, *Azure, a cinquefoil within a bordure engrailed Ermine;* 2, *Argent, three talbots passant Azure* (Talbott); 3, *Or, on a chief Gules three plates;* 4, *Argent, three bulls statant Sable* (Hamlyn); 5, *Argent, six annulets Gules* (Plecy); 6, *Azure, three dexter hands couped Argent;* 7, *Argent, a fess Gules, a label of five points Azure* (Rumsey); 8, *Argent, three torteaux;* impaling quarterly: 1, *Or, three piles meeting at the base Gules, on a canton Ermine a crescent* (Bassett); 2, *Argent, three bars dancettée Gules* (Bassett); 3, *Vair;* 4, *Gules, a saltire Vair.*

BENEDICKE ASHLEY of Ashley, co. Wilts, Esq., mar. and had issue,—HENRIE, his eldest son.

HENRIE ASHLEY of Ashley, Esq., son and heir to Benedicke, mar. and had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN ASHLEY of Ashley, Esq., son and heir to Henrie, mar. *Isolde*, da. of ..., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN ASHLEY of Ashley, Esq., son and heir to John, mar. *Edithe*, da. and heir of *John Talbott* of Trowbridge, co. Wilts, Esq., and of *Annor* his wife, sister and heir to *John Knoyle* the elder, son and heir of *Robert Knoyle* of New Sarum, Gent., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son; Nicholas, second son; John, third son; Thomas, fourth son.

ROBERT ASHLEY of Ashley, Esq., son and heir to John, mar. *Egidia*, da. and heir of *Sir John Hamlyn* of co. Cornwall, Kt., and of *Jane* his wife, da. and heir of *Nicholas Plecy* and of his wife, da. and heir of ... *Rumsey*, which Robert and Egidia, had issue,—EDMOND, his eldest son.

EDMOND ASHLEY of Up Winborne St. Giles, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Margaret*, da. of *Robert Turgis* of Turgis Melcom, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—HUGH, his eldest son; and Christian, mar. to *John Canterton*.

HUGH ASHLEY of Winborne St. Giles, Esq., son and heir to Edmond, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Reignold Walwin* in co. Sussex, Esq., and by her had issue,—HENRY, his eldest son.

HENRY ASHLEY of St. Giles Winborne, Esq., eldest son and heir to Hugh, mar. *Radigunde*, da. to *Robert Gilbert* of Widcomb, co. Som'set, and by her had issue,—HENRY, his eldest son; Anthony, second son; Elizabeth, a nonne of Shaftesbury; Gyles, mar. to *Roger Bodenham*, Gent.; Dorathe, mar. to *John Alye* of Gussage St. Andrew, co. Dorset, Gent.; Elizabeth, fourth da., first mar. to *George Percy* of Shaftesbury, after to *William Daccombe*; Anne, mar. to *John Osborne* of Fordingbridge, co. South'ton, Gent.; Margaret, mar. to *John Hawles* of Winborne Nuncross, co. Dorset, Gent.; and Edithe.

SIR HENRY ASHLEY of Up Winborne St. Giles, co. Dorset, Kt., eldest son and heir to Henry, mar. *Katherin*, da. of *Sir John Bassett* of Umberley, co. Devon, Kt., and by her hath issue,—Henry, his eldest son and heir apparant; Edward, second son.

ANTHONY ASHLEY of Damerham, co. Wilts, Esq., second son to Henry and brother to Sir Henry, mar. *Dorathe*, da. of *John Light* of Lightescary, co. Som'set, Esq., and by her had issue,—Anthony, his eldest son and heir apparent; Jane and Katherin, unmar.

BINGHAM of Binghams Melcombe.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Azure, a bend cotised between six crosses patée Or*; 2 and 3, *Ermine, a lion rampant Gules ducally crowned Or* (Turbervile); impaling *Argent, a greyhound courant in fess between three Cornish choughs Sable within a bordure engrailed of the second charged with crosses pattée Or and bezants* (Williams).

CREST: *An arm erect vested Azure charged with a cross patée Or, the hand proper grasping a bough Vert.*

SIR RAULFE BINGHAM, Kt., of Sutton Bingham, co. Somerset, mar. and had issue,—William, Kt., his eldest son, died sans issue male; Robert, Bishop of Salisbury, second son; ROBERT, third son.

ROBERT BINGHAM of Sutton Bingham, Esq., third son and heir male to Sir Raulfe, mar. *Luce*, da. and heir of *Robert Turbervile* of co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son and heir.

ROBERT BINGHAM of Binghams Melcom, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Gunnor*, da. to *Sir Andrew Wake*, Kt., and by her had issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son and heir.

RICHARD BINGHAM of Binghams Melcom, Esq., son and heir to Robert, mar. *Pernell*, da. to *Jeffery Warnull*, Kt., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son and heir.

ROBERT BINGHAM of Binghams Melcom, Esq., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. *Katherine*, da. to *Thomas Aston*, Esq., and by her had issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son and heir.

RICHARD BINGHAM of Binghams Melcom, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Katherine*, da. to *Thomas Silvester*, Esq., and by her hath issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son and heir.

ROBERT BINGHAM of Binghams Melcom, Esq., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. *Margerett*, da. to *John Frampton* of Morton, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—John, his eldest son, died s.p.; RICHARD, his second son.

RICHARD BINGHAM of Binghams Melcom, Esq., second son to Robert, brother and heir of John, mar. *Margerett*, da. to *John Baskett* of Dewlish, co. Dorset, and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son and heir.

ROBERT BINGHAM of Binghams Melcom, Esq., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. *Joane*, da. to *John de la Lynd* of Winterborne Clenston, co. af's'd, Esq., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son; William, second son; Anne, mar. to *Marks Hays;* Katherine, mar. to *William Canterton.*

ROBERT BINGHAM of Binghams Melcom, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Alis*, da. of *Thomas Coker* of Mapowder, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son; Christopher, his second son; Richard, third son; George, fourth son; Roger, fifth son; John, sixth son; Thomas, seventh son; Charles, eighth son; Mary; Joan; and Cessylle.

ROBERT BINGHAM of Binghams Melcom, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Jane*, da. to *Robert Williams* of Winterbourn Heringstons, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Robert, his eldest son; Gyles, second son; John, third son; Thomas, fourth son; Francis, fifth son; Anne; and Mary.

BIRT of Caundle Marsh.

ARMS: *Argent, on a chevron Gules between three bugle horns Sable as many crosses flory fitchée of the field.*

JOHN BIRTE of Candell Merche, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Margerie*, da. to ... *Frye* of Candell Wake in the said co., and by her had issue,—HENRY, his eldest son; John, second son; William, third son; Richard, fourth son; Jone, mar. to *John Jacob.*

HENRY BYRTE of Candell Merche, Gent., eldest son and heir to John mar. *Agnes* da. to *John Snowke* of Byshoppes Candell, and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son; Reignold, second son; William, third son;

Thomas, fourth son; Barthelmew, fifth son; Christyn, mar. to *John Perytt*; Jone, mar. to *John Ryall.*

BLOUNT, LORD MOUNTJOY, of Great Canford.

Sir Walter Blount, Kt., mar. and had issue,—Sir William Blount, Kt., who had issue,—Alice, that died sans issue; Walter, second son.

Walter Blount, second son to Sir Walter, mar. *Elionor*, da. and one of the heirs of ... *Beauchamp* of co. Somerset, and by her had issue,—Sir Walter; John, second son.

Sir Walter Blount, Kt., mar. *Sanchia*, da. and heir of (*Ayala*) a Prince in Spayne, and by her had issue,—Sir Thomas Blount, Kt.; James; John; Peter; Anne, mar. to ... *Griffith*; Constance, mar. to *John, Baron Sudley.*

Sir Thomas Blount, Kt., son and heir to Sir Walter, mar. *Margaret*, da. to *Thomas Grysley*, and by her had issue,—Sir Walter Blount, first Lord Mountjoy; Thomas, second son; Sanchia, mar. to *Edward Langford*; Elizabeth, mar. to ... *Sherley.*

Sir Walter Blount, first Lord Mountjoy, son and heir to Sir Thomas, mar. *Helen*, da. of *Sir John Byron*, Kt., in co. Lanc., and by her had issue,—John and Edward, Lordes w'ch died sans issue (Note in Harl. MS. 888, Edward Blount died before his father and therefore no Lord, and as for John he was never in beinge); Anne, mar. to *Sir Davy Owen*; Elizabeth, mar. to *Sir Andrew Windsor*, Kt.

John, Lord Mountjoye, second son to Sir Walter, mar. *Lora*, da. to *Sir Edward Barkley*, Kt., and of *Christian*, his wife, da. and heir of *Richard Hoult* and of ... his wife, da. of ... *Barton* of Derby, Esq.; which John and Lora had issue,—William; Rowland, second son, died sans issue; Constance, mar. to *Sir Thomas Tyrrell* of Heron co. Essex, Kt.

William, Lord Mountjoye, Kt. of the Garter, son and heir to John, mar. first *Elizabeth*, da. and coheir of *Sir William Saye*, Kt., and by her had issue,—Dame Gertrude, mar. to *Henry Courtney*, Marquis of Exeter, who had issue,—Edward, Earl of Devon, that died sans issue; after, the said William mar. to his second the da. of a Spanyard, by whom he had no issue; thirdly, he mar. *Ales*, da. to *Henry Kebell* and widow to ... *Browne* of London, and by her had issue,—Charles, Lord Mountjoye, his eldest son; fourthly, he mar. *Dorythy*, da. to *Thomas Graye*, Marquis Dorset, and widow to *Robert Willoughby*, Lord Brooke, and by her had issue,—John Blount; ... mar. to *Sir Morys Barkley*, Kt.; Dorythy, mar. to *John Blewet*; Mary, mar. to *Sir Robert Dennys* of Holcombe, co. Devon, Kt.

Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoye, of Brooke in Wilts, mar. *Anne*, a da. of *Sir Robert Willoughby*, Kt., Lord Brooke, and by her had issue,—James, Lord Mountjoye; Francis, second son, mar. *Katheryn*, da. of ... *Carlton*; William, unmar.

James Blount, Lord Mountjoye, mar. *Katheryn*, da. and heir of *Sir Thomas (Leigh or) Lee* of St. Oswelles, co. York, (? Isell, co. Cumb.) Kt., and by her had issue,—William; Charles, second son; and Anne, which three children died without issue.

BRIDPORT, Town and Borough of.

ARMS : *Gules, a castle with two towers Argent over each a fleur de lis Or, in chief a lion passant gardant crowned of the last, the base barry wavy of eight Argent and Azure.*

These be the Armes belonging and appertaining unto the Towne and Boroughe of Brydeport in the Countie of Dorcet, which Armes I, Clarentiulx Kinge of Armes have at this present not only allowed ratified and confirmed the same with the Bayliffs and Burgesses of the said Towne and Borough, but have also entered the same in the Registers and Records of this my Visitacon within the Shire of Dorcet, and, at this my Visitacon, John Cooper and Nicholas Payne were *Bayliffs* : Robert Tyderlegh, Esquire, *Deputy Steward* of the said Towne and Borough unto John, Lord St. John, sonn and heire to William, Marquisse of Winchester; Walter Strechelegh, *Recorder*; Richard Iygens and Stephen Shower, *Constables*; Thomas Charde, George Hyggens, Richard Davys, Richard Bysshoppe, Henry Way, Will'm Hasarde, John Moynes, Walter Moone, Thomas Richards, *alias* Mason, and Christopher Bettiscombe, *Burgesses* of the said Towne and Borough.

BROWNE of Frampton.

ARMS : *Argent, on a chevron Sable between three cranes Azure as many escallops Or.*

CREST : *On a mound Vert, a hare courant Argent.*

JOHN BROWNE of Frampton, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to John Browne of the same place, mar. *Thomasine*, da. of *John Warham* of Compton Valence, co. Dorset, and by her hath issue,—John, his eldest son and heir apparant; Robert, second son; and Nicholas, third son; and Anne.

BUCKLER of Causeway in Radipole.

JOHN BUCLER of Cawsway, co. Dorset, mar. and had issue, JOHN, his eldest son; Sir Walter Bucler, Kt., second son, which died sans issue.

JOHN BUCLER of Cawswey, mar. *Agnes*, da. to *John Barber* of Maston, co. Som'set, and by her had issue,—Alexander, his eldest son; RICHARD, second son; Andrewe, third son; John, fourth son; Ales, mar. to *John Mewis*; Jane, mar. to *Peter Mewes*; Ales, mar. to *Christopher Faye*.

RICHARD BUCLER of Causwey, second son to John, and cousin and heir to Sir Walter, mar. *Katheryn*, da. *to Sir John Ragland* of Glamorganshire, Kt.

CHEVERELL, (SACHEVERELL), of Chauntmarell.

ARMS : *Argent, on a saltire Azure five water bougets Or, a chief Gules.*

CRESTS : *On a lure Azure lined Or a falcon close Argent; A goat statant Argent armed Or.*

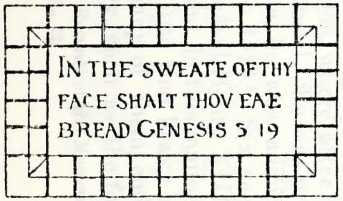
... CHEVERELL, mar. da. of ... *Courtney*, and by her had issue,— JOHN.

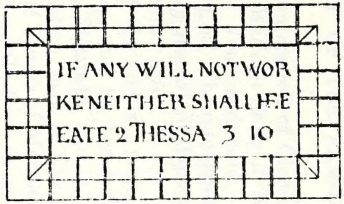
JOHN CHEVERELL of Chauntemarell, co. Dorset, Esq., mar. *Jone*, da. and coheir of *John Chauntermarell*, son and heir to Walter Chauntermarell and of *Ales* his wife, da. of *Richard Mycheldever*, which Walter was son

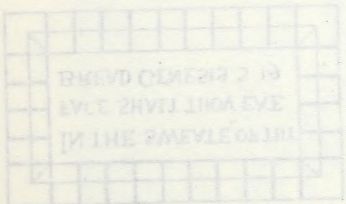
SIR WILLIAM BORLASE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT GREAT MARLOW, BUCKS.

THE MARTIN BORTHWICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL, VICTORIA SQUARE, BOLTON.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE EAST FRONT OF SIR WILLIAM BORLASE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT GREAT MARLOW, BUCKS.







and heir to John Chauntemarell of Chauntermarell, Esq., and of *Ales* his wife, da. and heir of *William Stoke* of Stoke juxta Byndon, co. Dorset, Kt., which John and Jone had issue,—WALTER, son and heir.

WALTER CHEVERELL of Chauntemarell, son and heir to John, mar. *Christian*, da. to *Henry Russell* of Barwyke, in the said co., and by her had issue,—JOHN, son and heir.

JOHN CHEVERELL of the said co., mar. *Margery*, da. of *John Wykes* of Byndon in Devon, Esq., and by her had issue,—ROGER, his eldest son; Nicholas, second son; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Turberville* of Bere Regis, co. Dorset, Esq.; Christian, mar. to *Christopher Martyn* of Adeleshampeton; ... mar. to *Robert Turgis* of Melcombe, co. Dorset; Anne, a nonne at Tarrant; ... mar. to ... *Crukerne* in co. Dorset, Esq.

ROGER CHEVERELL of Chauntemarell, Esq., mar. *Anne*, da. and coheir of *Thomas Raves* of Dycheford Medya, co. Worc., Esq., and of *Elizabeth* his wife, da. to *David Brayles* of Shropshire, Esq., and of *Agnes* his wife, da. and coheir of *Bryan Saintpere*, which Thomas Raves was son to John Raves, son and heir to William and *Ellen* his wife, da. and coheir of *John Dycheford*, son and heir of William Dycheford, son and heir of John, son and heir of Geffrey Dycheford of Mydildychford in Worc., Kt., and of *Beatrix* his wife, da. of *John Brocton*; which Roger and Anne had issue,—CHRISTOPHER, son and heir; Elizabeth, mar. to ... *Bacon* in co. Wilts, Gent.; Mary, mar. to *William Percy* of Shaftisburye; Christian, a nonne at Shaftisbury; Thomazyn, mar. to *Walter Graye* of Kingston Marwood, co. Dorset, Gent.

CHRISTOPHER CHEVERELL of Chauntemarell, son and heir to Roger, mar. *Isabel*, da. and sole heir to *William Walton* of Barton Darcye, co. Som'set, Esq., and by her had issue,—Christopher and Nicholas that died both sans issue; Hughe, son and heir; John, second son; Robert third son; John, fourth son; Jane, mar. to *Nicholas Lutterell* of Dunster co. Som'set, Esq.; Phillippe, unmar.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF BORLASE.

(*Continued from p.* 141.)

We must now return to the main line, which we left with Walter and Edward, the sons of John Borlas, of Borlas-Taillefer; but only to leave it again to follow the fortunes of the younger of these brothers, Edward, and that of his descendants. Leaving his native county, probably at an early age, Edward Borlas came to London, where, after having served his apprenticeship to Thomas Maynard, who was probably an uncle by marriage on his mother's side, he was admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Company in 1514.[1] Six years later he was one of those merchants who supplied Henry VIII. with wine for the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and, in this manner, was assisting the English nobility in running into that heavy debt which, while it had the effect of ruining many of them, ended in replacing them by a merchant aristocracy, such as the family of which, as we shall

[1] Records of the Mercers' Company.

presently see, he himself was the founder. Amongst the expenses noticed in the Calendar of State Papers, 1519 to 1521, of the king and queen and their household at Calais and Guisnes, while the Emperor, the French King and Queen, Cardinal Wolsey and many noblemen were there, from Thursday the 31st of May to Monday the 16th of July, 1520, the following item occurs under the head of "Buttilleria": "To Ric. Prowe, Ric. Harton, Robt. Colyns, Edw. Burlacy, Wm. Courtman, and Ric. Gittons, for Gascon wine, from £4 to £4 13s. 4d. a tun; French wine at 72s. 7½d. and 100s. a tun." In 1524 his name occurs in a Bill in Chancery, in which he sets forth that he, an English merchant being in Spain, had with others advanced £51 15s. to Sir Thomas Boleyn and Dr. Sampson, on a bill of exchange; that John Cooke and William Monkaster were authorised to pay the money, but that, while the other creditors had been paid, he had not. In 1528 the Calendar of State Papers contains an account of wines bought at Bordeaux by Edward Burlace and others. The total amount purchased by eleven persons was:—563 tuns, 1 "terce," 1 "carte." The purchase money amounted to £3,812 11s. 2¾d.; average cost at Bordeaux "at the first penny," £4 1s. 7d. per tun; at London, £6 15s. 5d. In 1534 is the following entry, from which we gather that the staple of his merchandize was the produce of his native county, and that it was this which in all probability gave him his connexion with commerce and his introduction to the trading community.[1] John Perchard, Mayor of Southampton, writes to Cromwell:—

"Concerning your order to make search in the galleys for certain tin belonging to Edw. Burlas, that one John Walshe sold without commission, it is so; but I cannot learn that the tin is in the galleys. They have made great haste to lade, and if we should make them 'unstyve' their wools, it will be a great hindrance to them, and they will make great outcry and sue us before the Council. We have, therefore, foreborne the search and attached John Walshe."

In 1535 we find him claiming certain lands in Cornwall and Devon against Edward Kyndon, gent., in a document in which he is described as Edward Borlas, citizen and mercer of London.[2] Amongst other plaintiffs are his brother, Walter Borlas, and Robert Moyle. In 1537 he was one of the wardens of the Mercers' Company. In 1542 he proceeds against Thomas Condorow *alias* Thomas Jack William, late of Truro, merchant, on a plea of debt.[3] Edward's will, dated 16th February, 1543, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 16th June, 1544. It shews that, following the example of his royal master, he had married several times. All his three successive wives were widows, with families, and as he himself had children by all of them, his house may have contained no fewer than six

[1] Calendar of Letters and Papers, For. and Dom., Hen. VIII., vol. 7, no. 473.
[2] De Banco, Hil. 27 Hen. 8, m. 309. [3] *Ib.*, Mich. 34 Hen. 8, m. 245, dorso.

families at once. His country residence was called "Perwyncles" (Periwinkles), and, with garden and land adjoining, was situated in the parishes of "Myddleton and Syttyngborne," in Kent. His first wife was Parnell, daughter of Sir John Baldwyn, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who brought him so ample a fortune that Bysshe—in his Notes on Upton, previously quoted—speaks of his descendants who enjoyed it as "splendida sanè familia, largis fundis locupletata." Her first husband was Thomas Ramsey. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Michael Dormer, Knt. and Alderman of London. Her first husband was William Marstonne. His third wife was Joan, daughter of . . . Huddleston, who survived him, and whose first husband was James Bolney. By Parnell Baldwyn, Edward had one son, John Borlas. By Margaret Dormer he had two sons,—Edward and William; and by Joan Huddleston he appears to have had another son, William. In his will he leaves his mother, Margaret Tregyan, £10, and to the high altar of St. Martyn's in the "Vintre," 3s. 4d. for forgotten tithes.

Of his sons, Edward, the second son, was admitted into the Mercers' Company in 1555. He married Katherine, daughter of William Bury of Culham in Oxfordshire, and died in 1588, leaving two children. William Burlas, the third son, married Mary, daughter of . . . English of Flask, and died in 1582. To him must be assigned some curious notices contained in the Calendar of State Papers (Foreign) for the years 1564-66. On Nov. 15th, 1564, Henry Killigrew writes to Challoner—"He (*i.e.*, Mr. Burlace) is a gentleman of an ancient house, servant and friend to the Earl of Warwick, under whom he had charge at Newhaven." The second entry is dated London, Dec. 23, 1566, and is a letter to Cecil "in behalf of an Englishman named William Burlace, who has been for some time in the service of the King of Spain." The third is from Dr. Man to Cecil. "The Count de Feria desired him to write to the Earl of Arundel that if he procured or spake anything to the hurt of William Burlace, for that he has done his commandment, he will seek him in the furthest part of England to break his head. To Man he said that if the Earl attempted anything further for the punishment of Burlace, he would have him cut in pieces as he passed out of Italy." Finally, the Queen (Elizabeth) writes to Dr. Man—"Burlace had illused Arundel. His (Burlace's) kinswoman is (Jane) Duchess of Feria." The relationship of William Burlace to the Duchess of Feria is plain. The Duke—then Count de Feria—who had been sent to England at the end of Mary's reign by Philip of Spain, had married a daughter of Sir Michael Dormer, and a sister, therefore, of William's mother. What was the precise nature of the offence committed by Mr. Burlace against Lord Arundel it is impossible to say; but it is interesting to note who the several parties in this

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correspondence were, and what part they were bearing in the affairs of the time. Sir Thomas Challoner had been sent by Elizabeth to undertake the invidious post of ambassador at the Court of Spain in 1561. After suffering much indignity on his arrival, his trunk being opened and his papers examined, he spent his time in composing a book on "The right ordering of the English Republic," which he dedicated to his friend Sir William Cecil. In 1564 he was, at his own request, recalled to London, and Dr. Man, afterwards made Dean of Gloucester, was appointed to succeed him as ambassador. The Duke and Duchess of Feria bore no unimportant part in the intrigues of the time. It was to the Duke that, on the day before Mary died, Elizabeth was said to have acknowledged her belief in the real presence in the Sacrament, which fact he signified in a letter to his master, King Philip. In 1570 it was he who took Steukley to Philip with a plan for reducing Ireland, and assisted in heaping honours upon the adventurer, in spite of the remonstrances of the Archbishop of Cashel. It was to him that Sir Francis Englefield sends a list of the English pensioners in Spain in 1574; and, finally, the Duchess's name was mixed up in the correspondence given by Strype (from whose "Annals" these facts are derived) with that of the Jesuit, Francis Dacre. From the midst of such intrigues it was fortunate for William Burlace that he escaped, as he apparently did, unscathed, to marry and die in England.

The following entry probably relates to his younger namesake and step-brother:—

"Flushing, June 15th, 1591. William Burlas to Lord Burghley.—His Lordship having sent a note to Mr. Burnham, the water-bailiff there to search for a Mulatto or Portugese coming from Bordeaux, has made enquiry, and finds he came there in a ship, of which Peter Lienson was master, went thence to Middleburg and returned, and has since gone to London in the boat Adrian Eckar, a Fleming, sometime of Ostend. The boat may yet be heard of about St. Katherine's, where he commonly takes in beer. The Prince of Parma, with a force of 3,000 horse and 10,000 foot, is going to seek our forces before Groningen."[1]

We may identify the writer of this with the William Borlas of Chesham, Bucks, Gent., whose will was proved in 1603 by Margaret, his widow.

John Borlas, the eldest son of Edward, employed the fortune left him by his parents in the purchase of the manor of Little Marlow, and the estate of Bockmer, in the parish of Medmenham in Buckinghamshire. Lysons, in his "History of Buckinghamshire," says he bought them about the year 1560, and states with regard to Little Marlow, that the manor had belonged to "the Nunnery," a convent of Benedictine Nuns, said to have been founded by Geffrey, Lord Spencer, before the reign of King John, in honour of the Virgin Mary. Brown Willis describes the chapel and hall of this Nunnery as still extant in his time. The hall, which was 60 feet long, was pulled down in 1740, and there are

[1] Cal. S. P., Dom, 1591-4, p. 57.

now no remains of the conventual buildings. The manor of Brock, or Medmenham, which was also purchased by John Borlase, had passed from Hugh de Bolebec, founder of an Abbey of Cistercian Monks, by female heirs, to the families of Vere, Warren, Fitzalan and Beauchamp. It was afterwards in the Pole family, and having been several times forfeited and restored, was given in 1553 to the Rices, of whom Borlase bought it.

The notices of this John Borlas are scanty. On the 8th of November, 1567,[1] Lady Elizabeth Hoby writes to Cecil that—"Mr. John Burlace has requested her to solicit that the Shrievalty of Buckinghamshire should be bestowed on Mr. Edmund Ashfield, or some other person more able to bear the charge thereof than himself." The request, however, was vain, for he was Sheriff for that year, and again in 1588. In 1586 he was M.P. for the County of Buckinghamshire. He married Anne, daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Litton of Knepworth in Hertfordshire, who died in 1622, and was buried at Little Marlow. In her will,[2] after bequests of silver plate to her daughters, she leaves £5 "to Mr. Rolls, a minister or preacher living in my house." Her husband died in 1593, and was buried at "Merlow" or "Marlow Parva" on May 17th in that year. The following is the text of a document in the College of Arms which gives us not only an account of his family, but also a curious description of a funeral pageant of the time, accompanied by full heraldic accessories:—

"Johne Borlas of Little Marlowe in Com. Bucks, esquier, maried Anne, 3 d. and one of theirs of Sr Robart Litton of Knepworth in Com. Hartford, knight, and by her hath ysue now levinge,—Willm borlas hys onlye sone and heir, and six doughters, viz., Anne 1°. Elizabeth 2. Jane 3. dorothye 4. Joyce 5. Ellen, 6 doughter. Wyllm borlas aforsaid maried marie d. to Nycholas Backhouse of London, Alderman, and hath, ysue Johne 1°. Wyllm 2. Henrie 3 sone. Anne 1° d. maried to Eusabye Isham of Pichley in Com. Northamp., esq. Elizabeth 2 d. maried to Samuel backhouse of Swallowfeld in Com. barkes, esq. Jane 3 d. maried to Anthony blackgrove of Sonnynge in Com. barkes, gent. Dorothye 4 d. maried to gorge Typpynge of Whitfeld in Com. Oxon, gent. Joyce 5 d. maried to Richard Codrington of Poclechurche in Com. Glouc., esquier. Ellen 6 d. not yet maried.[3] The aforenamed John Borlas departed thys lyfe at London the 6 daye of maye and was from thence convayed to hys maner howse of danvers in marlowe aforesaid, and in the Parishe Church ther was worshipfullye buried the vi daye of May aforesaid, a°.di. 1593; at which buriall Wyllm burlas hys sone and heir was Chefe morn. and soole executore, Eusebye Isham and Samuell backhouse, assistantz; hys pennon of Armes borne by Wyllm borlas, his brother, the helme and Creast borne by blew mantle, pursuyvante of Armes, hys Coote of Armes borne by Richard Lee, Richmond herauld, deputye for Clarencieulx Kinge of Armes, by whom the wholl

[1] *Ib.* 1547-80, Add., p. 301. [2] Proved in P.C.C. [3] She married Turnor.

Servyce was fynished. In witnes whereof we have sett hear unto oure handes the daye and yeare above said."

(Signed) WILLIM BORLAS. SA. BACKHOUSE.
EUSEBYE ISHAM. RI. CODRINGTON.

William Borlas, Borlace, or Burlacy—as his name is variously spelt—was admitted a member of Gray's Inn in 1594. In 1601 he was Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, and the following year was Member of Parliament for Aylesbury. In June 1603 he was knighted by James I. at Sir John Fortescue's, at Beddington in Surrey. In the following year his signature, written as it is in the above document, in a clear and scholarlike hand, as Commissioner of Subsidies, is attached to a subsidy order against Sir William Bowyer of Denham and Stoke. His wafer seal, which is attached to this paper,[1] shows that he bore as his crest, *a wolf passant pierced with an arrow*—an entirely different crest to that borne by his great-uncle Walter Borlas of Tre luddra.

The Calendars of State Papers, and the Verney Papers contain several notices of Sir William Burlace, from which it appears that he not only entered fully into the cultivated society of his day, but that he bore no small part in public affairs. On July 20, 1607,[2] Dudley Carleton writes from Eton to John Chamberlain. "The Journey is undecided." "The court will be at Eton on Wednesday." "Thanks for Sir Michael Dormer's book." "Will meet you at Sir William Burlacy's;" and on June 24,[3] the year following, that he "looks daily for good news from the court;" that he had gone "to Ascott to dinner;" that he had "found the knight and lady had gone to Hampton;" and that "Sir William Burlacy is ill." In 1610 we find a Bill of Attorney General Hobart in the court of Exchequer against Sir John Dormer, Sir Geo. Typping, Lady Tyrrel, Sir William Clarke, Sir William Burlacy and others, for refusing to compound with the Commissioners for defective titles, and thereby wrongfully withholding from the Crown Addingrave and other lands belonging to Barnwood Forest in Buckinghamshire.[4] Other forest lands were similarly the subject of contention. In or about 1611[5] to 1618, we find the name of Sir William Burlacy, together with those of of Sir Henry Neville, Sir Francis Moore, Sir Henry Savile, Sir Robert Killigrew, and Humphrey Newbry, as defendants against the Attorney General, respecting the right to Ashridge and other lands in Windsor Forest, which lands as they allege were held by them, though claimed for the Crown,[6] as belonging to the Royal forest. The matter[7] was finally settled by a grant, dated at

[1] In the possession of W. C. Borlase, M.P.
[2] Cal. S. P. (Domestic), 1607, p. 365.
[3] *Ib.*, 1608, p. 441.
[4] *Ib.*, 1610, p. 571.
[5] Cal. S. P. (Domestic), 1616 (?) p. 421.
[6] *Ib.*, 1618, p. 587.
[7] *Ib.*, 1619, p. 99.

Westminister, Nov. 30, 1619, of these lands, assarts, and purprestures in Windsor forest to these same defendants, upon their compounding with the "Commissioners for Assart lands," to which is added a pardon for past trespass therein. In the memoranda of Debates[1] in the House of Commons for March 21, 1610, a proposal of Sir William Burlacy is noticed "that purveyors should be first in the list of grievances." It was resolved "to proceed in them by Bill rather than Petition." The portion of the Verney papers[2] during 1625 and the following year, which relate to the pressing of men for the Cadiz expedition, and the levying of money upon Privy Seals, contains an interesting reference to Sir William Burlacy. The Parliament had granted the King two subsidies, "as the first-fruits of their love." In Buckinghamshire the proportion amounted to £3,052. Scarcely had the deputy-lieutenants, of whom Sir William was one, assessed this amount upon the county, when they were called upon to return the names of persons to whom Privy Seals might be addressed for a loan of half that amount. To make the demand more palatable it was accompanied, or immediately followed, by a direction to disarm the Roman Catholics, against whom popular jealousy was at that time more than ordinarily excited, in consequence of the new favor with which they were received at Court. The letter of the Duke of Buckingham, as Lord-lieutenant, in which he conveys these instructions to his deputies is preserved by Verney. It is addressed to "my lovinge friends Sir Thomas Temple, Sir Francis Goodwin, Sir Thomas Tirringham, Sir William Burlacy, Sir Thomas Denton, Sir Edward Tyrrell and Mr Clarke." The communication which follows it, from Sir Thomas Tirringham to Sir Thomas Denton, seems to prove that this search for arms was no mere form, although some of the Deputy-lieutenants express a fear of being "lawffed att" for their pains. The assessment for the loan, however, was not easily agreed upon. Many letters passed between the Deputy-lieutenants on the subject, and it is obvious that there was much complaining, and a general feeling of hardship and dissatisfaction. Three months elapsed before the list was settled. John Hampden was amongst the prominent complainers. It is not, therefore, otherwise than significant of the boldness and integrity of Sir William "Borlace" (as he is here called) that we find him writing to Sir Thomas Denton, on Jan. 9, 1625-6, as follows:—

"I do think Mr. John Hampden to be £13 6s. 8d., and his mother £10 is a harder rate than I finde upon any other."

The list of the Privy Seals finally issued proves that the protest of Sir William, in this (as it proved to be) most crucial

[1] *Ib.*, 1610, p. 593.
[2] Camden Soc., 1853, pp. 118-120.

case, was not attended to by his brother Deputy-lieutenants. It is satisfactory, however, to know that he made it.

Sir William Borlase was a friend and contemporary of Ben Jonson. Indeed, he appears to have painted a picture of the poet, which he apparently sent him as a present, accompanied by "an attempt at verse," as Gifford calls it,[1] beginning with the lines, which will be quite sufficient to quote,—

> "To paint thy worth, if rightly I did know it,
> And were but painter half like thee, a poet;
> Ben, I would shew it."

The present called forth a reply which is to be found in Gifford's edition of Jonson, entitled, "The answer of the Poet to the Painter," and, with some slight variations, in a pamphlet in the King's Collection in the British Museum, called "*Parnassus Biceps* or Severall Choice Pieces of Poetry, composed by the best Wits that were in both the Universities before their Dissolution, London, 1656." It is as follows:—

Ben Johnson

TO BURLACE.

"Why, though I be of a prodigious waist,
I am not so voluminous and vast
But there are lines wherewith I may be embrac'd.

'Tis true, as my womb swells, so my back stoops,
And the whole lump grows round, deform'd and droops;
But yet the tun of *Heidleb* has hoops.

You are not tyed by any Painter's law,
To square my circle, I confesse, but draw
My *superficies*, that was all you saw:

Which if in compasse of no art it came
To be described, but by a Monogram,
With one great blot you have drawn me as I am.

But whilst you curious were to have it be
An Archetype for all the world to see,
You have made it a brave peece, but not like me.

Oh, had I now the manner, mastery, might,
Your power of handling shadow, aire and sprite,
How could I draw, behold, and take delight;

But you are he can paint, I can but write,
A Poet hath no more than black and white,
Nor has he flattering colours or false light.

Yet when of friendship I would draw the face,
A letter'd mind, and a large heart would place
To all posterity, I would write *Burlace*."

Sir William married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Backhouse, Alderman of London. She is said to have died of the plague, and was buried at Little Marlow, July 18, 1625. He died Sept. 4, 1629, and was buried at Little Marlow on the 10th of that month. His will (made Aug. 29, 1628) in which he is described as "Sir William Burlase of Medmenham, Knt.," was proved Nov. 20, 1629. After sundry bequests to relatives and servants, he

[1] Jonson's Works (Edit. Gifford). London, 1816. Vol. viii, p. 442.

makes the following mention, in a codicil, of a school which he had founded at Great Marlow in memory of his son Henry, who had died five years previously.

"Whereas I have given a house and lands in Great Marlowe to be used for charitable purposes, as a memorial of my late son Henry Burlase, the same shall be employed for the benefit of the poor in the parishes of Great Marlow, Little Marlow, and Medmenham solely. The same house and lands shall be in the management of 12 Feoffees and my son Governor of the same, and after his death the Lord of the Manor of Davers [Danvers] in the parish of Little Marlowe, governor in his place. The profits of the aforesaid house and lands to be employed as follows:—£12 yearly for a schoolmaster to teach 24 poor children, and, every Easter, 12 of the same to receive 40s. for binding them apprentices. My further will is that the house where Hugh Tanner now lives, adjoining the school-house, be used as a work-house and house of correction, and the said Hugh Tanner and his successors shall be chosen into that place accordingly as the schoolmaster is appointed to be chosen, and that he and they shall have £6 or £8 yearly for wages and he shall teach 20 poore women-children, of the burrow of Great Marlow only, to make bone lace, to spin, and to knitt. And the said Hugh Tanner shall cause to be whipped all such offenders as the petty constables, officers, or Tything-men shall bring to him."[1]

It is a matter of deep interest to the writer of these pages to add that on Friday, Feb. 10, 1882, he took part by the invitation of the Governors, in the resuscitation of this very school, under the new scheme adopted by the Commissioners, and, in distributing the prizes to the boys, was able to give them a short account of their founder and his family,[2]—he (the writer) being the first William Borlase who had sat in the House of Commons since the days of Sir William and his son.

Sir William Borlase had three sons:—

(1) William Burlace, Borlace or Burlacye,—of whom presently.

(2) Henry Borlace, Barrister at Law, of the Middle Temple; M.P. for Aylesbury in 1621, and for Marlow in 1624. It was to his memory, as the inscription on the school-house at Marlow still records, that his father founded the Free School. His will, dated Sept. 22, 1624, was proved by Sir William Borlase, his brother and executor, Feb. 3, 1625. It is as follows:[3]—

"My chambers and study, with their appurtenances in the Temple, I give to my cozen, Mr. Timothie Wagstaffe of the Middle Temple, or if he be not living, to Mr Thomas Knevett of the Middle Temple, Esqre, on condition that they shall sell the same and pay the money raised thereby to my Executor, Residue to my loving brother Sir William Borlace, the younger, and he Executor."

[1] Lysons (*Mag. Brit.* Bucks, p. 601) mentions that the Free School founded by Sir William Borlase in 1624 was for twenty-four boys, three of them were to be of Medmenham, three of Little Marlow, and three of Great Marlow. "The Master," he says, "has a salary of £16 per annum, a house, garden, and a large pasture field. An apprentice fee of 40s. is given to each boy when he leaves the school. Sir William founded also a House of Correction, and a school for twenty-four girls, who were to be taught to spin, sew, and make lace; but this institution has not been kept up."

[2] In the account of this opening ceremony, which will be found in the *South Bucks Free Press* for Feb. 17, 1882, there are one or two slight errors in the family history which are here corrected.

[3] P.C.C. 20, Clarke.

(3) John Borlase, M.P. for Marlow in 1640-1, who died without issue.

Of the second Sir William Borlace, who, on the death of his father, succeeded to the estates and a fortune, which was clearly very considerable, the first notice appears in 1608 (Jan. 20), when a licence is granted to "William Lytton of Knebworth, co. Herts; William Burlace of Bockmore, co. Bucks; and John Dunster, Fellow of Magdelen Coll. Oxford, to travel for three years.[1]" On the fifth of September, 1617, he was knighted at Warwick by James I. In 1627-8 he was M.P. for Wycombe, during which time he caused to be compiled a volume of Parliamentary notes, which is thus described among the MSS. in the Ashburnham collection.[2]

"'Some Notes taken in ye Cessions of Parliament held at Westminster, beeginninge the 17th of March 1627, and endinge the 26th of June, 1628,'—a folio, vellum, in contemporary, though various handwriting. Under the title is the autograph of 'William Borlase, Knight.'"

He sat, therefore,—side by side, perhaps, with another Buckinghamshire landowner, whose name is dear to every lover of his country's liberty, John Hampden,—in that most memorable Parliament which gained for England that which has not been inappropriately called her second Charter,— the famous Petition of Rights.

There is one mention of Sir William in the Calendar of State Papers (Domestic 1629, p. 63) which refers to some subject unknown.

"Sept. 24. Dover. Sir William Borlase to Secretary Dorchester. His exceeding contentment that there is anything in his power which may be of use to Dorchester. Will more esteem 'these creatures,' than he had thought to have done. Dorchester's servants will needs undertake the transport of 'this ware.'

On the death of his father he set himself to "*establish*" the school which the former had endowed. Unhappily his early death cut short what promised to be a useful if not a brilliant career. This event, which occurred at Bockmore on the 10th of December, 1630, was evidently a subject of universal regret both far and near. The memory of his piety and learning, as well as a graphic sketch of his character, has been preserved in a long elegy, a copy of which, made by Dr. Borlase the historian of Cornwall, is in the possession of the writer. The original MS. tract was presented to Dr. Borlase by his friend Mr. Astle of the British Museum in 1763, and the next year it was in the possession of his brother Dr. Walter Borlase of Castle Horneck, but only the title-page, on the back of which is depicted a banner with the arms of Borlase impaling Popham, is now extant.

[1] Cal. S.P. (Domestic) 1608, p. 396, *Docquet.*
[2] Hist. MSS. Commission, App. to 8th Report, Part III, p. 216.

In the copy he made of the poem Dr. Borlase omitted much that was in the original. In his criticism of it he truly says "the author was certainly a very good man, a true christian, and no contemptible poet for an age when as yet neither a Waller or a Dryden had improved and softened the harshness of the English numbers. His invocations are very poetical." Indeed, these invocations, involving a thorough acquaintance with the classical models on which they are based, are not a little striking, coming as they do from an anonymous[1] writer resident in the same neighbourhood in which the author of "Lycidas" was living and writing so soon after. The title is as follows:—

The Muses Oblation

OR

VERTUE'S MONUMENT

Consecrated in perpetuall remembrance
and Preservation of the noble name
and fame of the late illustrious
and worthyly honoured Knight
SIR WILLIAM BURLACE
who departed this mortal life
at Bockmore the 15 December,
1630."[2]

The Elegy is preceded by the following Epitaph and Dedication:—

"Behold and weep, here's his sepulchral Urne,
That saw but once *Sol* through the Zodiac turne
Since his Sire's death, and had a slender tast
Of those great fortunes fal'n to him at last,
Yet he improved this pinch of time, and made
A final topp to his father's ground-work laid,
A schoole, which by the yeerly maintenance,
Six youths to Trade or Learning doth advance:
And as his life was truly hospitable,
So was his dying point as charitable,
True witnesses are sundry Parish poor,
And all his vertues as his bounties shewre."

"To the noble and religious Lady,
the Lady Burlacie.[3]

Madame,

Not to draw any more teares from the compassionate river

[1] Possibly the author was the incumbent of Great or Little Marlow, or Medmenham or his own private chaplain, as special reference is made to the "encouragement" Sir William gave to the "offerings of the quill" of "religious pastors."

[2] It should be the 10th. He was buried on the 14th.

[3] In this Elegy the name is spelt (p. 2) 'Burlacie:' (p. 4) 'Burlace;' (p. 6) 'Bourlacie;' (p. 8) 'Borlacy;' (p. 13, in gilt letters) 'Burlacy;' (p. 15, ditto); (p. 38, also in gilt letters) 'Burlasey.' Dr. Borlase says that the right way of writing the name is 'Borlâs,' or, without the circumplex, 'Borlase.'

of your eyes do I presume to present these funerall lines to your gracious viewe, but, as your Ladishipp did entirely love and cherish this noble Knight your deceased husband, So I am confident that now after his death your Ladishipp will affect this worke of the Muses, in which your Ladishipp will finde him, if not live, yet to draw a little breath such as will give you comfort, his mortality being past, and his immortal life risen subject neither to Physick nor fortune.

Vouchsafe therefore, noble Lady, to accept of it, seeing that it aimes at conservation of the vertuous fame and name of him who did dearely love your Ladishipp."

The Elegy.

[*Extracts.*]

"Sith that the hand of Death hath laid thee there
Where men are all of them alike, and where
All men in time must lye, even in the earth
Where are no several rooms for State or Birth;
We see the conquerors with the captives spread
And lodg'd in earth as in the common bed.
The all-commanding general hath no span
Of earth allow'd, more than the commou man;
Folly with wisdom hath an equal share,
The fair and foul alike intombed are:
The servant with his master, and the maid
With her proud mistress, both their heads are laid
Upon an equal pillow; subjects keep
Like courts with Kings; ay, and as softly sleep,
Resting their heads upon a turf of grass,
As they on marble or on figur'd brass.
* * * * * * *
Of what thy Vertue, and thy worth hath done
Renown'd Borlacy, each thing else being gone,
Yet must the Muses thou wert wont to grace
Not leave thee in the grave, that darksome place
Where all attendance and observance ends,
Where what was ill no countenance defends,
And what was good the unthankful world forgets,
Where all the Sunshine of our favour sets.
Here shalt thou have the service of their pen,
They cannot be suppos'd to flatter, when
They speak behind thy back. * * *
* * * * * * *
Melpomene, and all you sacred brood
Of Mnemosyne, with living laurel crown'd,[1]
You that have filled your veins with heavenly food,
And scorn to prey upon the barren ground,
Help me these funeral Anthems to resound
For him that's dead, and other saints hath found
For his sweet soul, who living loved you dear,
Leaving you to lament his fortunes here.
Strew cypress and pale violets on his tomb
Immortal, that whoever there doth come
May view the ensigns of his endless praise,
And on his fair crest fix a crown of bays;
And let some spirit guard the holy cell

[1] Compare "Lycidas" and "Theocritus," from the latter of which both this and Lycidas are derived.

[1] Compare "Lycidas," and "Theocritus," from the latter of which both this and Lycidas are derived.

Wherein the bones of brave Burlacy dwell ;
Awake, Euterpe, my dull drooping song,
Help thou my fainting fury to prolong
With thy melodious thundering blasts awhile,
And pour new fire into my frozen style !
Oh ! for new words that bear a sadder sound
Than ever was in any language found !
You gentle Spirits that turn not your eyes
From common griefs, nor are of metal made
Such as the Iron ages do comprize,
Come see wherein our human glory lies ;
See living vertues in death daily fade ;
For as a flower or summer's passing shade
Withereth and wasteth in the unthankful grave
Such is the hope and fortune worldlings have.
* * * * * * *

His own death, following as it did so closely on that of his father, is referred to as follows :—

Why didst thou trace thy father's steps so nigh,
Burlacy, oh ! thy cheeks being hardly dry
And the sad Rosmarine scarce out of th' hand ?
Thou might'st have liv'd and flourish'd through this land,
As doth some branch sprung from a noble stem.
* * * * * * *

Two touching allusions to his young widow and orphaned family are contained in the lines :—

And thou, thrice noble Lady, late the wife
Of noble Burlacy, depriv'd of life,
Who can prescribe a bound unto your moan
Now that your second dearest self is gone ?

And again:—

Oh ! thou great Spirit, whose all quickening breath
At thy high pleasure both in life and death
Dost guide this mass and every change dispose,
Thou that the heart's yet unthought purpose knows ;
Dew with thy grace, and preserve as thine eye
The tender Seed of noble Burlacy.

That he was himself not only a patron of learning, but a scholar, we may gather from the following :—

Methinks I see all Arts do hang their head,
Ever since the mournful minute he was dead ;
For he himself was Learning's lump, and lent
Favour to such as were to study bent ;
He to Religious Pastors was a shield,
And unto them encouragement did yield ;
He would accept the offering of their quill,
Not with a loathness, as against his will,
But with much affability, and then
He was exceeding liberal to those men
In whom he found true scholarship and wit
Which fairly testify'd he valued it.

His character seems to be graphically sketched in the following passage :—

Mild, affable, and easy of access
He was, but with a due reservedness,
So that the passage to his favour lay

Not common, but it gave a gentle way
To such as fitly might or ought to pass ;
And such his custom and his manner was.
Commodities he took not upon day,
Nor made men lose their gains by his delay ;
He entertained them not with promises,
Nor loved he poor men's sad attendances ;
He was a man that lov'd no great commerce
With business, fearing that it might disperse
Him into other men's uncertainties.
* * * * * * *
His tongue and heart did ne'er turn back, but went
One way, and kept one course with what he meant.
The Friendships that he vow'd most constant were,
He us'd no mask at all, but always ware
His honest inclination open fac'd,
With judgment were his deep affections plac'd.
He did esteem the bond of friendship so,
That where he once laid hold, he ne'er let go,
He was descended from illustrious blood,
And by his nature he was truly good.
His birth was noble, yet to measure still
His greatness by his goodness was his will :
In nothing proud or high was his desire,
Only that he to goodness did aspire.
His enemies (if enemies he had)
Cannot for aught reprove him that was bad.
'His foes,' said I ? Oh no, he all did move
Though ne'er so envious to bear him love.
There's never any had a heart less swerving
Nor was at more command, most truly serving
Under the Regiment of his own care,
And colours of that honesty he bare."

The rhymer then proceeds to dwell on his natural modesty and abstemiousness, and to express his opinion that whether in living or dying he was a pattern to christian men. There may be much of the fulsomeness of praise, so common to the age in which these lines were written, in all this ; but making full allowance for it, it cannot be doubted that the character depicted is that of a good man, whose promising career was cut short at a very early age. If in the case of his father and himself there is a lack of materials from which to form their history, we may be contented to feel sure with Macaulay that that very fact is "a proof that hatred itself could find no blemish on their memory." The times in which they lived were, perhaps, the most momentous in English history. The early death of the second Sir William saved him from being an eye witness of the Revolution which was looming in the not far distant future, and which one sitting in the same Parliament as Hampden and Eliot could scarcely fail to forecast. Never could the weight of responsibility, grave as it ever must be,—grave as it is at the present day,—have pressed so severely on the representatives of their fellow country-men as it did just then. What part they took we do not know. *Te digna sequere,* "Follow things worthy of you," was their family

motto. We seem almost to know them well enough, from the little we do know, to feel sure that with them that was no mere idle phrase. One thing, it appears, they clearly recognised, and that was that if the growing desire for learning was to find safe and proper channels, practical technical education must be advanced. It was to trade, successfully carried on in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, that their own fortunes were mainly due. The yeoman proprietor in those days when he wanted to make his son a gentleman, sent him into trade, for commerce was then, as in every healthy state of society it should be, honourable and honoured. So it had been with this Sir William's great-grandfather. The younger son of a Cornish landowner—one of a family who prided themselves on having lived for many centuries in the place that bore their name—he came to London to make a fortune, and he made it,—which is more than those did whom he left behind in Cornwall. It was not long before this that Edward Borlas, as we have seen, was supplying Henry VIII with wine for the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and was in a position to arrange a marriage for himself with the daughter and heiress of Baldwyn, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which gave his son the means to purchase these Marlow estates. In founding, therefore, and establishing the school at Marlow, the two Sir Williams were extending to others those benefits, which their own family had reaped.[1]

Notes and Queries.

THE BANBURY PEERAGE.—(See New Series, i, pp. 42-44.)—I have read, with much interest, the article on "The Banbury Peerage," and quite agree with the writer's view of the decision at which the House of Lords arrived respecting it. This view pretty nearly coincides with that of the eminent genealogist Sir Egerton Brydges, who thus expresses himself in a MS. Note and Common-Place Book in my possession :—"Lord Redesdale and Lord Ellenborough did not derive from their vaunted patents of peerage the privilege of making laws by their own *dicta* or opinions. The Committee had no more right to exclude Lord Banbury from his Earldom than I have : nor is it to be endured that anyone should be deprived of his inheritance by an *ex-post-facto* law, even if the law has been made by due authority. There is no doubt that Lord Banbury's (or, as he is called, General Knowlys) ancestor was a bastard ; but if we are not governed by established rules of law, what is secure ? By the bye, if he has not a right to the title of Banbury, he has no right to the name of Knowlys "—(so spelt by Sir E. B.)

E. WALFORD.

TEMPEST FAMILY.—In a copy of Whitaker's "History of Craven" I have come across the following additions, made in pencil, to the pedigree of "Tempest of Bracewell :"—

(1) Roger Tempest, *vix.* 1135="Angharad daughter of Sir Matthew Ellis de Overlegh near Chester ;" (2) Richard Tempest "wed. Eleanor dau'r of Rob[t] del Hulme lord of Tranmore co. Chester ;" (3) Sir Roger Tempest, *vix.* 14 Hen. II, "seneschal to Hugh de Lacy, Constable of Chester, wed. Isabel dau'r of Sir Randolph Cotgreave, Lord of Hargrove, Tarwin, and Tattershall, co. Chester, by Alice, dau'r of Sir Edmund

[1] See *South Bucks Free Press*, Feb. 17, 1882.

motto. We seem almost to know them well enough, from the little we do know, to feel sure that with them that was no mere idle phrase. One thing, it appears, they clearly recognised, and that was that, if the growing desire for learning was to find safe and proper channels, practical technical education must be advanced. It was to trade, successfully carried on in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, that their own fortunes were mainly due. The yeoman proprietor in those days when he wanted to make his son a gentleman, sent him into trade, for commerce was then, as in every healthy state of society it should be, honourable and honoured. So it had been with this Sir William's great-grandfather. The younger son of a Cornish landowner—one of a family who prided themselves on having lived for many centuries in the place that bore their name—he came to London to make a fortune, and he made it,—which is more than those did whom he left behind in Cornwall. It was not long before this that Edward Barlas, as we have seen, was supplying Henry VIII with wine for the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and was in a position to arrange a marriage for himself with the daughter and heiress of Baldwyn, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which gave his son the means to purchase these Marlow estates. In founding, therefore, and establishing the school at Marlow, the two Sir Williams were extending to others those benefits, which their own family had reaped.[1]

Notes and Queries.

THE BANBURY PEERAGE.—(See New Series, I, pp. 32-44.)—I have read, with much interest, the article on "The Banbury Peerage," and quite agree with the writer's view of the decision at which the House of Lords arrived respecting it. This view pretty nearly coincides with that of the eminent counsel, Sir Egerton Brydges, who thus expresses himself in a MS. Note and Commonplace Book in my possession:—"Lord Redesdale and Lord Ellenborough did not derive from their vaunted patents of peerage the privilege of making laws by their own ditto or opinions. The Committee had no more right to exclude Lord Banbury from his Barldom than I have: nor is it to be endured that anyone should be deprived of his inheritance by an ex-post-facto law, even if the law has been made by due authority. There is no doubt that Lord Banbury's (or, as he is called, General Knowlys) ancestor was a bastard; but if we are not governed by established rules of law, what is secure? By the bye, if he has not a right to the title of Banbury, he has no right to the name of Knowlys"—(so spelt by Sir E. B.)

E. WALFORD.

TEMPEST FAMILY.—In a copy of Whitaker's "History of Craven" I have come across the following additions, made in pencil, to the pedigree of "Tempest of Bracewell":—

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[1] See Sonia Burke Free Press, Feb. 17, 1882.

Gamel de Mollington, co. Chester." Can any of the readers of the GENEALOGIST tell me where I am likely to find any account, or notice of such marriages, or what is the authority for stating that Sir Roger Tempest, temp. Hen. II, was Seneschal to Hugh de Lacy? B. TEMPEST, *Coleby Hall, Lincoln.*

CARMICHAEL FAMILY (*ante*, p. 15).—In reply to the query about Andrew Carmichael of Dungannon, I have to offer the following remarks :—

The obituary notice, at least as regards that in Exshaw's *Gentleman and London Magazine* for November, 1758, where he is described as "aged 90" and "of an antient Scotch family," is in the main correct.

That Major John Carmichael was apparently a relation, I was not aware, but see no reason to question the fact, and should be obliged if the nature and contents of the "documents" alluded to by "G" were communicated to me.

He had a son, as stated, to whom and to the heirs of his body he bequeathed his assets after Mrs. Carmichael's death, she to pay him not more than £60 a year during her life; but the remainder was *not* to the Hon. James Carmichael, brother of the Earl of Hyndford. This James was to get £1000 after Mrs. Carmichael's death, the rest to go to John Carmichael, Esq., of Castle Craig, subject to the payment of £1500 to Estienne, Viconte de Jancourt, 2nd son of Major Carmichael's brother-in-law Antoine, Marquise de Jancourt, of the city of Paris, if John Carmichael succeeded to the Hyndford estates (Will of Major Carmichael proved 1744). Andrew Carmichael of Dungannon was father of a Hugh Carmichael, and grandfather of a Hugh Lyle Carmichael, Major-General in the army, who, after a distinguished military career in the West Indies, died (Acting) Governor of Demerara in 1813. But the Hugh *meant*, I presume, in the query was the son of the Rev. John Carmichael, elder surviving son of Andrew Carmichael of Dungannon. This Hugh had a son, Richard, the surgeon alluded to as having spent much time and money in investigating his elder brother's claims to the title, &c. I now turn to the links which connect Andrew Carmichael of Dungannon with the Carmichaels of Hyndford :—

(1.) He lived for nine or ten years before 1702 in Killeleagh under the protection of the Hamilton family, who were undoubtedly descended from the Carmichaels of Hyndford (see Hamilton MSS., *Ulster Journal of Archæology*).

(2.) He witnessed two at least of the Hamilton family deeds, one being a bond to submit to arbitration in connection with the succession to family property; the deeds are dated 1693 and 1694. The original of one deed and a note of the other are in the possession of his representative.

(3.) A spoon with a baron's coronet on it given by his son Hugh's wife to her descendant Miss Pilkington, sister of H. M. Pilkington, Esq., Q.C., Registrar of the Probate Division.

(4.) An acknowledgment by the Hon. William Carmichael, Archbishop of Dublin, 2nd son of James, 2nd Earl of Hyndford, to John and Hugh Carmichael, sons of Andrew Carmichael, that they were near of kin. He promised to provide for the former in the Church.

Letter to Richard Carmichael, Esq., the celebrated surgeon, from Mrs. Fitzgerald, Hugh Carmichael's youngest daughter, dated Sept. 30, 1820.

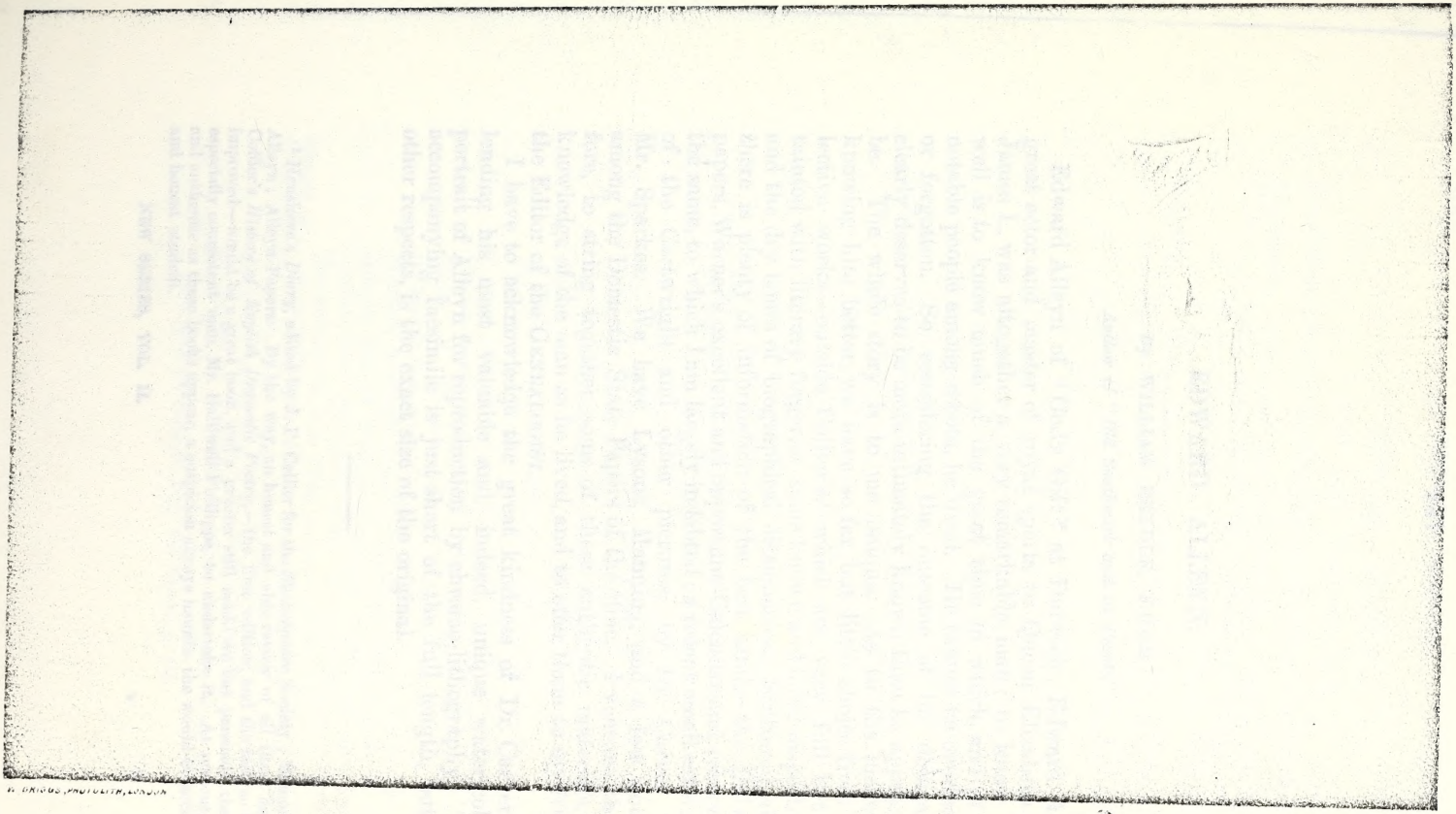
Letter from Mrs. Pollock, another daughter of Hugh Carmichael, to her nephew, Lieut.-Col. Carmichael, his grandson, dated 4 June, 1817; both in the possession of the head of the family.

(5.) The mystery hanging over the marriages, issue, and descendants of John and Samuel, the sons, John the brother, and James the grandson of James, 1st Lord Carmichael, from any one of the three former of whom Andrew Carmichael of Dungannon might be descended; or he might be the son of James Carmichael, the 1st Lord's grandson.

(6) Another proof of his connection with the Hyndford family is the presence at his marriage, in 1701 (ceremony performed by the Rev. James Bruce, minister of Killeleagh), of Captain Gawin Hamilton and Madam Stevenson, both of the Killeleagh family, who were descended from Rachel Carmichael, sister of James, 1st Lord Carmichael. (Hamilton MSS., *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, and MSS. written by Andrew Carmichael of Dungannon, now in the possession of the head of his family.)

(7) The fact that several members of the Hamilton family and a Mr. *Stevenson* signed a certificate in his favour, given him under the seal of the Corporation of Killeleagh in 1702 (Original in the possession of the head of the family).

Other proofs could be adduced but I think there can be no doubt that Andrew Carmichael of Dungannon was descended from the Carmichaels of Hyndford. C.



EDWARD ALLEYN,

1566—1626.

From the Original Copy by Harding (before any alterations), in the possession of the Rev. Canon Carver, D.D., lately Head Master of Dulwich College.

EDWARD ALLEN
1800—1850

EDWARD ALLEYN.

By WILLIAM RENDLE, F.R.C.S.

Author of "Old Southwark and its People."

Edward Alleyn of "God's Gift" at Dulwich; Edward Allen, great actor and master of royal sports to Queen Elizabeth and James I., was altogether a very remarkable man; to know him well is to know much of the great time in which, and of the notable people among whom, he lived. He cannot be overlooked or forgotten. So, considering the outcome of his doings, he clearly deserves to be more intimately known than he appears to be. The whole story is to me unique. As to the means of knowing him better, we have so far but little choice from collective works—outside Collier's,[1] which are very full but are tainted with literary forgeries, some known and more suspected—and the dry bones of biographical dictionaries. Scattered about there is plenty of information of the best kind,—the Dulwich papers, Warner's excellent and opportune Calendar and *résumé* of the same, to which I am largely indebted; a recent small catalogue of the Cartwright and other pictures, by Dr. Carver and Mr. Sparkes. We have Lysons, Manning, and a few notices among the Domestic State Papers of the time. I venture, therefore, to string together some of these authentic materials, for knowledge of the man as he lived, and to offer them to my friend the Editor of the GENEALOGIST.

I have to acknowledge the great kindness of Dr. Carver, in lending his most valuable and, indeed, unique water-colour portrait of Alleyn for reproduction by chromo-lithography. The accompanying facsimile is just short of the full length, but, in other respects, is the exact size of the original.

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[1] Henslowe's *Diary*, edited by J. P. Collier for the Shakespeare Society; Memoirs of Alleyn; Alleyn Papers. By the way, an honest and able review of all these and of Collier's *History of English Dramatic Poetry*,—the first edition, and the last so little improved—would be a great boon, and a greater still could we but persuade the one especially competent man, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, to undertake it. At present, full and authentic as these books appear, a suspicion always haunts the would-be accurate and honest student.

EDWARD ALLEYN,

ACTOR and PHILANTHROPIST.

Born (Allen) 1 Sept. 1566, at St. Botolph's Bishopsgate; died 25 Nov. 1626.

Allen became Alleyn.

Allen and Ben Johnson had a whim, very unusual in former days, to be styled Alleyn and Jonson; their proper names were, I fancy, Allen and Johnson.—*Halliwell Papers, P.M.*

John Allen

Joh'es Allen ("Edward's elder brother."—*Collier*), holds the Bear Garden, Bankside.—*Surreys, Edw. VI. 1553.*

John Allen of London; son John Allen died issueless.—*Harl. MS., 1046, 58.*

Mr. Allen, warden 1601. Edward Allen, 1605 &c. Mr. Allen, ancient of vestry, 1613 (Token books, Vestry papers, St. Saviour's). Allen, seasor of subsidy 1608-9, &c. &c.

In the Visitation of Surrey, 1623, Edward Allen, Esq., M^r^ of his Ma'ties game of bulles, beares, and mastive dogges, and founder &c.—*Harl. MS. 1046, 58.* Edward All*yn* (by mistake?).—*Harl. MS. 1561, 150^b^.*

Father

Edward Alleyn (*sic* in Surrey Visitation) of Willen in Com. Buckingham; citizen and innholder; porter to the Queen; of the parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, yeoman, 1570; executes a will and dies—his son Edward being now four years old.

Mother

Margaret Townley of Towneley, Lancashire; she marries again, John Browne, commonly confounded with Robert Browne the actor, to whom is attributed the careful education of Edward as an actor, possibly with some foundation.

John Allen

Here is some confusion. John, owner of the Bear Garden in 1553, supposing him at least 20 at the time, must have been 33 when Edward was born, a not impossible but unlikely *elder brother*, as Collier calls him. "John Alleyn did not die until after 1594."—Henslowe's *Diary*, by Collier, p. 9, note 4.

1591, John and Edward sign an acknowledgment of debt (Alleyn Papers, p. 15). 1613, John Alleyn witnesses a paper (Henslowe and Daborn). John Allen of the Bear Garden would be now 80. The following may clear this a little. A Thomas Allen, Barber-surgeon, aged 40, is witness in law proceedings as to Henslowe's will—"he and Edward, brother's sons." "Thomas Alleyn, son of John Alleyn, late of Willen, being my cousin and next heir at common law" (Alleyn's will). Thomas Alleyn, citizen and Barber-surgeon, is in 1619 the first master of Dulwich College.

Edward, an Actor, 1583.

Robert Browne, James Tunstall, Edward Allen, William Harryson, Tho. Cooke, Ryc. Johnes, Edward Browne, Ryc. Andrewes[1]—the Earl of Worcester's company—seek leave of the mayor of Leicester to play; he gave them an angel

[1] Hist. MSS. Commission, App. 8th Report, p. 430.

toward their dinner, but forbad them. "On this they said they should play whether he liked it or no, and sent drum and trumpet about the town." They afterwards submit, are sorry, and are allowed to play.[1] Edward, in 1583,[2] would be 17, and Robert Browne being chief of the company, lends colour to the belief that there was somewhat of the relation of master and pupil between them. To this Robert Browne, Sly, the Shakespearean actor, in 1608, devised his share of the Globe.

Marriage

Oct. 22, 1592. Edward Allen and Joane Woodward. No children are known of either of his marriages. A "mistres Allene" is noticed, Feb. 159½, probably a confusion of dates, or mistake, if it hints at a wife before Joane. A picture of of her, old tradition says a likeness, is at Dulwich. Her father is not known, but we may, with Collier, infer somewhat nearly. A Woodward was collector of rents for Lord Montague of the Close. "My friend the Baylle"[3] of Henslowe's letter, who "smells monstrously for fear of the plague, and dares stay no where." Frances Woodward acknowledges in 1603 a debt of ten pounds to Henslowe.[4] The father "was thus perhaps related by marriage to Henslowe, who had been servant to the widow Woodward, Joane's mother, and was now her husband."[5]

Letters

1593, Allen is acting at Bristol, the plague being very bad on the Bankside; the letter is *naïve*, charming, cheering and sensible, advising his young wife. In another letter he refers to the Lord Mayor's officers, riding Joane and her fellows on a cart for some offence. The family had much bad property in the Clink, where people were accustomed to "brabble and fray" and get punished, but the cause is not mentioned. "Mouse," he says, "when I com hom I'll be revenged on them;[6] she may (he says), thank her two supporters, her strong legs, not carrying her away, letting her fall into the hands of such 'Tarmagants.'" Kindly and fond, she prays God to "seace his hand" that she may have her husband home again. In some of these letters, and here and there among the papers, as I shall have again to note, are some manifest forgeries, detected, much talked of, but not brought home.

Residence

Joane dwells with the Henslowes, her mother and step-father, "on the bankside right over against the Clink." At the first, Alleyn, when not acting in the country, resides with them; letters are in 1593 addressed "Mr. Henslow one of the grooms of her Majestys chamber dwelling on the Bankside right over against the Clink."[7] But they live now here now

[1] Parish Register.
[2] Warner, 1586, but see Kelley, notices *re* Leicester, 1865, p. 213.
[3] Mem. of Alleyn, p. 28.
[4] Diary, p. 268.
[5] Mem. of Alleyn, pp. 26, 27.
[6] Ib. p. 25.
[7] Mem. of Alleyn, p. 25.

there on the Bankside, near at hand; the exact places being noted year after year in the token-books.[1]

Alleyn in business.

Alleyn, as partner or as adviser, is mixed up with nearly all Henslowe's very multifarious business—play and bear-houses, money lending, starch manufacturing, owners of stew and other houses, masters and managers of sports, purveyors of dogs, bulls, and bears, and what not. Jacob Meade, as witness, in the suit between John Henslowe and Agnes Henslowe, says, Alleyn was the chief means of Philip Henslowe's success, but he never heard Henslowe say so; and a high authority, Robert Bromfield, says of Alleyn, that he was the cause of the prosperity, bettering the estate, of Philip Henslowe. That he took care of his own interest while he assisted Henslowe, is shown in this memorandum in his own writing, "What the Bear Garden cost me in. Dec., 1594, £450. I held it for 16 years and rec^{d} £960, and sold it to my father Hinchloe in 1610 for £580." A good profit. Everything was fish that came to Henslowe's net, and by consequence to Alleyn's. Chettle[2] talks of dye-houses and the like turned into tenements, and describes the unfortunates who inhabit them. Three or four houses on the stew bank inherited from Henslowe are at the last settled upon Alleyn's wife Constance. Pictures, which could have been intended for such houses only, found their way early to Dulwich. A very plain-spoken catalogue was made, the pictures were destroyed, but the catalogue, which cannot be quoted, is still there.

Bankside a very rough place, but its chiefs in good repute all the same.

It is a curious fact that Henslowe and Alleyn, being owners of bear-gardens, play-houses, and stew-houses, and therefore chief of the disturbing elements which, so to speak, make the Bankside a hell upon earth, are most of the time vestrymen and wardens, much in favour.[3] July 19, 1598, H. and A. not vestrymen as yet. It is ordered at this vestry, St. Saviour's, that a petition be made to the Council concerning the play-houses in this parish, wherein the "enormeties" that come thereby to the parish shall be showed; asking that they be put down from playing.[4]

This coming to nothing, the vestry, not long after, forgetting the "enormeties" and foregoing the pulling down, ask the play-people for tithes and money for the poor. In 1607 "Mr. Edward Allen, Esquier, is chosen to be vestryman in the place of Mr. Brooker, deceased." Among the takers of Sacrament named in the token-books, near the Bell, by the Clink, and St. Mary Over's Stairs, are Philip Henslowe and

[1] As to these books, see *Genealogist*, Jan. 1884.

[2] Kind Hart's Dreame. Alleyn Papers &c.

[3] I as Medical Officer of Health to St. George's, Southwark, in 1857, found much the same conditions—popular and influential vestrymen themselves the greatest offenders and stumbling blocks, obstructors of the law; possibly, for that very reason, members of vestry.

[4] Minutes of Vestry, s.d.

Edward Allen, 1605. Philip Henslowe, Edward Allen and Alexander Cooke, taking together six tokens, 1606; and probably about this same date Mr. Allen, as warden, collects and delivers in 248 tokens and the money paid for them, at 3d. each, £3 2s. 0d. 1608, he is chosen auditor. At Dulwich, long after, is this entry, "wee received ye comunion wt ye pore"; his religion was scarcely perfunctory.

St. Saviour's Rectory.

Allen, Henslow and three other "ancients" of the vestry are, in 1613, chosen to purchase the fee simple of the Rectory of St. Saviour's, "for the perpetuall good of posteritye," and, shrewd men as they are, are grossly taken in by the Court.

Alleyn now intends a liberal charity, almshouses for St. Saviour's, as he did for the two other parishes. The churchwardens are to find some convenient spot on which to build his almshouses for the poor of the parish. This is at length done on the Sope yard, part of the site of the old inn of the abbot of Waverley.[1]

1609, Alleyn's advice is sought touching the Liberty, and things needful to be considered "for the peaceable government of it." One must suppose that his influence, even in stew and like matters, was mainly for good, that is, considering the morals of the times—certainly not the same as now.[2] The document put before Alleyn notes drunkenness, strife, vice and its diseases, health precautions, and cognate subjects. The next year cases are brought before him for presentment and correction. By and by he is magistrate as well. A list of these offences is at p. 93 (Mem. Alleyn) and so plentiful in the vestry papers as to show the place was, with a difference, as it had been aforetime, when it was notorious for its "Winchester geese."

The office of Master of Sports—appointment and disappointment.

This office, coarse and brutal as it was, was much sought after by people about the Court, the coarsest sports being usually managed by deputy. It was, of course, lucrative, and commended itself to some natures. On great occasions, however, the Master himself had to attend before the king and his guests. The reversion of the office was eagerly sought, and illness or possible retirement of the actual Master became at once noticed, it may be said, anticipated, not without corruption. On one occasion, fourteen years too soon, Alleyn was reported dead and a successor recommended. Sept. 3, 1612, Whitehall, Thursday. Earl of Suffolk to Rochester. "Edward Alleyn the master of the bears is dead, he recommends Tom Badger to succeed, he having the finest breed of bull dogs in England."

Henslowe and Alleyn, with the aid of Jacob Meade, "Jack-

[1] See Rocque's Map, 1740. A charming map for those who want to know London between the old and the new times.

[2] It is very doubtful to me whether the calling a spade a spade as it was then, is worse than the affected virtuous euphemism of this time, which avoids calling a spade a spade, but means it all the same.

cobe," and their roughs, had done the work for successive Masters, and naturally craved the whole of the office for themselves. Bowes, Master in 1598, is sick of the ague; his death is expected. Dorrington has secured the reversion. Letters patent had, it appears, been drawn up, in reversion, to Henslow, but had not been executed, and so the office passed to Dorrington, a Gentleman Pensioner.

A very sickly pestilential neighbourhood.

A significant fact as to the district, he also has the ague, and is obliged to seek the aid of the men he had supplanted, when he is called upon unexpectedly to present the sports in person at Court. He writes to "my very good friend Mr. Henslow"—"I have received a letter for her Ma'ties games to be at Court on monday next, so short a warning as I never knew the like, and myself not well, having had a fit of ague on friday night." "Good Mr. Henslow," he says, "pull up your spirits, and Jackcobe, to furnish it as well as you can."

Henslowe and Alleyn have to pay Dorrington £40 for permission to act as his deputies, that is, £40 a year rent for "commisyon."

On the death of Dorrington, Henslowe and Alleyn are again disappointed; the office now passes to Sir William Steward, knight.

1604, they are more successful. A grant, with survivorship, to Philip Henslowe and Edward Alleyn, is made of the mastership of the games of bears, bulls, and mastiff dogs, on surrender of Sir W. Steward. Some time afterwards they petition the king showing their hard case; they apparently complain of sharp practice, of unreasonable high terms exacted of them, of the new rules precluding games on Sundays "in the afternoon after divine service, which was their chiefest means and benefit;" so that these, shortly after, churchwardens of St. Saviour's, were not very particular as to the Sabbath, notwithstanding the known duties of that office. Here are two presentments to Alleyn as churchwarden in 1610—"I John Lee, being Sidman of the Liberty of the Clinke, present theise persons unto the churchwarden, Mr. Alenn, Esquire:—". . . . for keeping a common house of dicing and bouling and for suffering of the same in time of devine service." "John Noble, for disorder in his bouling alley," and so on.

Moreover, Henslowe and Alleyn complain of vagrants, persons of loose and idle life, wandering about without license, with bears and bulls, so that they the king's servants cannot be served; they pray permission to apprehend all such.[1]

Purvey dogs, bears, and bulls for Sports.

One of Alleyn's offices connected with the sports, troublesome, dangerous, but in every way no doubt profitable, and which gave him great authority and influence, was that of king's deputy to take up dogs. It gave him a most annoying and oppressive power, by king's commission to send

[1] Additional MS., 9457, fol. 108, (British Museum).

his agents all over the country to take dogs, interfering oftentimes most unpleasantly with towns and with private owners of whatsoever condition: wherever dogs could be found he might send his agents with a warrant—"the king's games must be carried on." Bulls and dogs were, as a matter of course, often maimed or killed and their places must be supplied. A polite, even obsequious, letter from the Earl of Bedford tells plainly enough that it is as well to be civil to the King's Commissioner.

"Edward Earl of Bedford to Edward Alleyn Esqre:—I am given to understand that of late years you sent down into the country your officers for the taking of certain mastiff dogs, in his Majesty's name, for Parrish Garden, and among the rest one of mine at Woburne. Wherefor upon the receipt of these my lines let me gain so much kindness at your hands as that you would be pleased to redeliver him to my servant, the bearer hereof, and you shall find me ready to acknowledge your love, and willing to requite and remain

"Y^r very loving friend,

"12 April, 1612. "E. BEDFORD."

"To the Right Wor'full
Mr. Allen, Esquire, give these."

Manchester will send a dog to the Bear Gardens rather than be visited by the Commission. Such power among the roughest people naturally resulted in violence, the officers were now and then cruelly beaten, and this under countenance of distinguished people. The power of the chief of the king's sports, the Lord Chamberlain, was invoked, and successfully, for their protection in the lawful duty of seizing other people's game-dogs, and bulls.

It comes within the duty of the Master of the Sports to receive and care for rare animals sent to the king as presents, a payment being appointed for the same—lions, panthers, bears, and what not. 1603, keeping a lion and other beasts sent by the Duke of Savoye, allowance—4 shillings a-day. 1611, warrant to pay Philip Henslowe and Edward Allen, Masters of the Games at Paris Garden, £42 10s. and 12d. per day, for keeping two white bears and a young lion. And lions, bears, panthers, &c.

1600. Alleyn is servant of the "high and mightie" Prince of Wales, and appoints deputies to take up dogs. Money comes in many ways, from the court, the allowances; from the public, the king's servants having *the* license to exhibit sports throughout the country, obtaining no doubt fees, monies in ways direct and indirect, as their privileges might readily be made most offensive. Coventry makes, in one case, allowance of 22 shillings, which appears in the accounts there, and such entries are not uncommon. In a stirring account from Stow, often quoted, Alleyn is himself sent for to bring his fellest dogs to the Tower, to bait a lion there before the court. Here is the interesting account, notably of the surviving dog,[1] who is to be made much of,

[1] Mem. Alleyn, p. 65.

and as he had fought so well with the king of beasts, he is not henceforth to fight with any inferior creature. It is said of Henry VIII that he discouraged the sport of dog and lion—possibly he thought a king, even of beasts, should be outside and above all baiting.

Alleyn as a player.

We can scarcely judge of the great qualities which were then required of a player, unless we take Hamlet's ideal; but the testimony of the time puts the two, Burbage and Alleyn, of the two companies, high above all others—Burbage, the great actor of the Globe and Blackfriars, who took the heroic parts in Shakespeare's plays; and Edward Alleyn, of the Rose and Newington, who played all or most of their heroes. 1595, he is at the head of the Earl of Nottingham's players. 1604, his name stands first of the Prince's men, in receipt of scarlet cloth for the procession to the city of the new king, James I. Among the testimony of the time, we have the "most worthy famous Master Edward Allen" of Heywood; "Famous Ned Allen" of Nash; "Famous as well for his honesty as for his acting, leaving behind him a worthy testimony of his christian charity to all posterity" of Sir Richard Baker. Collier gives us "sweete Nedd"; but that is a forgery, out of some one's subjective consciousness. What a great treat it would be to compare in the mind's eye the two greatest impersonations of the Jew—Marlowe's Barabas by Alleyn, and Shakespeare's Shylock by Edmund Kean. Allen, in 1591, is one of Lord Strange's men. 1593, a letter comes "to my well-beloved husband Mr. Edward Allen, one of my Lord Strange's players, to be delivered with speed." He is often away from London, acting at various places, during the ravages of the plague and the closure thereupon of the Bankside houses. She adds, or, as she probably could not write, some one does for her, "Your lovinge wiffe to comande till death."

As a Musician

Alleyn is musician as well as actor. In the early theatre the orchestra had close affinity with the stage; "minstrells' and "musitians," plenty, appear in the parish registers side by side with "players." Six chanters are named in the foundation of the college, two of them were organists. These musicians made money, one plot of houses on the Bank in Paris Garden belonged to a copyholder, "Palmer the musitian." As in all groups of people, some of them were thrifty; but, it must be said the players were mostly not so, their names appearing often in Allen and Henslowe's loan books.

Alleyn has his lute, his violls, six of them; and he leaves behind him a lute, a pandora, a cythern, and six violls. He is said to have "leafte playinge" in 1597, probably a temporary retirement, as he is member of his company in 1601, and is one of the Prince's servants in 1604. The same is said of him long after, in 1612. As he was largely engaged in profitable business and in the management of sports, it is far more probable, with his great name as an actor, and his good

nature, that he may have taken parts occasionally. The exact time he ceased to act cannot be made clear. He and Henslowe speedily made a good name in St. Saviour's; in the token-books it is first Philip Henslowe, then Mr. Henslow, then Philip Henslow, Esq., with an extra flourish and greater care in writing the name, and notwithstanding the persistent nuisance and demoralising qualities of bear-gardens, playhouses, and other houses, they had not only the acquaintance but apparently even the esteem of the more precise residents —such as Austin, whose elaborate monument, full of scriptural devices, is still at St. Saviour's; and they always appear to stand well with the vestries. Jan. 4. 1619, "Mr. Allen says he is out of the parish and wishes to cease being a vestryman—another to be chosen from the Clink in his stead. The house leaves it to him to go or stay but they rather desire his company."

Alleyn's good fellowship and love of peace.

Alleyn is of a kindly nature and prudent, full of good-fellowship; dinners and wine, and friendly chats over the good things, very manifestly help him along. He is often writing the remark, after smoothing over anything troublesome, "blessed be the God of peace;" he cannot bear quarrels. The Hope players, andMeade—who appears to be quarrelsome and hard, or it may be only what is called "downright and upright"—have a quarrel; he steps in as one interested, sacrifices something considerable, and makes peace. Another time, Alleyn, with his smooth[1] ways, appears himself to be too much for Meade; there is law and much disputing, he smooths this, too, in the usual way—1618, wine with Meade at the garden; 1619, dining with Jacob (Meade), Mr. Adye, and Mr. Foster, we concluded our matters with him and Thomas Angell, "Blessed be ye God of peace;" 1620, wine at the Dancing Bears with Jacob. He dines at the Bull-head with Bromfield and Tichborne; this is probably an election affair and involves a little dissipation, as the dinner at the Bull-head is followed by wine at the Bear Garden. 1618, a party of the Bowyers, leading people, and Jubyes, the actors, are at Alleyn's; another time, that angry ill-tempered person, Taylor the Water Poet, dines with him; at other times, Lowen, the noted actor; Will Boone, the actor, and his wife; apparently he was ready to sit down comfortably with any of them and probably did. The best doctors of the time, noted men now, attend him; quite at home at Lady Clarke's, he sickens and is thankful to be there. It is thence he sends his water—a way they had before our Dr. Bright—to Dr. Lister, with two shillings; and again, three days after, "given Mr. Doc. Lister who came to me, 11*s.*" The doctor did him good; about a week after is this entry, "this daye I went abroad, bleased be our good God." 1620, "p^d^ for pills, by Dr. Harvey's direction, for my wife, 3*s.*"

[1] Well shown in the likeness given, and, as I read his *character*, like him.

Is festive and very social, makes friends among actors, religious people, great doctors, and even bishops.

This is William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of blood; the Doctor had prescribed for him before this, and is not only Doctor but friend, dining with him, as he is so much better, a day or two after his prescription of pills. These two doctors are in the same procession of 1604 as Shakespeare and Alleyn, and have a liberal allowance of scarlet cloth for them and their servants. 1617, Alleyn and his wife dine with the Bishop of Winchester (Montague); 1620, again with a Bishop of Winchester, this time it is Andrewes. Spite of his equivocal occupations and properties—which were, however, not so equivocal in those times—Alleyn must have been in tolerable odour with church dignitaries, marrying, as he did afterwards, the daughter of the Dean of 'Poules.' A wonderful specimen of a man, who could touch pitch, live in it almost, and not be defiled—evil communications do not always corrupt good manners. He makes presents, and New Year's gifts—a rich book to Lady Suffolk; silk stockings and gloves to Lady Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Austin; he takes his own wine with him when he dines with Lady Clark and the Austins, and fees the servants. Dining with the vestry, 1618, he gives money to a seminary priest, but it is carefully noted that the priest is "conformable."

Were Shakespeare and Alleyn known to each other? Of course they were. Had they been intimate we should find mention of it, but there is not a word. We must not, however, expect too much; they were of different companies and belonged to rival houses; apparently neither in work nor in wants were they likely to cross each other much. Had Shakespeare been improvident, we should without doubt have found his name in Henslowe's and Alleyn's books; most of the leading actors and writers appear in them. The facts are these. At once, on the partial publication of the exquisite little book, the sonnets of Shakespeare, 1609, we find Alleyn has a copy. In his list of "Howshold stuff" is "Shaksper sonnetts," the price noted, 5*d*. This precious book long ago disappeared, alas, with much else. A copy of this five-penny book was sold to Mr. Huth in 1858 for £154 7*s*.

We must remember that at the time Shakespeare was but one of the "poets" of a play-house, the best of them not greatly more than a hack writer—the poet being reckoned in the list of small matters which a company of actors had to pay for, thus, "wages to hired men, apparell, *poetes*, lightes and other charges." Shakespeare is a "man player," "a deserveing man" put in by the Burbages, not yet for some long time of much recognised account, except among the few. At this time Alleyn was an active chief of royal sports, in no long time the Master; a man to whom almost every one was, one way or another indebted; and, as already noted, was one of the two great actors of heroic parts. [1]

[1] Halliwell, Illustrations, 1st Edit. p. 87.

Alleyn lives east of the Globe, somewhere about the extreme north-eastern part of Barclay's present premises. In his walks —to the Rose, to see Jacob Meade who lives that way, to the Bear Garden, to Paris Garden, along Maid Lane—he has almost daily, at certain seasons, to cross Shakespeare's path, from the Bear Garden neighbourhood to the Globe,[1] and so, whatever their relative positions, no doubt they knew each other. 1603, Fletcher, Shakespeare, Burbage, stand in this order in the license for the Globe. In the procession at the visit of James I. to the city, in 1604, the royal servants had their gay livery of scarlet cloth. In this procession William Shakespeare stands first in the list of the King's players, Christopher Beeston first of the Queen's, and Edward Allen first among the officers to the Prince. In the conferences as to tithes, money for the poor, as to rough doings at the play-houses and what not, which now and again take place between the actors' representatives and the vestry, Shakespeare, Fletcher and Burbage of the Globe would be there; Alleyn and Henslowe of the Rose and Bear Garden would be in their places on the vestry, or among their fellows.

Procession of 1604, James I., Shakespeare and Alleyn there.

It was the custom of the time to record very pious words in wills, in account books, and the like; but in Alleyn's there appears to be a special unction, above the mere custom. At the end of the Founder's book at Dulwich it is—"Blessed be ye Lord God Everlasting, the only giver and preserver of All. Amen." At the end of the book of accounts—"Praysed bee ye name of our good God both now and ever through Christ Jesue our Lord. Amen."

Quaint pious customs.

A characteristic letter, at Dulwich, from a suppliant, is worth notice, as a very unctuous begging-letter, laid on "very thick" as we say. "To the Right Worshipfull and religious gentleman, Edward Alleyn, Esq.—Right worshipful, right wise, right virtuous, and religious gentleman, whose glorious works sets forth your glorious faith in the King of Glory Christ Jesus, whose poore members (with the charitable Centurion and the merciful Samaritan) you daily doth visit, clothe, feed, and harbour, to their great comfort, to get great glory, and the good example of others, the virtuous and religious gentry, and to your own eternal happiness in the heavens, where the crown of righteousness (by the Lord the righteous judge) is laid by for you against the time that you

[1] Malone, *Inquiry*, pp. 215-216, says, "I have a paper before me which formerly belonged to Edward Alleyn, showing that our poet appears to have lived in Southwark, near the Bear Garden, in 1596, and there is the strongest presumptive evidence that he continued to reside in Southwark until 1608." This appears to be true and undoubted; but Mr. Collier has given us testimony, genuine as he appeared to think, "Mr. Shakspere of the Globe," and "Mr. Shakespeare" as a contributor to the poor of St. Saviour's, but these two are forgeries—whoever is the criminal as to these and other fabrications, one thing appears to be certain, Collier was the medium of publication, and Collier only.

have run your race and finished." . . . . . "Even for his sake, sweet Sir, be mindful of the weak and distressed state of me, a poore miserable, aged, weak, helpless, and harbourless widow."

Alleyn prudent, but not sordid.

As to Alleyn's circumstances and good fortune—far less sordid than Henslowe, he is, nevertheless, generally on the look out for profitable things, and his judgment appears good, as, for instance, when he counsels, in building the Hope, to erect it on king's ground, which might come to fee simple, rather than Bishop's ground, where that desirable result could not come.

1594. The Bear Garden is his, the one next the river, north of the Hope or later Bear Garden ; taken down, in fact, that the Hope might be built. This presupposes early means. He marries, both on Henslowe's and his wife's side, very prudently—Joane had money. Alleyn is now a subsidy man, valued at £5 ; 1598 at £12. 1600, he is contracting with Peter Street to build the Fortune on the nearly exact pattern of the Globe, just before erected ; so we get to know, almost as it were before us, Shakespeare's Globe. Play-houses, looked upon as necessary evils or pleasant wickednesses, were being limited and discouraged. Alleyn, seeing how profitable it was, projects another play-house—the Fortune. The Rose, he says, or assumes, is in "dangerous decaye" and "the Bankside in winter noysome to the people," so he obtains sanction for it in place of the Rose, which was, nevertheless, used after by Henslowe and Pope.

Lends money, but is not ungenerous.

Alleyn has houses on the Bankside getting out of condition, probably some of those commented on adversely in 'Kind Hart's Dreame ;' 1593, Joane writes to her husband "as for your tenantes we cane geat no rent." 1601, he acquires property in the Close from Bromfield and from the Montagues. 1604, he and Henslowe buy the bear rights ; and, soon after, they become Masters of the Sports. 1605, he buys the manor of Kennington, lends money to the Caltons, and, by and by, 1606, becomes lord of their manor of Dulwich. 1608, he takes ground in Lambeth ; 1621, buys the manor of Lewisham and holds his first Court there. So the accumulation goes on ; these being only specimens of the diverse ways in which he got money.

The name of the College is a pleasing sign of the tone of these benevolent people—Alleyn's "God's Gift" ; Marshall's "God's Providence," on the Bankside.

Alleyn contemplates and builds his College of God's Gift.

1613. Alleyn is now aged 47, and resolves to build at Dulwich his College of God's Gift for poor people and scholars.

"The tradition concerning the occasion of the foundation

[1] See Rocque's Map for Bear Garden, and the two square spots, old Bear Garden, north, and the Hope, south. The northern one had probably been John Allen's, and afterwards Morgan Pope's.

runs thus:—Mr. Alleyne, being a tragedian and one of the original actors in many of the celebrated Shakespeare's plays, in one of which he played a dæmon, with six others, and was in the midst of the play surprized by an apparition of the devil, which so worked on his fancy that he made a vow, which he performed at this place"; a story invented, probably, by the enemies of players, and made current by the credulous Aubrey.[1] Of course, it is not the Devil's way, as we understand him, to promote good works.

Alleyn had from time to time lent much money to Sir Francis Calton, the owner of Dulwich. "Year after year the knight seems to have grown poorer and more unfortunate, until at last he of necessity sells his estates and lordship, of his manors Dulwich and Lewisham." Irritated at the loss of his property, Sir Francis makes uncomfortable remarks as to some supposed deception in the matter of the property, and some slighting remarks as to Alleyn's poor original and quality of a player. Alleyn warmly defends the player, "my means of living were honest and my friends will own how much they owe me" for good services; "therefore am I not ashamed"; and the retort will come—that he hopes to do more good with his riches than the Caltons did with theirs.[2]

Lord Bacon's opposition.

Another trouble lies in his way. Lord Bacon has stayed "the patent at the Seal of license to give in mortmain £800 of land to Alleyn that was the player, for an hospital." Bacon likes well that Alleyn should play the last act of his life so well, but he thinks there is great want of lectures in Oxford and Cambridge, "whereas hospitals abound and beggars never a whit the less."[3] He hints at not passing the patent at all, or, if passed, to abridge the £800 to £500. Bacon, spite of all his astounding greatness, was very weak on the point of cupidity, and acted in the same way in another case—that of Sutton's Hospital, the "Chartreuse."

The patient perseverance and good sense, and, perhaps, a little other effective persuasive that Alleyn knew so well how to use, overcame all obstacles, and the noble College of God's Gift was founded, much as Alleyn intended it. The architect of the time, Inigo Jones, began the foundation of the College in 1613-14. He, as the King's Surveyor, also is present on the Foundation Day, Sept. 13, 1619. True, in 1675, Evelyn, a man of much taste, does not think much of the place—"the chapel is pretty," he says, "but the rest of the hospital is very ill contrived, situated in a melancholy part of Camberwell parish." Could he see it now he might say it is too convenient, too grand, too showy for the education of those who have to fight their way in a rough world.

[1] Surrey, vi, p. 190.
[2] Mem. of Alleyn, p. 146.
[3] Stephen's Original Letters. Letter 114. Chancellor Bacon to Buckingham.

But it would be invidious to grudge the giver and founder his splendid monument.

The cost of ordinary schools may run for building and site from £9 to £12 or so, while that of Dulwich is represented to amount to £150, for each boy in the school!

Remembers his parishes liberally.

He does not forget the parishes in which he was born, lived, and worked; gifts which are now to culminate in a sum of £65,000, and an endowment of £500 a year to each of the schools. Alleyn not only left a fine foundation, but so left it that, as it has happened, an enormous, almost fabulous, increase has come out of it.

College property 1620 and 1884.

The revenue of the College left, about 1620, was, say, £800 a year. For about 100 years it increased but slowly, being £1368 in 1728. After this time, the roads being greatly improved, it soon reached £7,881 by the year. The actual cost of the estate was, some say, £5,000; some, £8,000, or, to be particular, £8,870. The value of it in 1843 was £40,000, before, that is to say, the erection of the Crystal Palace, the enormous increase of buildings, and consequent rise in value. The *yearly* income is now about £20,000, and may be said, approximately, to represent the capital sum of four or five hundred thousand pounds!

The man who did this good work was a player—when players, except under certain conditions and protection were "rogues and vagabonds," technically so, at least. Sutton, the preacher at St. Saviour's, at the time, denounces them as "bringing dishonour upon God," classing altogether "those that live upon usurie, by dicing houses, by penning and acting of playes," and exhorting them to abandon their callings altogether.[1]

The attack of Sutton's from St. Saviour's pulpit, brought out a vigorous answer from the Shakespearean actor, Nathan Field,[2] himself the son of a preacher—"John Field, minister of the Word of God." A likeness of the actor, Lysons says a good one, is at Dulwich.

There are other incidents connected with Alleyn well worth notice. In fact, there is so much matter, in the highest degree interesting, that a new life, of limited extent, might well be written even now. Among these incidents are—his marriage with Constance Donne in December, 1623, and his disagreements with her aggressive father, the Dean of 'Powles," (his first wife Joan had died about *six months* before); the defects in the will, whereby the parishes were, so to say, defrauded, from some technicality of law—that Alleyn had previously settled *all* upon the College—now, happily, at last arranged more in accord with the donor's

[1] "Lectures on the Romans preached by that learned and Godly Divine of famous memorie, Dr. Sutton of St. Marie Overies in Southwarke," (p. 477); preached before 1616, published 1631-2.

[2] State Papers, Dom., James I, vol. lxxxix, No. 105; given also in Halliwell's *Illustrations*, and in Dr. Carver's small catalogue.

known intent. It must be said that some misfortunes—as, the suppression of the play-houses, among them the Fortune,[1] which was a liberal part of the endowment—and a great deal of mismanagement, at times, much impoverished the College, and led to withholding payments. In 1681, the king appointed the visitor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to call the parties complained of before him, to examine abuses, and to report as to the remedy; which, as we might expect, came to nothing.[2] It is not my purpose to note here the various schemes which so rich a foundation attracted, so many of them conceived in a spirit so far from the highest wisdom, indeed, altogether contrary to the wishes of the charitable founder and to common sense. The matter is fairly settled at last—see the full account in the *Times*, 11 January, 1883.

MARVODIA.

(*Concluded from p. 128.*)

V.

Will of Henry Marwood, citizen and merchant tailor of London.

TESTAMENTUM HENRICI MARWOOD (fo. 113, Dycer).

In the Name of God Amen The Sixteenth day of November Anno D'ni 1675 And in the Seaven and Twentyth yeare of the Raigne of our soueraigne Lord Charles the second by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c I Henry Marwood citizen and merchantailor of London being sick and weake in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory Praised be Almighty God therefore And calling to mind the uncertainty of this transitory life doe make and ordeine this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following That is to say ffirst and principally I comend my Soule into the hands of Almighty God my Creator and of Jesus Christ my only Saviour and Redeemer By whose mercy and meritts I beleeve and doe assuredly hope to obteine free pardon and remission of all my sinnes and Offences and to inheritt amongst the Elect the Joyes and fruition of eternall life my Body I committ to the Earth to be decently buryed in Christian manner at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named in sure and certeine expectacon of a ioyfull Resurrection at the last Day And my Will and mind is And I doe hereby give will and appoint the sume of One hundred and ffyfty Pownds of lawfull money of England to be expended and laid out by my Executors hereafter named in and about my funerall solempnity in such manner as to them shall seeme meete And that my worthy and deare freind Mr John Stoning Minister of St Anne Blackffryers London doe preach my funerall sermon And that my said Executors doe reward him for his paines therein as to them shall be thought convenient And as for touching and concerning such Goods Chattells Debts and Estate as it hath pleased God of his exceeding bounty to lend mee in this world I give will devise and bequeath the same as followeth That is to say ffirst I will that all such Debts as I shall truly owe at the time of my decease shall be paid according to Equity and good Conscience And after my Debts and ffunerals paid and discharged Then all the residue of my Goods Chattells Debts and Estate to mee belonging or in any wise apperteyning I give and bequeath as followeth That is to say ffirst I give and bequeath vnto my deare and loving brother Mr John Marwood The sume of One Thousand Pounds of lawfull money of England To be paid vnto him within the space of Twelve Kalendar

[1] The playhouse and ground were advertised for sale in 1661. Mercurius Politicus, Feb. 14-21.

[2] Vestry Minutes, St. Saviour's.

Monethes next after my decease Item I give and bequeath vnto my loving Cosen Richard Newbery now lyving with mee the sume of ffower Hundred Pownds of lawfull money of England To be paid vnto him within the space of Two yeares next after my decease Item I give and bequeath vnto Samuell Williams my now servant the sume of One hundred and ffyrty Pownds of like lawfull money of England To be paid vnto him within the said space of Two yeares next after my decease And my Will is And I doe hereby desire and entreat my said Cosen Richard Newbery and the said Samuell Williams and either of them to be ayding and assistant to my Executors herevnder named and to either of them in adiusting of Accompts with my Chapmen and getting in the Debts due and owing vnto mee Item I give vnto my aforesaid good freind Mr John Stoning the sume of Tenn Pownds of lawfull money of England Item I give and bequeath the sume of One Hundred Pownds of lawfull money of England To be paid vnto my aforesaid loving brother Mr John Marwood within Six Monethes next after my decease vpon speciall trust and confidence neuertheles in him the said John Marwood reposed And to the intent and purpose That he the said John Marwood his heires executors or administrators shall and doe with all the convenient speed he can or may lay out the said sume of One Hundred Pownds in the purchasing and paying for Lands of Inheritance of a good and indefesiable Title in Law And cause and procure the same to be well and sufficiently in Law As by Councell learned in the Law shall be reasonably advised or devised conveyed setled and assured to and vpon him the said John Marwood and such other able and sufficient persons as he shall nominate and appoint and theire heires foreuer In Trust and vpon speciall confidence That the cleere Rents issues and profitts of the same Lands so to be purchased and conveyed annually arising and accruing after all Charges and expences shall be satisfyed and paid to the Trustees from time to time and at all times foreuer hereafter touching the trust in them reposed shall be applyed and paid yearely and every yeare foreuer On the ffeast day of St Luke in every yeare for and towards the reliefe help and succoure of poor honest and aged persons lyving within the Towne and Parish of Honiton in the County of Devon where I was borne that have been industrious and paines taking Laborers and by reason of age or other bodily Infirmityes become vnable to labour and not to any other persons The same to be shared parted and devided by such parts and shares to and amongst such number as to the said Trustees or the survivors or survivor of them or the maior part of them or the survivors or survivor of them and theire heires shall from time to time and at all times hereafter think most meete and convenient and conceive most charitable Item I give and bequeath vnto my honoured Aunt Mris Northcott my loving Cosens Mr Daniell Marwood the Two Sonnes of my Cosen Mr Tristram Bowdage and Mr Daveney my worthy freinds John Sanford Esquire and his wife John Lawson Doctor in Phisick and his wife Mris Susanna Nodes Widdow George Nodes Esquire and his wife Edmund ffeild Esquire and his wife William Boteler Esquire and his wife Mr George Draper and his wife Mr Beniamin Smart and his wife Mris Jane Nodes Mr John Nodes Mr Charles Nodes Sr Thomas Putt Mr Huckle my now Apprentices ffather Mr James Perrott the elder Mr Samuell Hinton and Mr William Sterne one of the sonnes of his Grace Richard Lord Archbishopp of Yorke and to euery of them One Ring of Gold of the value of fforty shillings to weare in remembrance of mee Item I give to my loving freinds Mr William Warne Scryvenor and to Mr David Abbott and his wyfe ffyve Pownds a peece of lawfull money of England Item I give to Mr [1] Coppin and to the Two daughters of the aforesaid Mr David Abbott and to every of them a Ring of Gold of the value of Twenty shillings Item I gyue to my Godsonn Thomas Pendleton sonn of Mr Thomas Pendleton One peece of Plate of the value of Tenn Pownds of lawfull English money which I desire my Executors to buy and delyuer vnto him Item I giue to Elizabeth my now maid servant ffyve Pownds to buy her mourning Item in case the aforesaid Mr Huckle shall and doe imediately after my decease take Richard Huckle his sonn my now Apprentice from my Executors and delyuer up to them the Indenture of his Apprenticehood and discharge them of him and all Charges and damages that shall or may relate to him or his becoming my App'ntice in any wise Then I give vnto him the said Mr Huckle the sume of One hundred Pownds of lawfull money of England being somuch I had with the said Richard Puckle when I accepted him to be my Apprentice Item my Will and Mind is And I doe hereby will and appoint my Executors herevnder named and either of them to take out of my Estate and keepe and deteine to theire own vse and vses somuch lawfull money of

[1] *Sic.*

England as shall be sufficient to recompence pay and discharge all such Charges Damages and necessary Expences as they or eitther of them shall pay suffer or susteine in and about the Execution of this my Will Item I give and bequeath vnto my loving Cosen Mr Thomas Blackmore and my good freind Mr John Bateman the sume of Threescore Pounds a peece of lawfull money of England desiring them to take vpon them the Execution of this my last Will and Testament And I giue and bequeath vnto my very loving friends Mr Christopher Pitt and Mr Thomas Pendleton the sume of Tenn Pounds a peece of lawfull money of England to buy them Mourning The rest and residue of all and singular the Goods and Chattells Debts and Estate whatsoeuer to mee belonging or in any wise apperteyning after my Debts and ffuneralls paid and Legacyes discharged I freely giue and bequeath vnto my aforesaid loving brother John Marwood and I doe hereby make and ordeine the said Thomas Blackmore and John Bateman ioynt Executors of this my last Will and Testament not doubting but they will faithfully performe the same according to the Trust in them reposed And forasmuch as a Considerable part of my Estate is in Debts due and owing vnto mee by Chapmen and other persons my Will is And I doe hereby fully impower my said Executors to compound for any Debt or Debts owing to mee if they or either of them shall see cause so to doe and make such Agreement with any of my Debtors for any Debt due to mee as to them shall seeme meete And I doe hereby will and appoint my said brother John Marwood to allow of such Composicon or Agreement so to be made accordingly And I doe hereby appoint and intreate my said good friends Mr Christopher Pitt and Mr Thomas Pendleton to be Overseers of this my said last Will and Testament and to be ayding and assistant to my said Executors in the execution thereof In witness whereof I the said Henry Marwood the Testator to this my last Will and Testament haue sett my hand and seale given the day and yeare first aboue written—HENRY MARWOOD. These presents conteyning Six sheets of written Paper To each and every of which the said Henry Marwood hath sett his hand and was by him signed sealed published and declared for and as his last Will and Testament the day and yeare first aboue written in the presence of vs whose names are herevnder written vizt : this word (Twelue) being first interlined in the second sheete—John Stoning Henry Clerke Ser. John Clerke his servant.

Memorandum That I the aforesaid Henry Marwood doe make this present Codicill to my aforesaid last Will and Testament And doe will the same to be annexed and added to my last Will and Testament and taken as part and parcell thereof in forme following That is to say ffirst whereas I haue giuen to my Cosen Daniell Marwood in and by my Will One Ring of Gold of the value of fforty shillings Now I doe hereby giue vnto the said Daniell Marwood Three Pounds more of lawfull money of England Item I giue to my freind John Pringe the yonger One Ring of Gold of the value of fforty shillings Item I giue to the Poore of the Parish of St Gregory London ffyve Pounds of lawfull money of England To be distributed to and amongst them by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poore of the said Parish for the time being as they in theire discretions shall think fitt Item my Will is That my Executors doe imploy my aforesaid Cosen Richard Newbery in and about the recevying and getting in my debts And I giue vnto the said Richard Newbery the sume of Twenty Pounds per annum for and during the terme of ffyve yeares to be reckoned and accompted from the day of my death The same to be paid to him Quarterly by ffower equall payments in euery yeare The first payment to be made and to begyn at the end of one Quarter of a yeare next after my decease which I intend as a Compensacon for his paines in getting in my debts In Witnes whereof I the said Henry Marwood the Testator haue to this Codicill sett my hand and seale Gyven the Sixteenth day of November Anno D'ni 1675 And in the said Seaven and Twentyth year of the Raigne of our soueraigne Lord King Charles the second of England &c. HENRY MARWOOD. Signed sealed published and declared in the presence of vs—John Stoning Henry Clerke Ser. John Clerke his servant.

Probatum fuit huiusmodi Testamentum cum Codicillo annexo Londini . . . . . Decimo Octavo die Mensis Novembris Anno D'ni Millesimo Sexcentesimo Septuagesimo Quinto Juramentis Thomæ Blackmore et Johannis Bateman Executorum in huiusmodi Testamento nominatorum Quibus Com'issa fuit . . . .

VI.

Will of John Marwood, M.D., of Honiton.

Testamentum Johannis Marwood (fo. 153, Cann).

In the Name of God Amen the twentieth day of August in the first yeare of the raigne of our most gratious Soveraigne Lord James the second by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King defender of the faith &c. Annoq^e Dom'i one thousand six hundred eighty five I John Marwood of Honiton in the County of Devon Gentleman being of good and perfect memory praised bee God calling to mind the uncertainty of my life (revokeing all former wills by mee made or declared) doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme following first I commend my soule into the hands of Almighty God my heavenly ffather and my body to the earth to bee buryed in decent manner by my Executrix hereafter named Item I give to the poore of the parish of Honiton tenn pounds Item I give to every servant that shall bee dwelling in house with me at the time of my death five pounds Item I doe hereby give and bequeath unto my Cousin John Marwood eldest sonne of my Vncle John Marwood deceased and to his heires and assignes for ever the Mannor of East Meare lying and being within the parish of Tiverton in the County of Devon aforesaid with all and every of its appurtenances and the Revercon and Revercons rents suites and Services thereof from the day of my death Item I doe give unto my said Cosin John Marwood and to his heires and assignes for ever all other my Lands and Tenements whereof and wherein I stand seised in possession or have any expectancy of revercon of any estate of Inheritance or ffee Simple and alsoe I doe give and bequeath unto my said Cousin John Marwood his Executors and assignes all my Chattles estate in Honiton and elsewhere and all the Table boards Chaires Stooles and bedsteeds which now are in and which were belonging to the house wherein I now live in my ffather's lifetime and one bed performed in the Parlour Chamber which was my brother Henry Marwoods late of London deceased and the Chaires Sutable to the Curtaines of the bed and Six Drum Chaires Item I give unto my Cousin John Ham sonne of William Ham late of Halberton Gent deceased three hundred pounds and to the three daughters of the said William Hame one hundred pounds a peece to bee paid them by my Executrix as hee and they shall attaine their severall ages of one and twenty yeares and in case that either of them doe dye before they attaine their age of one and twenty yeares then the Legacy given him or her shall remaine and bee to the Survivors of them equally to bee divided betweene them Provided allwaies and my will is that if he the said John Ham within six Moneths after hee shall attaine the age of one and twenty yeares as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to make and to deliver to my Cousin John Marwood aforesaid a full cleare and absolute release of all right title interest clayme and demand whatsoever which hee or his heires may or might have or pretend to have of in and to the mannor of East Meare aforesaid or of in and to any part parcell or member thereof by reason that William Ham ffather of the said John Ham did purchase the said Mannor of East Meare for mee with my mony and to my use but in his owne name and shortly after dyeing did not before his death by any writeing under his hand regrant and assure the said Mannour unto mee and my heires as he ought and intended to have done as by divers depositions taken did Appeare or if the heires of the said John Ham in case hee shall happen to dye before hee attaine the said age of one and twenty yeares shall within the time aforesaid neglect or refuse to make and deliver to the said John Marwood a full and absolute release of all title claime and demand whatsoever of in and to the said Mannor of East Meare as aforesaid that then the said Legacye and Legacies given them and either of them shall not bee paid by my Executrix but the said legacies to all and every of them shall bee utterly frustrate and void Item I give unto ffrances Marwood my Aunt forty shillings and to James Thomas Benedict and Bridgett Children of the said ffrances fforty shillings a peece to bee paid them within six monethes after my decease if they bee of the age of one and twenty yeares or as soone as they or either of them shall attaine that age Item I give unto Peter Elizabeth and Mary the three children of my Cosin Peter Cole one hundred pounds a peece to bee paid them by my Executrix as they shall attaine their age of one and twenty yeares and in case that either of them doe dye before they shall attaine their said age of one and twenty yeares then the Legacy hereby given him or her shall remaine and bee to the Survivors or Survivor of them Item I give unto Ellen^o ..... [1] the now wife of Edward fforward one hundred and

[1] *Sic.*

ffifty pounds to bee paid within one yeare next after my decease Item I give to Mary now wife of David Abbott Sixty pounds and to Hugh Baker of Honiton thirty pounds and to my Cosin Daniell Marwood tenn pounds and to Mr Joseph Northcote tenn pounds and to William Levermore Apothecary tenn pounds all which Legacies my will is shall bee paid by my Executrix within one yeare after my decease and my will and desire is that David Abbott my Tenant shall have six months time after my decease for the Ridance and Carying away his goods all the rest of my goods moneys and Chattels after my debts and Legacies paid and funerall performed I doe give and bequeath unto my Cosin Mary Goldsworthy now wife of Samuell Goldsworthy of Honiton whome I doe make and ordaine whole and sole Executrix of this my last will and testament desireing her to perform the same In witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written—JOHN MARWOOD.

Signed sealed published and declared to bee my last will and testament after the Interlineing the word (estates) and the words (the same) in the presence of Rog^r^ Andrewes Daniell Goldsworthy Ann Serell.

Probatum fuit hui'mo'i Test'um apud London vicesimo nono die mensis Decembris Anno Domini mill'imo sexcen'mo Octoge'mo quinto . . . Juramento Mariæ Goldsworthy ux' Samuelis Goldsworthy Ex^tis^ in d'c'o test'o nominat' Cui Comissa . . . .

VII.

Will of Thomas Marwood, of Northleigh.

TESTAMENTUM THOMÆ MARWOOD (fo. 49, May).

In the name of God Amen, the ffifteenth day of October in the twelveth yeare of the Raigne of our most gracious Soveraige[1] Lord Charles the second by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland Kings Defender of the faith &c I Thomas Marwood of North leigh in the County of Devon genttleman revokeinge all former wills by mee at any time heretofore made Doe now make and ordaine this to bee my last Will and Testament in manner and forme followinge ffirst I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my maker hopeinge assuredly by the all sufficient merritts of Jesus Christ my saviour to bee made partaker of Everlasting life And my body I commend to the Earth whereof it is made and touching my worldly goods where God in mercy hath endowed mee with I dispose of them as ffolloweth I give and bequeath vnto Daniell Marwood my sonne halfe a crowne. Alsoe I give and bequeath vnto each and every of my Grandchildren two shillings a peece. Alsoe I give vnto my daughter Bridgett Marwood three hundred pounds of lawfull English money to bee paid her by mine Executrix herevnder named in manner and forme followinge (that is to say) one hundred pounds within the space and time of one yeare next after my decease one hundred pounds more within the space and time of two yeares next after my decease And one hundred pounds residue of the said three hundred pounds within the space and time of three yeares next after my decease Alsoe I give and bequeath unto James Collins my Grandchild all those two closes with their appurten'nces one of them called by the name of Hayes and the little orchard therevnto adioyninge and the other called Halson meade in all conteigning by estimacon three acres bee it more or lesse being part and parcells of Clace Clapps tenement scituate in North leigh aforesaid for and dureinge all my estate and interest therein the said James Collings payinge or allowinge out of the same premises vnto my Executrix fforty pounds when hee shall accomplish the age of sixteene yeares Alsoe I give and bequeath vnto Elizabeth my wife all that my Messuage and Tenement with thappurten'nces wherein I doe now live called or knowne by the name of Bucknoll for and dureinge the terme of her life if shee live vnmarried and after her decease or marriage of the said Elizabeth my wife then I doe give and bequeath the said Messuage and Tenement with the Appurtennes vnto James Marwood my sonne for and dureinge all the estate and Interest therein then to come and vnexpired Alsoe my will is that the said Elizabeth my wife shall have and make vse of all the goods in the house dureinge her life and afterwards to remaine vnto James Marwood my sonne Alsoe I give and bequeath vnto the said James Marwood my sonne all those several Closes and parcells of land and the dwellinge house therevpon and orchard with their appurten'nes being the third part of Clace Clapps Tenement in North Leigh aforesd exceptinge the two Closes before given vnto James Collins

[1] *Sic.*

Immediately after my decease dureinge all the estate terme and Interest therein to come and vnexpired Alsoe I give and bequeath vnto the said James Marwood my sonne all that one other Messuage and Tenement with thappurtennces called alsoe or knowne by the name of Bucknoll wherein one John Pearse lately dwelt and which I lately purchased of Sr Peter Prideaux Baronet scituate in North leigh aforesaid for and dureing all the estate terme and interest therein to come and vnexpired Hee the said James Marwood my sonne yielding and payinge out of the said Messuage and Tenement vnto the said James Collins my grandchild the sume of one hundred pounds of lawfull English money when hee shall attaine to the age of sixteene yeares the which hundred pounds is and shalbee in part of satisfaction of such moneys as my Executrix is to pay the said James Collins when hee attaines the age of sixteene yeares All the rest of my goods and Chattells whatsoever not before given bequeathed or disposed of my debts and legacies paid and funerall expenses p'formed I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth my wife whom I doe make and ordaine sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament In Witness whereof I have herevnto set my hand and seale yeaven the day and yeare first above written 1660.—THOMAS MARWOOD Signed sealed[1] published and by the said Thomas Marwood declared to bee his last will and Testament In the presence of Ambr. Cleake The marke X of ffrancis Shilds ffrancis Cleake.

Probatum fuit Testamentum suprascriptum apud London . . . . vicesimo Nono die mensis Martij Anno D'ni Millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo primo Iuramento Elizabethæ Marwood Relictæ dicti defuncti et Executricis in h'mo'i testamento nominat' cui comissa.

VIII.

Will of Daniel Marwood of Colyton, Gent.

TESTAMENTUM DANIELIS MARWOOD (44 Coker).

En the Name of God Amen I Daniell Marwood of Coliton in the County of Devon Gent being aged and weake but of good memory (blessed be God for it) doe hereby revoke all former Wills by me made, and I doe make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament as followeth ffirst I comend my Soule to God whoe gave it to me hopeing for Salvation in and by the meritts of my Saviour Jesus Christ And my body to the earth whereof it was made to be therein decently interred in a Christian like manner And as to the worldly Estate which it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I doe hereby dispose of the same as followeth that is to say I doe hereby Will give and devise unto my Sister Sarah Bowdage All that Leasehold Tenement in the parish of Northley and County of Devon in which one William Michell formerly lived and which I bought of the late Lord Petre and all my Estate therein Item I give unto my kinsman Tristram Bowdage sonne of my said Sister Sarah Bowdage and to his Heires for ever all my Estate in Offwell in the said County called Combe now in the Occupacon of my Brother James Marwood Alsoe I give unto my said kinsman Tristram Bowdage all my Tenement in Northley aforesaid formerly Clapps Tenement at Water now in the possession of Thomas Whitt and all my Estate therein Item I give and devise unto my said Sister Sarah Bowdage all my Estate in Coliton in the said County for the terme of fforty yeares next after my decease if she live soe long she paying out of the proffits thereof Tenn pounds yearely unto my Sister Bridgett Kirby so long as my said Sister Kirby shall live And I doe hereby give and devise unto my said Sister Bridgett Kirby the said yearely payment of Tenn pounds soe long as she lives Item I give unto my said Sister Bridgett Kirby All that my Tenement in Dalwood in the County of Dorsett called Woodhayes in which Humfery Swetland now liveth dureing the terme of her naturall life Item I give and devise unto my kinsman Thomas Bowdage sonne of my said Sister Sarah Bowdage all my Leasehold Estate called Hamberhayne in Coliton aforesaid from and after my said Sister Sarahs decease dureing all my Estate therein and terme of yeares to come Alsoe I doe give and devise unto my said kinsman Thomas Bowdage and to his Heires for ever All my Lands and freehold Estate in Coliton aforesaid after his Mothers decease Item I give and devise unto my said kinsman Tristram Bowdage and to his heires for ever all that my Tenement called Moorehayes otherwise the Marsh in Killmington in the County of Devon now in the possession of John Clarke Item I give unto my

[1] *Sic.*

Cosen Sarah Bowdage daughter of my Sister Sarah all that Tenement in Shute in the said County of Devon called Kilhayne wherein John Newton lived for and dureing the terme of her life Item I give unto Joane Crabb now liveing a servant at Hamberhayne Tenn pounds if she be living there at my decease Item I give unto Elizabeth Roost another servant now lyveing at Hamberhayne Tenn pounds if she be liveing there at my decease Item I give to the poore of the parish of Coliton aforesaid ffive pounds And I give to the poor of the parish of Northley aforesaid five pounds to be distributed and paid by my Executrixe herein after named All the rest of my Goods and Chattles not before given and bequeathed (my debts Legacies and funerall charges being first paid) I give bequeath and devise unto my said Sister Sarah Bowdage whome I doe hereby make and ordaine my Whole and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament And I doe hereby Release and forgive unto Mr Thomas Rogers of Curry Malett in Somersettshire Nicholas Sampson at Coliton Samuell Sampson his sonne and Emlyne Cooke of Coliton Widow all such Debts sume or Sumes of money which shall be owing or due to me from them or any one of them at the time of my death by any waies or meanes whatsoever In Witnes whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seale the foweth day of July in the yeare of our Lord one Thousand six Hundred ninety and Two—Daniell Marwood Sealed Published and declared in the presence of John Sampson Robert Turner The marke X of Joane Crabb The marke X of Elizabeth Roost John Holwill Nich. Tompson Phillip Michell Junr.

Probatum fuit h'mo'i Testamentum apud London sexto die mensis Septembris Anno D'ni Millesimo Sexcentesimo Nonagesimo Tertio coram venerabili et egregio viro d'no Richardo Raines milite Legum Doctore Curiæ Prærogativæ Cantuar mag'ro Custode sive Com'issario l'time constituto Juramento Sarae Bowdage ux' Tristiam Bowdage Executricis in dicto Testamento nominat' cui Comissa fuit Administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum dicti defuncti de bene et fidel'r Administrando eadem ad Sancta dei Evangelia vigore Commis jurat'.

I desire, in conclusion, to acknowledge the obligations I am under to J. A. C. Vincent, Esq., for permitting me to print seven of the above wills from copies of them in his collection; to W. H. H. Rogers, Esq., F.S.A., for the loan of his *excerpta* from the Colyton Registers, and for much other assistance; to J. B. Gould, Esq., of Exeter: and to the rectors of Widworthy, Northleigh, and Chaffcombe, for extracts from the Parochial Registers and for copies of Monumental Inscriptions in their respective churches. William Munk.

NOTES ON THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

By GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D.

(*Continued from p.* 148.)

KENT.

Berry in his 'County Genealogies, pedigrees of the families of Kent,' has printed a number of pedigrees from the Visitations of this county, but not all of them, (see my observation above under Hampshire). The Kent Archæological Society, in the fourth volume of its Transactions, commenced printing the Visitations of this county taken by John Philpot, deputy to Camden, in 1619, under the editorship of J. J. Howard, LL.D. A few pedigrees only have appeared and the undertaking seems to have collapsed. A notice of it will be found in the "Herald and Genealogist,"

vol. ii, p. 247. This Visitation appears to have extended from 1619-1621 or 3, and the original in the College of Arms, MS. C. 16, contains 313 pedigrees. The last time a Visitation was made was in the years 1663-1668, by Bysshe. A copy is stated by Sims to be in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, but this is an error; the only copy, so far as I know, is the original in the College, MS. D. 18.

The other Visitations of this county are:—1530 (a copy), in the College of Arms, MS. D. 13; 1574 by Cooke (original), in the College, MS. H. 2; and 1592 (a copy), in the College, MS. G. 12.

LANCASHIRE.

All the Lancashire Visitations have been printed by the Chetham Society with the following titles :—

"The Visitation of Lancashire, and a part of Cheshire made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, A.D. 1533, by special commission of Thomas Benalt, *Clarencieux*. Edited by William Langton." Part I. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1876, 4°. Part II has the same title, and the date 1882.

These form vols. xcviii and cx of the Society's publications.

"The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1567, by William Flower, Esq., Norroy King of Arms. Edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Milnrow, and Hon. Canon of Manchester." Printed for the Chetham Society, 1870, 4°.

"The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1613, by Richard St. George, Esq., Norroy King of Arms. Edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Milnrow, Hon. Canon of Manchester, and Rural Dean." Printed for the Chetham Society, 1871, 4°.

"The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1664-5, by Sir William Dugdale, Knight, Norroy King of Arms. Edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Milnrow, Hon. Canon of Manchester, and Rural Dean." Printed for the Chetham Society, 1872, 4°.

The volumes containing the three last mentioned Visitations are, lxxxi, lxxxii, lxxxiv, lxxxv, lxxxviii.

In the 'Life of Sir William Dugdale,' prefixed to the Visitation of 1664-5, p. 39, Canon Raines states that "all the pedigrees here printed are carefully and accurately transcribed, from the letter A down to the letter S, from Sir William Dugdale's MS. in the College of Arms." This assertion is not correct, some of these pedigrees do not exist in the Visitation at the College.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicestershire was visited in 1563, 1619, and 1682-3. The Visitation of 1619 forms vol. ii of the publications of the Harleian Society, with this title :—

"The Visitation of the County of Leicester In the Year 1619. Taken by William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms. Edited by John Fetherston, F.S.A." London, 1870, 8°.

Mr Fetherston's preface to this volume gives all that it is necessary to say relative to the Leicestershire Visitations, and contains lists of the pedigrees in those of 1563, and 1682-3. The latter exists only in the College (MS. K. 2), but many of the pedigrees in it will be found in Nichols' History of the County of Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

There are four Visitations of this county, of which the two first have been printed in the GENEALOGIST, and also separately, under the editorship of Mr. Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A., with these titles :—

"The Visitation of the County of Lincoln In 1562-4. Edited by Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A." London, 1881, 8°, pp. iv and 154.

"The Visitation of the County of Lincoln, 1592. Edited by Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A." London, 1882, 8°, pp. iv and 84.

The third Visitation was taken in 1634 and will be found in the College of Arms, MS. C. 23 ; the last is that of 1666, College of Arms, MS. D. 23. No copies of these exist elsewhere.

Gutch (*Collectanea Curiosa*, ii, 233) says that a Visitation was begun in 1681 by Thomas May, *Chester*, and Gregory King, *Rougedragon*, for Sir Henry St. George, *Clarenceux*, and finished in 1683 by Henry Dethick, *Richmond*, and the said King. Noble adds "probably in the Earl of Egmont's possession." I can find no trace of this Visitation, and believe both statements to be without foundation.

LONDON.

Visitations of London were taken in 1568, 1633-5, 1664, and 1687. That of 1568, or, to speak correctly, a copy of it differing to some extent with the original (which is in the College, MS. F. 1, as also a fair copy G. 10) forms the first volume of the publications of the Harleian Society :—

"The Visitation of London In the Year 1568. Taken by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Arms, and since augmented both with descents and arms. Edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., and George John Armytage, F.S.A." London, 1869, 8°.

A review of this publication will be found in "The Herald and Genealogist," vol. vi, pp. 440-448. This Visitation was commenced under the editorship of Dr. Howard and the late J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., in the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, accompanied by illustrations and notes, but only twenty-eight pages were printed. This was discontinued when the Harleian Volume was announced. A few copies were printed separately, entitled "The Visitation of London taken by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Armes, A° Dom: 1568," etc. The pedigrees contained in it are, Allen, Avenon, Champion, Chester, Draper, Duckett, Gerrard, Harper, Langley, Martyn, Rowe, and White. It is much to be regretted that this undertaking proved abortive. It has been asserted that there is in the College of Arms a Visitation taken in 1593, but this statement is, I believe, erroneous.

The Visitation of 1633-5 has also been printed by the Harleian Society, in two volumes, xv and xvii of its publications :—

"The Visitation of London, Anno Domini 1633, 1634, and 1635. Made by Sr Henry St George, K^t^, Richmond Herald, and deputy and marshal to Sr Richard St George, K^t^, Clarencieux King of Armes. Volume I. Edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., and Joseph Lemuel Chester, LL.D." London, 1880, 8°.

The second volume is dated 1883, and has a similar title-page, with the exception of the number of the volume (in this case vol. ii), and the omission of Col. Chester's name as editor. He died during the progress of the work through the press. This is without doubt the most important Visitation which has been published, and is I believe a faithful reproduction of the original. It is unfortunate, owing I presume to Col.

Chester's decease, that no preface worthy so valuable a volume has been given in it. The Visitations of 1664, and 1687, the former by Bysshe, and the latter by St. George, are only to be found in the College of Arms, marked respectively D. 19, and K. 9.

MIDDLESEX.

There are three Visitations of this county, by Cooke in 1572 (College of Arms, MS. G. 17), by St. George in 1634 (College of Arms, MS. C. 28), and by Sir Edward Bysshe in 1663-4 (College of Arms, MS. D. 17). The latter has been printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., and I mention it here because, unlike most of his publications, a sufficient number of copies were issued to supply the demand for it, and though 65 years have elapsed since it was printed, the book is by no means uncommon, copies being frequently advertised for sale in the catalogues of the second-hand booksellers. The title is :—

"The Visitation of Middlesex, began In the Year 1663 by William Ryley, Esq., Lancaster, and Henry Dethick, Rouge Croix, Marshals and Deputies to Sir Edward Bysshe, Knt., Clarencieux King of Arms." Salisbury, 1820, fol., pp. 54.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The only Visitation of this county was taken by Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux, Dethick and King being his deputies, in 1683. It is in the College of Arms, MS. K. 6.

NORFOLK.

The Visitation of Norfolk in 1563 has been partially printed by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. One volume is already completed with this title :—

"The Visitation of Norfolk in the year 1563. Taken by William Harvey, Clarenceux King of Arms. From Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. Vol. I. Edited by the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, F.S.A. and continued by Captain W. E. G. L. Bulwer, G. A. Carthew, Esq., F.S.A., Rev. W. Grigson, M.A., Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D." Norwich, 1878, 8°.

The second volume is in progress, but the progress is so slow that there appears to be no prospect of its completion during the lifetime of the present generation. Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Grigson, and Mr. Carthew, are all deceased, and as the two remaining editors are both past the flower of their age it is scarcely to be hoped that they will live long enough to complete their labours, unless, indeed, the Council of the Norfolk Archæological Society determine to proceed with the work in a business-like manner. This book was reviewed by Mr. John Gough Nichols, in 1865 (*see* "Herald and Genealogist," Vol. ii, pp. 203, 283).

The original Visitation of Norfolk in 1589 by Cooke will be found in the College, MS. H. 17.

There are two later Visitations,—in 1613, containing 169 pedigrees, by Camden, (College of Arms, C. 15); and in 1664-68, by Bysshe, (College of Arms, D. 20). To the latter an index of pedigrees by Mr. Athill, *Blue-mantle*, has been published in 'The East Anglian,' New Series, Vol. I, p. 20, etc., and some copies separately.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Nothing has been done towards printing the Visitations of this county, which were taken in 1564 (College of Arms, MS. H. 4[1]); 1618-19, (College of Arms, MS. C. 14); and in 1681-2, (College of Arms, MS. K. 1). Of the first two there are numerous copies in the British Museum. The last only exists in the College.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Tonge included Northumberland in his Visitation of the Northern Counties, 1530. See before under DURHAM. But he only entered one pedigree, that of Middelton of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Flower visited it in 1575; and St. George in 1615, this Visitation has been printed in the GENEALOGIST, and also separately:—

"The Visitation of Northumberland in 1615. Edited by George W. Marshall, LL.D.," &c. London, 1878, 8°, pp. 80.

The last Visitation was taken by Dugdale in 1666, (College of Arms, MS. C. 41).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Tonge began his (1530) Visitation of the North at Sir Brian Stapulton's house in this county. See before under DURHAM. Visitations were also made in 1569 and 1614. These form the fourth volume of the publications of the Harleian Society, with this title:—

"The Visitations of the County of Nottingham in the years 1569 and 1614, with many other descents of the same County. Edited by George William Marshall, LL.M." London, 1871, 8°.

The last Visitation of this county was taken by Sir William Dugdale in 1662-4. A list of the pedigrees contained in it will be found in the Harleian Society's volume, to the preface of which I refer the reader for further particulars as to the Visitations of this county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The first Visitation of Oxfordshire, by Benolt, in 1533, is in the College of Arms, MS. H. 20. The last was made by Bysshe in 1668. Noble says it was finished in 1679. It is in the College, MS. D. 25. The intervening Visitations have been published by the Harleian Society, (vol. v), entitled:—

"The Visitations of the County of Oxford Taken in the Years 1566 By William Harvey, Clarencieux; 1574 By Richard Lee, Portcullis, deputy of Cooke, Clarencieux; and in 1634 by John Philpott, Somerset, and William Ryley, Bluemantle, deputies of Sir John Borrough, Kt., Garter, and Richard St. George, Kt., Clarencieux. Together with The Gatherings of Oxfordshire, collected by Richard Lee in 1574. Edited and annotated by William Henry Turner." London, 1871, 8°.

All necessary information concerning them is given in Mr. Turner's preface to this volume.

[1] H. 15 is a copy of this Visitation.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Only two Visitations have been made of this county; the first in 1618, and the second in 1681-2. That of 1618 is vol. iii. of the Harleian Society's series :—

"The Visitation of the County of Rutland In the Year 1618-19. Taken by William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms. And other descents of families not in the visitation. Edited by George John Armytage, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary to the Society." London, 1870, 8°.

Mr. Armytage has given a very good preface to this volume, containing all the information known as to these Visitations, and a list of the pedigrees in that of 1681-2.

SHROPSHIRE.

No Visitation of this county has been printed. Those taken were in 1569, (College of Arms, G. 9); 1584, (College of Arms, G. 15, and a copy in D. 10); 1623, by Treswell and Vincent, containing 160 pedigrees, (College of Arms, C. 20); and in 1664, (College of Arms, C. 35).

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Somersetshire was visited by Benolt in 1531, (College of Arms, H. 18[1]); in 1573 by Cooke, (College of Arms, F. 7); and in 1591 by Brooke, deputy to Cooke, Clarenceux, (College of Arms, G. 19).

The Visitation made by St. George and Lennard, deputies to Camden, in 1623, has been printed from the original, (Harl. MS. 1141), by the Harleian Society (vol. xi), with this title :—

"The Visitation of the County of Somerset In the Year 1623. Edited by Frederic Thomas Colby, D.D., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London." London, 1876, 8°.

The copy in the College is C. 22.

The last Visitation is that of Bysshe, 1672, (College of Arms, D. 27)

STAFFORDSHIRE.

This county was visited by Benolte in 1533 (College of Arms, H. 20); and next by Flower in 1566 (College of Arms, H. 19); then by Glover in 1583. The latter has been edited for the William Salt Society, and some copies issued separately as :—

"The Visitacion of Staffordschire made by Robert Glover, al's Somerset Herald, Mareschall to William Flower, al's Norroy Kinge of Armes, Anno D'ni 1583. Edited by H. Sydney Grazebrook, Esq." London, 1883, 8°, pp. xx and 198, with leaf of errata.

Mr. Grazebrook has written an excellent introduction to this book, which is well worth the perusal of those interested in Heralds' Visitations.

Staffordshire was also visited by St. George in 1614, and contains 97 pedigrees (College of Arms, C. 10); and by Dugdale in 1663 (College of Arms, C. 36). The MS. in the British Museum called the Visitation of the latter year is, like that of Derbyshire, merely an abstract.[2]

[1] A copy of this with Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Hants, is in MS. D. 13.

[2] A collection of Arms of Staffordshire families from Landsdowne MS. 857, is printed in Collections for a History of Staffordshire (William Salt Society, vol. ii, part 2, p. 23).

SUFFOLK.

An attempt was made by Dr. Howard to print the Visitation of this county made in 1561. The work, though great in promise, ended in failure, owing to its industrious editor having attempted too much. The title is :—

"The Visitation of Suffolke, made by William Hervey, Clarenceux King of Arms, 1561, with additions from Family Documents, Original wills, Jermyn, Davy, and other MSS., &c. Edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., Honorary member of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c." Vol. i. Lowestoft, 1866, 8°, pp. xiv and 314. Vol. ii has a similar title, and is dated 1871, pp. ix and 324.

It is much to be regretted that the publication of this Visitation was discontinued, as it is annotated more fully than any other work of the kind, and, had it been carried on in the way it was commenced, would have been the best Visitation ever printed. The preface to vol. i gives a good account of the Suffolk Visitations and renders further remarks on them unnecessary. Dr. Howard states that the Visitation of 1611 was the last; this is an error, Sir Edward Bysshe visited Suffolk in 1668, (College of Arms, D. 22).

The whole of the Visitation of 1561, and also those of 1577 and 1611 have been printed by Mr. Walter C. Metcalfe. He has prefaced each with a short note which gives all necessary information. These notes will be found at pp. 1, 84, 108, and 179, and supply the place of a preface to his book, which is called :—

"The Visitations of Suffolk made by Hervey, *Clarenceux*, 1561, Cooke, *Clarenceux*, 1577, and Raven, *Richmond Herald*, 1612, with notes and an appendix of additional Suffolk pedigrees. Edited by Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A." Exeter, 1882, 8°, pp. viii and 230.

(To be continued.)

THE FIRST BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

APPENDIX OF PROOFS.

BISHOPS OF BATH.[1]

John of Tours,

consecrated in July 1088; died 26 Dec. 1122.

1

1090-1.—*Charter of William II. confirming the abbey of Bath to John, heretofore bishop of Wells, in order that he may establish there the seat of the Somersetshire See.*

Pax in perpetuum Deicolis omnibus, tam futuris quam præsentibus. Quoniam *etc* absque omni immutatione perenniter mansura. Quocirca ego Willelmus, Willelmi regis filius, Dei dispositione monarches Britanniæ, pro meæ, meique patris remedio animæ, et regni prosperitate, et populi, a Domino mihi collati, salute, concessi Johanni episcopo abbatiam Sancti Petri Bathoniæ, cum omnibus appenditiis, tam in villis quam in civitate, et in consuetudinibus illis, videlicet, quibus saisita erat ea die, qua regnum suscepi : dedi, inquam, ad Sumersetensis episcopatus augmentationem, eo tenus præsertim, ut inibi instituat præsuleam sedem. Anno Dominicæ incarnationis mill° XC. regni vero mei IIII. Indictione XIII. VI. Kal. Februarii [27 Jan. 1090-1], luna III. pepigi id, in eorum optimatum meorum præsentia, quorum nomina subtus sunt annexa,

[1] All the transcripts here printed are taken literally from the several printed books or manuscripts, following every variety of spelling in the originals.

ut per posteritates succedentes apud quosque homines, veritatis amatores, perseveret ratum meæ regiæ authoritatis annecto sigillum, sed et propria manu mea depingo crucis Dominicæ signum ✠ Lanfranco archipræsule machinante. Wintoniæ factum est donum hujus beneficii mill° LXXXVIII°. anno ab incarnatione Domini, secundo vero anno regni regis Willelmi, filii prioris Willelmi. Confirmatio autem hujus cartæ facta est apud Doveram eo tempore, quod superius determinatum est.

✠ Ego Thomas archiepiscopus laudavi.
Ego Mauritius, Londiuensis episcopus, corroboravi.
✠ Ego Walchelinus, Wintoniensis episcopus, aptavi.

* * * *

✠ Anilfus[1] vicecomes.
✠ Alveradus de Lincola.
✠ Ernulfus de Hefding.[1]
✠ Folco Crispurius.[1]

Reg. Well. I. fol. 14. Reg. III. fol. 341.

[*Domerham*[2] (ed. Hearne), i. 278.]

¶ In the year 1091 William II. gave *Deo et Sancto Petro in Bathonia, et Johanni episcopo, totam civitatem Bathoniæ in eleemosynam et ad augmentationem pontificalis sedis suæ, et omnibus successoribus suis ;* in order that the bishop's seat might be in that city *(ut cum maximo honore ibi pontificalem suam habeat sedem).* See *Monasticon*, ii, 267.

2

1092, April 5.—*John, bishop of Bath, assists at the dedication of Salisbury Cathedral.*

Anno MXC°II° Civitas Lundonia maxima ex parte incendio conflagravit. Osmundus Searesbiriensis episcopus ecclesiam, quam Searisbiriæ in castello construxerat, cum adjutorio episcoporum Walcellini Wintoniensis et Johannis Bathoniensis, nonis Aprilis, feria ii[a]. dedicavit.

[*Roger de Hoveden* (ed. Stubbs), i. 145.]

3

1101, Sept. 3.—*Charter of Henry I., renewing the gift of the city of Bath made by William II. and appointing that Bath shall be henceforward the head of the Somersetshire See.*

In nomine Patris, Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

* * * * * * * * *

Quod ego Henricus rex, Willelmi filius, considerans *etc.* Renovavi igitur donum, quod fecerat frater meus Willelmus rex de civitate Bathon. *etc.* et Johanni episcopo *etc.* Constitui et concessi, ut ibi deinceps sit caput et mater ecclesia totius episcopatus Sumerset : Hoc autem feci, consilio primatum meorum, et intercessione Johannis episcopi, qui eo tempore episcopatum tenebat et regebat. Feci hoc pro anima mea, et patris mei, et matris meæ, fratrum meorum et antecessorum et successorum meorum, qui usque in finem seculi futuri sunt. Facta est autem hæc donatio anno ab incarnatione Domini MCI. indictione IX. epacta nulla. concurrente I. præsente Matilda[3] regina, et viris illustribus et principibus totius Angliæ ecclesiasticis et secularibus. Et ut hæc rata et in æternum perseverent, præsenti signo sanctæ crucis ✠ confirmo, et meæ regiæ potestatis sigillo corroboro. Confirmatio hæc facta est anno regni mei secundo.

Ego Matilda regina confirmavi.
Ego Anselmus, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, laudavi.
Ego Girardus, Eboracensis archiepiscopus, aptavi.
Ego Mauritius, Londinensis episcopus, confirmavi.
et multi alii.

Confirmatio hujus cartæ facta est apud Windelshoram, in die ordinationis Sancti Gregorii, III. Non. Septembris, Luna VI. Confirma hoc, Deus, quod operatus es in nobis.

Reg. Well. I. fol. 15, 16.

[*Domerham* (ed Hearne), i. 284.]

¶ The same charter is found with slight literal difference (but with many more names of witnesses) in *Harl. MS.* 358, *f.* 38 ; from which manuscript it is printed in *Monasticon*, ii, 267.

[1] Aiulfus, Hesding, Crispinus. [*Mon.* ii. 267.]
[2] *Adami de Domerham Historia de rebus gestis Glastoniensibus.* Duobus Voluminibus. Oxonii, 1727, 8vo.
[3] Matthilde [*Harl.* 358.]

4

1103-4, Jan. 13.—*John bishop of Bath, witnesses the charter of Henry II. made to the abbey of Fécamp in Normandy.*

ITEM CARTA ECCLESIE SANCTE TRINITATIS DE FISCAMPO.

Anno M°C°iij° ab incarnatione Domini idus Januarii die octavarum Epiphanie apud Saresberiam concordaverunt Willielmus Fiscamiensis *etc.* Hec omnia ego Henricus *etc.* confirmo ac sigilli inpressione corroboro Ego Matild[is] regina concedo et confirmo Ad hec barones fuerunt Robertus Epicopus Linc' Rogerus Saresberie Johannes Bathon' Robertus filius Hamonis et Hamo frater ejus Eudo dapifer *etc.*

[*Cartæ Antiquæ, S.* 4.]

¶ Printed in *Monasticon*, vi. 1083.

5

1106.—*John, bishop of Bath, makes known that the head of the whole see of Somerset is in the city of Bath and the church of S. Peter; and restores their lands to the monks.*

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, ego Johannes, gratia Dei Bathoniensis episcopis, futuris post me episcopus et omnibus ecclesie sancte filiis, salutem. Notum vobis facio quod ad honorem Dei et sancti Petri ellaboravi, et ad effectum perduxi cum decenti auctoritate, ut caput et mater ecclesia totius episcopatus de Sumbreseta sit in urbe Bathonia, in ecclesia sancti Petri; cui beato apostolo et servitoribus ejus monachis reddidi terras eorum, quas aliquamdiu injuste tenueram in manu mea, ita integre et libere sicut Alsius abbas ante me tenuit: et si quid melioravi vel acquisivi, et quicquid boni super ipsas habetur, totum reddidi potestati eorum. Donavi etiam eis ad *etc.* Acta sunt hec anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo centesimo sexto, regnante Henrico filio magni Willielmi, Northmannorum ducis et Anglorum regis, Anselmo archiepiscopo, anno ordinationis nostre nonodecimo, Indictione xiiij[a]. Et ut rata et inconvulsa permaneat hec nostra constitutio, signo sancte crucis eam manu mea confirmavi ✠ et idoneos testes adhibui, quorum nomina sunt—Herevius episcopus, Herlewinus abbas Glast', Walkerius archidiaconus, Rodbertus archidiaconus, Girbertus archidiaconus, Aegelbertus capellanus, Vitalis clericus, Walterius Hosatus vicecomes, Hildebertus dapifer, Turoldus, Willielmus, Athelardus filius Fastredi, et omnes alii milites et ministri mei qui affuerunt.

[*Harl. MS.* 358, *f.* 39 d.]

¶ Printed in *Monasticon*, ii. 268.

6

1107, Aug. 11.—*John, bishop of Bath, assists archbishop Anselm in the consecration of five bishops at Canterbury.*

* * * simul Cantuariam venerunt, et iii° idus Augusti, Dominica, pariter ab Anselmo consecrati sunt, ministrantibus sibi in hoc officio suo suffraganeis suæ sedis, Gerardo scilicet archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Roberto Lincolniensi, Johanne Bathoniensi, *etc.*

[*Roger de Hoveden* (ed. Stubbs), i, 164.]

7

1121.—*John, bishop of Bath, witnesses the charter of Henry II, made to Merton Priory.*

CARTA CANONICORUM DE MERTONA.

In nomine sancte et individue Trinitatis Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti Anno ab incarnatione D[omini] M°C°xx°j° regni autem mei xxij°. Ego Henricus, *etc.* Ego Henricus rex hanc prefatam donationem meam inpressione hujus . ✠ . crucis propria manu mea facta confirmavi et regine *etc.* confirmandam tradidi . ✠ . Adeliza in hoc ipsum consentiens subscripsi *etc.* Ego Johes Badendis episcopus volui . ✠ . Ego Herebertus abbas de Westm' . ✠ . *etc.*

[*Cartæ Antiquæ*, V, 5.]

¶ Printed in *Monasticon*, vi, 247.

8

1122.—*Death of John, bishop of Bath.*

Anno M°C°xx°ii° Henricus Rex fuit ad Natale apud Norewicz *etc.* Eodem anno obierunt Radulfus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, et Johannes Batoniensis episcopus.

[*Roger de Hoveden* (ed. Stubbs, i, 180.]

¶ See the next.

9

1122, Dec. 26.—*Death of John, bishop of Bath.*

Anno M.C.xxiij Stephanus *etc.*

Johannes Bathoniensis episcopus in die natalis Domini subito post prandium dolore cordis correptus sequenti die moritur. Non multo post, id est tertio die post Epiphaniam *etc.*

[*Simeonis Dunelm. Historia* (Hist. Angl. Scriptores Decem, 247.]

¶ The year is 1122; for Simeon of Durham began the year on Christmas-day. [*Fasti* (ed. Hardy), i, 129, note 37.]

Godfrey,

consecrated 26 Aug. 1123; died 16 Aug. 1135.

10

[1123. April 15.]—*The king gives the bishopric of Bath to Godfrey, chancellor of the queen.*

Ad Pascha apud Wintoniam Henricus rex dedit episcopatum Lincolniæ Alexandro nepoti Rogeri Salesberiensis episcopi, justitiarii totius Angliæ; dedit etiam rex episcopatum de Bathe Godefrido cancellario reginæ.

[*Roger de Hoveden* (ed. Stubbs), i, 180.]

11

[1123, Aug. 26—Oct.]—*Godfrey, bishop of Bath, witnesses the charter granted by Henry I to the church of S. Mary and S. Peter, Exeter.*

Ego Henricus Will'i Anglorum primi Regis filius tocius Anglie Rex ac moderator Notum facio omnibus *etc.* Et ut hec ita *etc.* permaneat signo sancte Crucis consignata dimitto ✠ Ego Adelidis Regina confirmo ✠ Ego Will's Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus confirmo Ego Trustinus Eboracensis Archiep's confirmo *etc.* Ego Godefridus Bathonien' Episcopus confirmo *etc.*

[*Confirmation Roll*, 1 *Hen.* VIII. *part* 5, n° 13.]

12

[1129, Aug. 1.]—*Godfrey, bishop of Bath, is present at a Council held at London against clerical marriages.*

Intererant huic concilio Willelmus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, Turstinus Eboracensis archiepiscopus, *etc.* Godefridus Bathoniensis episcopus, Symon Wigorniensis episcopus, *etc.*

[*Roger de Hoveden* (ed. Stubbs), i, 184.]

13

[1123—1135.]—*Grant of Henry I. made to Godfrey, bishop of Bath, and his successors; and to the churches of Bath and Wells.*

H. rex Angl' Justic' Vicecomiti Baronibus et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Angligenis de Sumerset salutem. Sciatis me velle et concessisse Deo et ecclesie Bathon' et Godefrido episcopo et successoribus suis quod [ ] manerii sui de Calveston quod est Abbatisse sancti Edwardi sit in Hundreto Bathon' et in justicia episcopi Bathon' cujus Hundretum illud est, ita bene et plene et sicut esse solebat tempore Johannis episcopi Bathon' predecessoris sui. Et sciatis me similiter concessisse Deo et ecclesie Well' et Godefrido prefato episcopo et successoribus suis terram

de Merk que est in Wedmor que calumpniata fuerat debere esse de dominio meo, et volo et firmiter precipio ut Godefridus episcopus et ecclesia de Welles eam inconcusse et illibate possideant sicut Johannes episcopus predecessor ejus umquam melius et liberius tenuit, in omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis. Teste G. Cancellario.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968,[1] *f.* 38.]

14

[1123—1135.]—*Godfrey, bishop of Bath, confirms the possessions of the Church of S. Mary Magdalen of Farleigh* (de Ferleya).

Godefridus Dei gracia Bathon' episcopus omnibus Christi fidelibus salutem Quum religiosis vivis in hiis que *etc.*

[*Reg. Bath Abbey, p.* 39.]

Robert,

nominated 22 March 1135-6; died 31 Aug. 1166.

15

1136 (1135-6). March 22.—*Stephen, in a General Council held at Westminster, nominates Robert to be bishop of Bath.*

Stephanus rex Anglie Episcopis Abbatibus Comitibus Baronibus etc. Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Roberto Episcopo Bathon' Episcopatum Bathon' . . canonica prius electione precedente et communi nostro consilio voto et favore prosequente . . audientibus et attendentibus omnibus fidelibus meis hic subscriptis apud Westmonasterium in generalis concilii celebratione et Paschalis festi solempnitate hoc actum est. Testibus Will. Archiepiscopo Cant' Thurstano Archiepiscopo Ebor' Hug. Arch. Roth.'

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, *f.* 6d.]

16

[1136, March—Nov.]—*Robert, bishop of Bath, witnesses King Stephen's charter granted to the church of S. Mary and S. Peter of Exeter.*

In nomine sancte et individue Trinitatis Ego Stephanus Will'i Anglorum primi Regis nepos *etc.* Notum facio omnibus *etc.* concedo et confirmo sancte Marie et sancto Petro Exoniensis ecclesie has *etc.* Et ut hec *etc.* permaneat signo sancte crucis consignata coram testibus subscriptis dimitto Ego Will's Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus confirmo Ego Turstinus Eboracensis Archiepiscopus confirmo *etc.* Ego Robertus Bathoniensis Episcopus confirmo *etc.*

[*Confirmation Roll*, 1 *Hen.* VIII, *part* 5, n° 13.]

17

[1136, March—Nov.]—*Ordinance of Robert, bishop of Bath, instituting the Deanery of Wells.*

PRIMA ORDINACIO DECANATUS WELLENSIS.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Robertus Bathon' ecclesie minister humilis salutem in Domino Nostri nos ammovet sollisitudo propositi de ecclesiarum nostrarum utilitate per omnia cogitare ne si qua mors de negglectu jactura perveniat in suppremo debeamus examine culpabiles inveniri Proinde postquam Divine pietatis miseracio non meritis nostris sed dono sue gracie cathedram nos fecit Episcopalem conscendere cure nobis fuit ab ecclesiis sollicitudini nostre commissis omnem propulsare maliciam omnemque ab eis zeli vel contencionis fomitem radicitus extirpare Quum igitur ecclesiam Wellensem indebitis prepositure oppressionibus supra modum afflictam invenimus et gravatam ejus compacientes miseriis et calamitatibus condolentes communicato consilio Archiepiscoporum Episcoporum aliarumque religiosarum Anglie personarum exigentibus quoque ejusdem ecclesie canonicis Decanum illic ordinavimus concessis sibi dignitatibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus canonicis ecclesiarum Anglie bene ordinatarum et ne in eadem ecclesia pristina tribulacio locum denuo vendicaret

[1] A volume of extracts made by Matthew Hutton from Registers in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

possessiones et predia que ad eam fidelium sunt donacione devoluta in prebendis taliter distribuimus De Wedmorlande sex prebendas et Decanatum fecimus ut una videlicet prebenda sit ecclesia de Wedmore cum appendiciis suis quam ad subdeaconatum omni volumus tempore pertinere Secunda vero prebenda sit terra de Bidesham *etc.* Et hac nostre auctoritatis pagina confirmamus amplius ut nocturne canonicorum vigilie aliquod solacium sorciantur de chirsetis et decimis ad sepedictam sancti Andree ecclesiam pertinentibus panem fieri constituimus canonicorum qui matutinis interfuerint usibus profuturum Prescriptam ergo prebendarum distinccionem seu eciam donacionem ut rata in posterum et illibata permaneat sigilli nostri inpressione signatis ad posterorum noticiam litteris fecimus commendari rogantes ut omnes qui in episcopatu nobis successuri sunt quod a nobis pia prossus et salubri provisione statutum est ratum habeant et inconvulsum perpetuo studeant servare quatinus a bonorum omnium rebributare uberes exinde mercedes debeant expectare Acta sunt hec in presencia H. Winton' Episcopi et postea subscriptis testibus confirmata Will'o Cantuar' et Thurstano Ebor' Archiepiscopis Rogero Sar' . . . r'[1] Exon' Simone et aliis.

[*Reg. Drokenesford*, f. 24.]

¶ Printed in *Monasticon*, ii. 293. The date of this ordinance cannot be later than 26 Nov. 1136, for William, archbishop of Canterbury, died on that day, if not a few days before (21 Nov., or 20 Nov.).

18

1138.—*Stephen's charter, confirming to Glastonbury the manor of Sistone, is witnessed by Robert bishop of Bath.*

S. Rex Angliæ archiepiscopo *etc.* Salutem. Sciatis, me concessisse *etc.* Testibus Roberto episcopo Bathoniensi, et Roberto de Novo burgo *etc.* apud Goldintonam in obsidione Bedeford., anno incarnacionis Dominicæ. M°C°xxxiii°.

[*Domerham* (ed. Hearne), ii. 328.]

¶ Printed in *Monasticon*, i. 37.

19

1146.—*Confirmation by Robert, bishop of Bath, of grants made to Bruton (S. Mary).*

Abbaye de Troarn, diocese de Bayeux.

Ricardus [*sic*] Dei gracia Episcopus Bathoniensis omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus Salutem. Anno M°C°xlvi° incarnationis dominice Alexander de Canteleu *etc.* dedit ecclesie sancte Dei genetricis Marie de Briweton *etc.* Fecimus autem hanc cartam in Capitulo Wellensi subscriptis testibus communitam ; Ivone ejusdem ecclesie Decano, Eustach', Hugon', Martin' archid', Reginaldo Cantore et toto Capitulo.

[*Normandie*[2] *(MS.)*, iii. 335.]

¶ Observe that, though done at Wells and in the presence of the whole Chapter, the alleged use of the *double* title is not found.

20

[1146 (about).]—*William Chamberlain of Tankarville, to Robert bishop of Bath, confirming the grant made to Bruton by Alexander de Canteloup.*

Abbaye de Troarn, diocese de Bayeux.

Roberto Dei gracia Bathoniensi episcopo et universis filiis sancte Dei ecclesie Willelmus Camerarius de Tankarvilla Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse *etc.* canonicis de Briweton *etc.* Apud Tankarvillam. [No date.]

[*Normandie* (*MS*), iii. 334.]

[1] This name is all but illegible. I suggested "Rogero" in pencil as a possible reading, at the time of making the copy. Now, one *Robert*, bishop of Exeter, is said to have been elected (Stubbs, *Reg. Eccl. Angl.*) in April 1138 : but the accounts of his predecessor (William Warlewast) in the see are conflicting, and the date of his decease very doubtful.

[2] Cartulaire de la Basse-Normandie, ou Copie des chartes et autres actes, concernant les biens et privileges concédés en Angleterre à diverses Maisons religieuses . . Par Léchaudé d'Anisy. [In three vols.] Caën, 1835, folio.

21

1157, May 12.—*Pope Adrian the Fourth, writing to Robert bishop of Bath, takes the church of Bath under the protection of S. Peter and of the Holy See, and expressly mentions the Abbey there as the sole head of the Somersetshire See.*

Adrianus episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri Rodberto, Bathoniensi episcopo, ejusque successoribus canonice substituendis in perpetuum. Officii nostri nos hortatur auctoritas *etc.* ea propter, venerabilis in Christo frater Rodberte episcope, tuis justis postulationibus gratum impertientes assensum, ecclesiam beati Petri Bathoniensis monasterii, cui, auctore Deo, præesse dignosceris, sub beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus, *etc.* abbatiam Sancti Petri Bathoniensis, a bonæ recordationis Willelmo et Henrico fratre ejus, quondam regibus Angliæ, Sumersetensi episcopatui, ad ejus augmentationem, et ad transferendam in civitatem Bathoniæ, atque in eandem pariter abbatiam, præsuleam sedem, per cartulam donationis traditam, cum omnibus appendiciis *etc.* Datum Laterani per manum Rolandi, sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ presbyteri cardinalis et cancellarii, IIII. Idus Maii, Indictione V^ta^, incarnationis Dominicæ anno MCLVI^to^, pontificatus vero Adriani papæ IIII. anno tertio.
Reg. Well. III. fol. 268.

[*Domerham* (ed. Hearne), i. 289-293.]

¶ The year is (*not* 1156, but) 1157 as checked by the Indiction, and the year of the Pontificate.

22

1159, Nov. 4.—*Robert, bishop of Bath, appoints Hywis (Hewish) to be for ever a prebend of the church of Wells.*

. . Robertus Bath' ecclesie minister salutem *etc.* Hywis in Brentemaresco quedam terre portiuncula que hida vulgo dicitur membrum manerii nostri de Banewella ab antiquis fuisse dignoscitur . . instituimus prescriptam Hywis in perpetuam prebendam ecclesie Dei et beati Andree de Well' cum universis pertinenciis . . . ii. Non. Nov. 1159. episcopatus nostri xxiv. Assentientibus ac petentibus Ivone Decano et Conventu Canonicorum Well' Petro Priore et Conventu Bathon' Alano Abbate Mucheln' Benedicto Abbate Adhelighen' Roberto Priore Glaston' Willielmo Priore Montis acuti Stephano Priore Tanton' Willielmo Priore Briuton' laudantibus et postulantibus Archidiaconis nostris Roberto et Th[oma].

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, *f.* 13 d.]

23

[1162-1166.]—*The charter of Henry II, confirming the possessions of Montacute Priory, is witnessed by Robert, bishop of Bath.*

H. Rex Angl' *etc.* Sciatis me concessisse *etc.* ecclesie sanctorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Monte Acuto *etc.* omnes donaciones quas Rex H. avus meus *etc.* fecerunt predicte ecclesie *etc.* Teste Thoma Cantuar' archiepiscopo et H. Wint. episcopo et Ph'o Baioc' episcopo et Arn' episcopo Lexov' et Ric. episcopo Loud' et Joc. episcopo Sar' et Roberto episcopo Bath' et Gill. episcopo Hereford' et Will'o com. Gloucest'e et B. com. Legret' et Warino filio Ger. camerario et Mann. Biset dap. et Will'o filio Ham. et Joceo de Baillolio apud Westmonasterium.

[*Cartæ Antiquæ, FF.* 3.]

¶ Printed in *Monasticon*, v, 167.

24

[1154-1166.]—*Richard de Camville to Robert, bishop of Bath, concerning the grant of the church of Charlton to the Priory of Kenilworth.*

Roberto, Dei Gratia, Bathoniensi Episcopo, et Roberto Archidiacono, et universo Bathoniensis Ecclesiæ Capitulo, Ricardus de Campvilla in Domino Salutem. Sciant omnes presentes et posteri, quod ego Ricardus de Campvilla, *etc.* concessi *etc.* ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Keningwrda, et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Cherletona, in manerio meo in Sumerseta; *etc.* Hiis testibus, Gerardo de Campvilla, Hugone de Campvilla, Willielmo de Campvilla, Ricardo de Campvilla, Milisenta Marmiun, Waltero de Campo Avene, *etc.*

[*Domerham* (ed. Hearne), i. 298.]

25

[1154—1166.]—*Robert, bishop of Bath, confirms the grant of the church of Charlton made by Richard de Camville to the Priory of Kenilworth.*

Robertus, Dei Gratia, Bathoniensis Episcopus, universis fidelibus Episcopatus sui tam futuris quam presentibus, Salutem. In notitiam omnium vestrum volumus pervenire, quod nos præsentacione Ricardi de Kamvilla, et peticione Domini nostri Regis Henrici, concessimus et dedimus Priori de Kenillwrda *etc.* Ecclesiam de Cherleton[1] *etc.* Testibus, Roberto Archidiacono nostro, Willielmo Priore Bruton. Ansketillo Camerario Bermundeseie *etc.* Valete.

[*Domerham* (ed. Hearne), i. 295.]

26

[1136—1166.]—*Robert, bishop of Bath, to Philip, bishop of Bayeux, concerning tithes to Briweton (Bruton S. Mary).*

Venerabili fratri suo et super amando Philippo Dei gracia Baiocens' ecclesie episcopo et universo ejusdem ecclesie capitulo Robertus eadem gracia Bathon' ecclesie minister Salutem. Veniens ad nos dilectus filius noster Ricardus de Moyon Clericus *etc.*

[*Normandie* (*MS.*), iii. 348.]

27

1140—1166.—*Ordinance of Robert, bishop of Bath, for the better regulation of the fairs held in the town of Wells.*

Robertus episcopus Bathon' cum tumultus nundinarum in ecclesia Well' et in atrio ejus hactenus esse consueverunt ad dedecus et incommodum ipsius ecclesie statuit et ordinavit ut quicunque illic in tribus festivitatibus viz. in festis Inventionis Sancte Crucis, sancti Kalixti, et sancti Andree, negotiaturi convenerint in plateis ville illius negotiationes suas securi libere exerceant, et nullatenus ecclesiam vel atrium ecclesie violare presumant Concessit etiam ut omnes in predictis solemnitatibus et earum vigiliis quieti de teloneo inperpetuum permaneant. Testes Ivo Decanus Well' Reginaldus Precentor Rodbertus et Thomas Archidiaconi.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, *f.* 85 d.]

28

1164-1166.—*Lands, of which the church of S. Andrew, Wells, had been long unjustly deprived, are publicly restored in solemn manner at Bath before Robert bishop of Bath and others.*

Et acceptis ab ecclesia septuaginta marcis argenti abjurarunt terras beati Andree pridie idus Marcii vj milites et duo juvenes strenui et magnanimes militum fratres apud Bathoniam in thalamo pontificis coram clarissime memorie duobus episcopis Roberto domino Bathon' et Rogero domino Wygorn' presentibus et videntibus Ricardo tunc decano Wellie, archidiacon' Thoma, et Roberto Bathon', Godefrido Wygorn' astante turba multa tam cleri quam populi, *etc.*

[*Reg. Bath Abbey*, p. 194.]

¶ Printed by Rev. Joseph Hunter, in *Ecclesiastical Documents*, &c. (Camden Society, 1840), 27.

29

1122-1193.—*Obituary of the bishops of Bath, from John to Savaric.*

M°Cxxij Obijt idem Johannes cum sedisset . . .
cui successit Godefridus.
M°Cxxxv Obijt Godefridus cum sediss . . . .
M°Clxvi Obiit Robertus cum sedisset An . . xxxj . .
M°C nonogesimo tercio obiit Reginaldus cum sedisset An . .
. . . . Successit Sauaricus.

[*Cotton MS. Otho, A*, iv. 66.]

30

1166, Aug. 31.—*Death of Robert, bishop of Bath.*

Sedit autem in episcopatu Robertus dulcis memorie xxix annos et menses quatuor et obdormivit in Domino II. kalendas Septembris et sepultus est in ecclesia beati Petri ante gradus magni altaris.

[*Reg. Bath Abbey*, p. 195.]

¶ Printed by Hunter in *Ecclesiastical Documents* (Camden Society), 28.

[1] Charlton Canvill, co. Somerset.

31

1166.—*Death of Robert, bishop of Bath.*

Anno MCLXVI. obierunt Robertus Episcopus Bathoniensis et Robertus de Chenn Episcopus Lincolniensis et Robertus de Melun Episcopus Herefordensis, et Robertus de Gorram Abbas S Albani, cui successit Simeon, et Gaufridus Comes de Mandewilla.

[*Annal. Winton.* (Angl. Sac. i. 301.)]

32

1166.—*The see of Bath accounted for from the death of the bishop up to Michaelmas.*

Episcopatus de Bada.

Ricardus de Wiltona reddit compotum de xxv li. de Episcopatu de Bad' post mortem Episcopi usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis.

[*Pipe Roll*, 13 *Hen.* II. *m.* 13.]

33

905—1166.—*Extract from a History in brief of the Somersetshire See, as contained in a Register with the Dean and Chapter of Wells.*

. . . et sic clare patet quod Somersetia tempore hujus regis Edwardi primi ante conquestum Normannorum viz. anno Domini 905 proprium primo recepit episcopum que prius sub episcopatu Schireburnensi fuerat constituta Sedes tamen episcopalis Wellensis postea tempore regis Willielmi Rufi per quendam Johannem de Tourys episcopum Wellensem annuente rege Willielmo secundo in Bathoniam fuit translata ubi usque hodie perseverat Orta tamen postea inter canonicos Well' et monachos Bathon' grandi discordia utrum in ecclesia Bathon' vel in ecclesia Wellen' episcopalis sedes principaliter remaneret canonicis Well' asserentibus translacionem sedis episcopalis Well' non posse locum tenere eo quod dicta translacio facta fuit preter ipsorum consensum juris ordine minime observato utputa nulla necessitate cogente nec aliqua causa legitima id poscente cujus discordie Robertus quondam monachus Lewensis tercius Bathon' episcopus finem fecit qui a Sede Apostolica impetravit quod in utraque ecclesia sedes episcopalis de cetero remanebit nomen tamen Bathonie debet preponi, et sic usque adhuc vulgus observat.

[*Harl. MS.* 6968, *f.* 118 d.]

(*To be continued.*)

DRAKE AND HIS DETRACTORS.

By H. H. DRAKE, M.A., Ph. D.

Your readers, who took interest in a former controversy between Sir William Drake and myself, respecting the arms of Sir Francis Drake, will remember the recorded fact that Bernard Drake, and others of his family, had assured Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, of Sir Francis Drake's title to the coat—Argent, a wyvern Gules, charged with a mullet for cadency. A note of this testimony was entered in the books of the College of Arms with directions for its interpolation in Cooke's rough draft for an augmentation coat. Mr. Charles Bridger found the original note among Ashmole's MSS. in the Bodleian library, but amplified with the explanation that, after the draft had been twice "abbridged and made shorter," a final copy containing Bernard Drake's evidence, was delivered to Sir Francis Drake under the hand of Cooke himself. I maintained that the final document was intended to supersede its antecedents. However, a little reflection shows that Cooke's note, recorded also in the College of Arms, answered every purpose. The Queen could grant an augmentation coat, but not the dragon which had been used by the Drakes and discontinued before she was born. Cooke might confirm a resumption, as he did, with or without any superfluous insertion on the patent; not so with regard to the grant of the new crest for Sir Francis, wherein it was necessary to specify a novel applica-

tion of the "read dragon." Bernard Drake's testimony was as much for himself as for Sir Francis, since it furnishes the earliest recognized record existing in the College of Arms of the right of either to the wyvern Gules, and my construction assists Prince's statement about the limit of her majesty's power; but as to the alleged quarrel between the two men, contemporary evidence is altogether the other way.

No unworthy desire existed in either, Sir William Drake or myself, to worst the other in controversy; our sole object was to ascertain the truth, and to that end Sir William would freely communicate evidence adverse to his own view. I appealed to Lady Drake and went down to Nutwell Court expressly to look out the final document which has disappeared; but the abridged grant appeared in all its glory, a splendid work of art for the time. Queen Elizabeth had desired to demonstrate "her princely affection towards Sir Francis," by some distinguished token that should descend to his posterity for ever, and every one concerned strove to gratify the Queen. Cooke did his utmost, as is evidenced in his varied drafts and designs, which were prepared while the artist was embellishing the parchment with a broad border representing naval engagements and martial trophies. He, thinking it devolved on him, no less than on Cooke, to do honour to Sir Francis, and heedless of results, left a central space too small for the scribe to enter Cooke's eloquent effusion without "abbridging" it, and even after the curtailment the writing was compressed and illegible toward the end. One glance sufficiently explained the reason of the abbreviations in Cooke's final draft, the disappearance of which can be accounted for by the fact that Sir Francis Drake's brother and successor severed all communication with Sir Bernard's branch, and discontinued the wyvern, even in *replicas* of his brother's portrait.

Conclusive evidences exist, under the hand of four, or more, contemporaneous Heralds, that Bernard Drake did not resume the dragon before the date of Sir Francis Drake's grant, 1581, or even later, for Cotgrave died in 1584, and Robert Glover in 1588, without altering their description of his arms, Arg: a chev: purp: betw. 3 halberds, sa.

In my opinion Francis Drake first suggested the change. When young, he had served in Ireland where the Drakes (evidently of the Tavistock branch) bore a dragon proper gules, and some enquiry must have arisen when Elizabeth ordered the augmentation coat. This afforded the opportunity for mentioning the dragon, which was discarded from the preliminary designs in favour of the Pole Stars, to avoid repetition in case Drake quartered the ancient "arms of his surname." Bernard Drake was then bearing the coat above, proper to his branch; but he assisted Francis in turning over the ancient family evidences, and among them were two deeds, one sealed with a Waver Dragon, and the other with the Eagle Displayed, which Francis always bore for a crest; but Bernard, though induced to change his coat, adhered to the crest which harmonized with the coat he had discarded.

My attention has been called to a recent paper (in the *Transactions* of the Devon Association) misrepresenting the above, and other facts, and alleging that Sir Francis had in vain applied to Bernard Drake for testimony! But we know by referring to the controversy in the GENEALOGIST, that Cooke unmistakeably and independently declared that Francis Drake descended from worthy ancestors, who had long time

borne arms, and at the particular time, and till the end of his life, he stood socially higher than Bernard Drake, to whose family he extended his patronage.

It is no secret that the "Drake Memorial Committee" encountered opposition from the author of that paper who, presuming to know better than contemporary authorities, boldly risked his own credit to prejudice that of Sir Francis Drake; even the simple surname of Drake was ridiculed, and declared to be "precisely of the same class as that of Duck, Sparrow, Finch, Raven, Crow, Jay, Hawk, or Gull." As the earliest form was Drache, and Dracke,[1] in Domesday, and the name has passed through all the phases, Le Drac, Le Drak, Le Drake, Draeck, Dragon, Draco, on legal documents, some of which were known to the antiquarian author (and as Drake of old was synonymous with Dragon) his misstatement cannot be imputed to ignorance alone, for he would not venture to write Le Duck, Le Sparrow, Le Finch, etc., down to Le Gull, and we decline to be gulled. Besides, Cooke described the *dragon* as the arms of Drake's *surname*, which removes doubt if any modern honestly entertained it.

I have observed the GENEALOGIST exercising the office of moderator in the interest of historical truth. As Sir Francis Drake belongs to history and earned the loving admiration of his countrymen, it behoves each one, who can, to shield his character from aspersion, and I trust the moderator, by seconding such efforts, will afford provincial enquirers a safer guide than the Devon *Transactions*.

Our author attempted also to distract attention by parading Admiral Hawkins as the "typical Englishman"—"Codlin's the friend, not Short." Now it is well known that "no other name stood so high at home or abroad," as that of Francis Drake in his day; that verses, in all languages, sounded his praise; that foreign potentates, friends, and foes, desired his portrait, and that the same distinction did not apply to Hawkins. A writer (R.M.) who had served under both men, drew a parallel between them. He stated that "in his deep judgment in sea causes, he [Drake] did far exceed, not only Sir John Hawkins alone, but all others whomsoever." Sir Francis was severe, courteous, magnanimous and liberal. "Sir John had in him malice, dissimulation, rudeness in behaviour, and was passing sparing, indeed miserable." "There was no comparison between their well deserving and good parts, for therein Sir Francis did far exceed." The author in the Devon *Transactions* rejects this contemporaneous parallel, because "it bears the marks of bias." As

[1] Drache, Dragon. (Meyers, *Conv. Lex.*)
Drach in High Dutch, and Draeck in Low Dutch. (Minsheu, *Guide into the Tongues*, A.D. 1625).
Drac in old French, "Fa le drac," means "Faire le diable." (Dufresne, *Gloss. Franc.*)
Drake was often said in contemporary writings, to "play the Dragon."

"Lo! England's Dragon, thy true turtle-dove."
"Proud Spain, although our Dragon is bereft us."
* * * *
"He, who alive to thee a Dragon was,
Shall be a Dragon unto them again."—(Fitz Geffrey.)

D. Lope Felix de Vega, published his *Dragontea* at Madrid, 1598, a poem of 1200 lines, on Drake.

a comparison, naturally it should, in favour of the greater excellence. He arbitrarily contradicts the most competent authority possible, and asserts that "there is no real ground for the charge of parsimony." Relatively there is; Drake with far greater means of accumulating wealth, which was supplemented by royal grants of lands in six different counties, died the poorer man, while Hawkins's peculations, as Treasurer of the Navy, are recorded. He wrote Cecil, 28 Aug., 1588, "I am sorry I do live so longe to reseave so sharp letter from yor Lordship," and regulations were drawn up simply to restrain him, when another might have been dismissed from office. Notwithstanding all, he remains, like Bacon, a great man, but it is disingenuous to use him as a cloak for disparaging a greater.

The author informs us that Hawkins's first wife died at the age of thirty-two! Her will was dated 23 June, and proved 16 Oct., 1591. As her son, Richard, was born in 1562, she must have enjoyed the felicity of maternity at the early age of three years, and shared the cradle with him. We are next informed that Hawkins "founded a hospital at Deptford during his life time." As editor of a history of Deptford, I can say authoritatively that statement is wrong in time and place. Some, at least, of the members of the Devon Association know that their *Hawkins paper* is a *rechauffé* of Hakluyt, Froude, and Markham, and that by turning to Froude's index *voce* Hawkins, they can read many sentences at first hand; but does not the offer of such a *pabulum* to the members of a provincial association betray the plagiarist's estimate of their literary standard, and does not the rejection of offers made to their Council, by more than one individual, to correct the loose errors published by them, impugn their literary *morale?* Surely the fostering of compilers, gifted with a fearless aptitude for originating, must rather retard than advance the objects of a learned Association, for I am informed that the refusal of the Council to expose the errors of their protegé was followed by the immediate retirement of one of the members.

It is notorious that a disparaging error once committed to type, and reprinted on feeble minds, dies hard. The contemplation of such a character as Francis Drake's arouses admiration in those capable of emulating him, and antipathy in others so abased, that the manifestation of any the least superiority stings them with self-reproach. Prince's absurd fable (*Worthies of Devon*), about the arms of Sir Francis Drake, has been inconsiderately borrowed by numerous writers, and although Barrow, in his *Life of Drake*, declares that "the falsehood is scarcely worth a contradiction," a Devon *Transactions'* author not only supports it, but adds gratuitously that in the east of Devon, "the Drakes of Ash were an ancient and distinguished family centuries before the Tavistock bearers of the name had emerged from their obscurity." I have around me extracts from plea and other rolls and assessments to prove that this addition must be the fabrication of a disorded imagination. Designing still further to depreciate, he states that 'for centuries the name of Drake has been common in the middle and humbler walks of life in South Devon'—but this is a strong proof of its antiquity, and Watson, in his *History of Leeds*, printed 1775, refers to deeds bearing the name Drake "before surnames are supposed to have been introduced." Roger de Wendover has been quoted, not by me, as authority for Roger Le Dragon, A.D. 1052. Roger Le Drake we know held half

a knight's fee in South Devon in A.D. 1357, and his descendants can be tracked into or near Tavistock. When young Francis Drake escaped in the Judith, from St. Juan d'Ulloa to Plymouth, William Hawkins (elder brother of Sir John) despatched him the same night to Cecil, styling him his kinsman and '*servant*' in his credentials. To emphasize '*servant*' is without point. Wolsey styled Bishop Gardiner 'servant,' and Gardiner styled Jacques Wingfield (Master of the Ordnance in Ireland) servant in turn. Drake was captain of Hawkins's ship, and therefore his 'servant.' The term was quite correct and not degrading.

Although I would not rudely liken any one to a speaking quadruped, still, while reaction in Drake's favour is intimated to me from different quarters, I cannot refrain from thinking of a resemblance between Balaam and that writer, who prepared to curse, yet blesseth altogether.

(To be continued.)

SOME WILLS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

(Continued from p. 60.)

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Smith, Edmund	...10 Mar. 1722	... 9 G. II.,	p. 2, No 5.
Kirk, Henry	...5 Aug. 1731	... 9 G. II.,	p. 9, No 15.
Devereux, Elizabeth	...17 Aug. 1735	... 9 G. II.,	p. 11, No 1.
Pomfrett, George	...2 Apr. 1735	... 9 G. II.,	p. 11, No 16.
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Sweeting, Charles	...27 Mar. 1717	... 9 G. II.,	p. 20, No 2.
Alexander, James	...20 Apr. 1735	... 9 G. II.,	p. 21, No 30.
Perkins, Francis	...6 Oct. 1734	...10 G. II.,	p. 8, No 20.
De Groote, Isabella	...10 June 1735	...10 G. II.,	p. 10, No 17.
Fleetwood, Rowland	...5 Nov. 1733	...10 G. II.,	p. 12, No 27.
Clifford, Anne, Dowager Lady	13 Sept. 1733	...10 G. II.,	p. 19, No 9.
Thomlinson, Gabriel	...25 Nov. 1656	...10 G. II.,	p. 20, No 18.
Metham, Dorothy (spinster)	11 Mar. 1735	...11 G. II.,	p. 1, No 8.
Meynell, Roger	...8 Mar. 1735	...11 G. II.,	p. 1, No 23.
Jernegan, Sir John, Bart.	...12 Sept. 1732	...11 G. II.,	p. 4, No 6.
Talbot, Catherine	...18 Nov. 1735	...11 G. II.,	p. 6, No 8.
Watson, William	...23 Mar. 1736	...11 G. II.,	p. 8, No 13.
Fletewood, Frances (widow), of Gerard's Bromley, co. Stafford ...	...12 Aug. 1735	...11 G. II.,	p. 9, No 20.
Heyes, Edward...	...2 Feb. 1731	...12 G. II.,	p. 2, No 4.
Gregson, John ...	...23 Oct. 1733	...12 G. II.,	p. 2, No 6.
Paston, Jane ...	...27 Jan. 1734	...12 G. II.,	p. 2, No 12.
Ord, Lancelot ...	...4 Aug. 1734	...12 G. II.,	p. 6, No 7.

Stonor, or Stoner, Thomas ...14 Jan. 1723 ...12 G. II., p. 9, N° 14.
Eyre, John ... ...19 May 1724 ...13 G. II., p. 2, N° 2.
Trafford, John ... ...23 Dec. 1725 ...13 G. II., p. 5, N° 11.
Brent, Frances (spinster) ...20 Oct. 1738 ...13 G. II., p. 5, N° 14.
Hugford, Henry ...15 Jan. 1736 ...13 G. II., p. 8, N° 30.
Heneage, Thomas ...31 Dec. 1739 ...13 G. II., p. 11, N° 2.
Wade, Elizabeth ...11 Sept. 1739...14 G. II., p. 2, N° 2.
Clough, Richard ...19 Sept. 1732 ...14 G. II., p. 2, N° 7.
Blackborne, Mary ...14 Dec. 1738 ...14 G. II., p. 3, N° 6.
Walton, William ...25 June 1739...14 G. II., p. 10, N° 15.
Muchall, Benjamin ...10 Jan. 1739 ...14 G. II., p. 12, N° 10.
Watson, Helena ...25 Feb. 1739 ...14 G. II., p. 12, N° 23.
Walpole, Edward ...22 Apr. 1740 ...14 G. II., p. 13, N° 14.
Hassal, Thomas ...3 May 1741 ...15 G. II., p. 9, N° 20.
Garrard, John, of West Horndon, co. Essex ... ...12 Sept. 1741 ...15 G. II., p. 11, N° 1.
Bolney, Elizabeth, (widow) of Winchester, co. South'ton 21 June 1736 ...15 G. II., p. 11, N° 14.
James, Sir John, Bart., of St. Edmund's Bury, co. Suffolk ...15 May 1740 ...15 G. II., p. 13, N° 11.
Smith, Edmund, of Queeniborough, co. Leic. ... ...6 Nov. 1722 ...15 G. II., p. 14, N° 18.
Tooker, Anne (widow) ...25 Mar. 1742 ...16 G. II., p. 6, N° 10.
Carew, Anthony ...6 Feb. 1741 ...16 G. II., p. 8, N° 27.
Migliorucci, Mary (widow), of Holt, co. Leic. ...6 Mar. 1735 ...16 G. II., p. 15, N° 8.
Eccleston, John Gorsuch ...21 Dec. 1742 ...16 G. II., p. 17, N° 6.
Tichborne, Sir Henry Joseph, Bart. ... ...11 Mar. 1742 ...17 G. II., p. 6, N° 10.
Stafford, Henry, of Christchurch, co. South'ton ...30 May 1728 ...17 G. II., p. 6, N° 11.
Bruning, Richard, of Winchester, co. South'ton ...13 Jan. 1718 ...17 G. II., p. 6, N° 18.
Burke, Thomas ...16 Oct. 1741 ...17 G. II., p. 6, N° 29.
Reeve, Mary (spinster) ...11 Sept. 1741 ...17 G. II., p. 10, N° 14.
Kingston, Evelyn, Duke of ...5 Mar. 1725 ...17 G. II., p. 20, N° 23.
Rowe, Robert ... ...11 Feb. 1739 ...17 G. II., p. 21, N° 12.
Talbot, John ... ...27 June 1724 ...18 G. II., p. 1, N° 28.
Donn, John ... ...8 Oct. 1671 ...18 G. II., p. 3, N° 28.
Scarisbrick, Anne (widow) ...12 Nov. 1743 ...18 G. II., p. 8, N° 8.
Holmes, Anne ... ...18 Mar. 1739 ...18 G. II., p. 10, N° 2.
Scudamore, George ...23 July 1743 ...18 G. II., p. 14, N° 8.
Powis, William, Marquis of...6 Apr. 1742 ...19 G. II., p. 4, N°s 1-4.
Boucher, Charles ...18 Feb. 1745 ...19 G. II., p. 7, N° 1.
Fletewood, Sir John, Bart. ...17 Mar. 1740 ...19 G. II., p. 9, N° 2.
Winchelsea, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of ... ...25 Sept. 1735 ...19 G. II., p. 9, N° 15.
Theodorick, Rose (spinster) ...23 Oct. 1746 ...20 G. II., p. 18, N° 22.
Short, Thomas ... ...4 Mar. 1741 .. 21 G. II., p. 3, N° 14.
Stanley, Sir James ...13 Dec. 1744 ...21 G. II., p. 4, N° 22.
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Constable, Cuthbert	. .14 Mar. 1746	...21 G. II.,	p. 10, N° 22.
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Powis, William, Duke and Marquis of ...	...28 Apr. 1747	...21 G. II.,	p. 12, N°s 3-6.
Lanesborough, James, Viscount[1] ...	...15 Oct. 1722	...21 G. II.,	p. 17, N° 8.
Lanesborough, George, Viscount[1] ...	.. 10 July 1683	...21 G. II.,	p. 17, N° 9.
Denton, Catherine	...6 Mar. 1723-4	...22 G. II.,	p. 4, N° 20.
White, Robert ...	...9 Mar. 1745	...22 G. II.,	p. 8, N° 8.*
Lee, Richard ...	...14 July 1743	...22 G. II.,	p. 8, N° 14.
Sheldon, William	...15 Mar. 1747	...22 G. II.,	p. 8, N° 9.
Carington, Ann, Viscountess Dowager ...	...31 Aug. 1747	...22 G. II.,	p. 10, N° 16.
James, David, clerk	...	...23 G. II.,[2]	p. 8, N° 7.
Colegrave, William	...23 Jan. 1745	...23 G. II.,	p. 20, N° 17.
Spooner, Mary ...	...6 Feb. 1749	...27 G. II.,	p. 5, N° 21.
Clive, Elizabeth	...23 Apr. 1742	...31 G. II.,	p. 10, N° 4.
Plowden, John Trevanion	...21 Apr. 1758	...32 G. II.,	p. 4, N° 14.
Hammond, Gervas	...11 Apr. 1758	...32 G. II.,	p. 15, N° 29.
Tiller, Elizabeth	...22 Aug. 1754	...34 G. II.,	p. 1, N° 9.
Chilcot, Anne ...	...29 June, 1758...	3 G. III.,	p. 1, N° 1.
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Sarsfeld, Thomas	...31 May, 1591 ...	8 G. III.,	p. 2, N° 15.
Sarchfell, Peter	...4 Sept. 1532 ...	8 G. III.,	p. 2, N° 28.
Holford, Mary ...	...2 Aug. 1765	...13 G. III.,	p. 1, N° 19.
Bright, Ann (codicil)	...16 May, 1752	...13 G. III.,	p. 18, N° 3.
Bright, Cordelia (codicil)	...14 Dec. 1771	...13 G. III.,	p. 18, N° 4.
Townson, John...	...26 Feb. 1775	...23 G. III.,	p. 6, N° 29.
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Macclesfield, Robert	...12 Apr. 1775	...24 G. III.,	p. 14, N° 13.
Beverley, Thomas	...5 Oct. 1776	...25 G. III.,	p. 11, N° 11.
Ford, Gilbert ...	...16 Oct. 1780	...28 G. III.,	p. 6, N° 10.

[1] Thomas, in his *Hand-book to the Public Records*, states (p. 95) that "the wills of James and George, Viscounts Lanesborough, were enrolled in Chancery pursuant to the Act of Parliament 24 Geo. II., and remain with the Act in the Certiorari Bundle among the Rolls Chapel Records." This is not correct. The wills in question are not in the "Certiorari Bundle," but only a copy (No. 8) of the Act, dated 24 Geo. II., to enable George Fox to use the name and arms of Lane, pursuant to the Will of James, Viscount Lanesborough. The same Bundle contains Acts for exemplifying the Wills of the following persons :—No. 5.—Edmund Warneford, Esq., of Bibury, co. Glouc., dated 9 Nov, 1723 ; No. 6.—Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, dated 18 Feb. 1735 ; No. 4.—James, Earl of Anglesey, dated 14 May and 9 Dec. 1701, and John, Earl of Anglesey, dated 14 June 1708 ; and No. 9.—Brooke Bridges of Kensington, co. Middx., dated 30 Nov. 1700.

[2] After this date the Wills enrolled on the Close Rolls are not entered in the "Grantees" Indexes under the title "*Voluntas.*" The subsequent entries are taken from the "Safe Custody" Index.

Peirson, Bucklebur ...29 Feb. 1746 ...21 G. II., p. 10, № 20.
Constable, Cuthbert ...14 May 1746 ...21 G. II., p. 10, № 22.
Widdington, Peregrine ...9 July 1747 ...21 G. II., p. 11, № 1.
Charnley, Paul ...1 Apr. 1747 ...21 G. II., p. 11, № 7.
Powis, William, Duke and Marquis of ...28 Apr. 1747 ...21 G. II., p. 12, № 3-6.
Lansborough, James, Vis. count[1] ...16 Oct. 1722 ...21 G. II., p. 17, № 8.
Lansborough, George, Vis. count[1] ...10 July 1682 ...21 G. II., p. 17, № 9.
Denton, Catherine ...8 May 1723-4 ...22 G. II., p. 4, № 20.
White, Robert ...6 May 1746 ...22 G. II., p. 8, № 8.
Lee, Richard ...14 July 1743 ...22 G. II., p. 8, № 14.
Sheldon, William ...16 May 1747 ...22 G. II., p. 8, № 9.
Carington, Ann, Viscountess Dowager ...31 Aug. 1747 ...22 G. II., p. 10, № 16.
James, David, clerk ...23 June 1743 ...23 G. II., p. 20, № 17.
Colegrave, William ...6 Feb. 1743 ...27 G. II., p. 3, № 21.
Spooner, Mary ...29 Apr. 1743 ...31 G. II., p. 10, № 4.
Clive, Elizabeth ...21 Apr. 1758 ...32 G. II., p. 4, № 14.
Plowden, John Trevanion ...11 Apr. 1758 ...32 G. II., p. 18, № 20.
Hammond, Garrat ...22 Aug. 1761 ...34 G. II., p. 1, № 2.
Tiller, Elizabeth ...29 June, 1758... 5 G. III., p. 1, № 1.
Chilcot, Anne ...24 Aug. 1758... 5 G. III., p. 18, № 6.
Ellison, John ...7 July, 1761 ... 4 G. III., p. 16, № 9-10.
Satfield, Thomas ...9 May, 1766 ... 6 G. III., p. 3, № 7.
Bond, Henry ...24 June, 1730... 7 G. III., p. 11, № 3.
Greve, Thomas ...31 May, 1801 ... 8 G. III., p. 2, № 13.
Sarsfield, Thomas ...4 Sept. 1822 ... 8 G. III., p. 2, № 22.
Sarsfield, Peter ...3 Aug. 1765 ...13 G. III., p. 1, № 10.
Holford, Mary ...16 May, 1793 ...14 G. III., p. 18, № 2.
Bright, Ann (codicil) ...14 Dec. 1771 ...13 G. III., p. 18, № 4.
Bright, Cordelia (codicil) ...29 Feb. 1773 ...23 G. III., p. 6, № 23.
Townson, John ...17 Oct. 1772 ...24 G. III., p. 1, № 13.
Tooker, John ...12 Apr. 1779 ...24 G. III., p. 16, № 13.
Macclesfield, Robert ...5 Oct. 1775 ...25 G. III., p. 11, № 11.
Bevater, Thomas ...16 Oct. 1780 ...25 G. III., p. 6, № 10.
Ford, Gilbert ...

[1] Thomas, in his Synd-book to the Public Records states (p. 58) that "the wills of James and George Vicounts Lansborough, were enrolled in Chancery pursuant to the Act of Parliament 21 Geo. II., and remain with the Act in the Cirfcurt Rolls among the Rolls Chapel Records." This is not correct. The wills in question are not in the "Cirfcurt Rolls," but only a copy (No. 8) of the Act, dated 24 Geo. II., to enable George Fox to use the name and arms of Lane, pursuant to the Will of James, Viscount Lansborough. The same Rolls contain copies for exemplifying the Wills of the following persons:—No. 2.—Richard Worsley, Esq., of Hilbury, co. Oxon, dated 5 Nov. 1723; No. 6.—Arthur, first of Anglesey, dated 13 Feb. 1723; No. 4.—James, 2nd of Anglesey, dated 14 May and 3 Dec. 1721, and John, 3rd of Anglesey, dated 14 June 1723; and No. 3.—Brooke Bridges of Kenchington, co. Middx., dated 30 Nov. 1720.

[2] After this date the *Wills* enrolled on the Close Rolls are not entered in the "Grantees" Indexes under the title "Princess." The subsequent entries are taken from the "Sale Custody" Index.

Ryves, Elizabeth	...8 Jan. 1752	...29 G. III., p. 10, N° 20.
Ingleby, John Stephen	...24 May, 1782	...29 G. III., p. 31, N° 11.
Husband, Ann (widow)	...8 Dec. 1779	...29 G. III., p. 33, N° 3.
Barrett, Bryant	...14 Dec. 1778	...30 G. III., p. 20, N° 12.
Charnock, Richard	...12 Jan. 1790	...30 G. III., p. 27, N° 12.
Griffiths, Thomas	...1 May 1787	...32 G. III., p. 16, N° 16.
Shaw, Sarah ...	...12 June 1790	...33 G. III., p. 25, N° 4.
Paston, Mary Isabella (widow)	7 Dec. 1790	...35 G. III., p. 13, N° 16.
Burton, Jane ...	...17 Sept. 1776	...46 G. III., p. 29, N° 1.
Buswell, Robert	...20 Feb. 1792	...48 G. III., p. 29, N° 5.
Sumner, John ...	...29 Mar. 1794	...49 G. III., p. 22, N° 17.
Whalley, Elizabeth	...24 Mar. 1788	...49 G. III., p. 24, N° 15.
Gilkes, Thomas	...7 Mar. 1791	...52 G. III., p. 40, N° 5.
Buller, Mary (widow)	...10 Jan. 1810	...53 G. III., p. 9, N° 8.
Gallini, Sir John Andrew	...19 Oct. 1799	... 5 G. IV., p. 4, N° 3.

(*To be continued.*)

WIGAN CHURCH IN 1671.

Communicated by JAMES GREENSTREET.

The ensuing extracts from some depositions, recently found in a bundle of Interrogatories, &c., belonging to the Chancery Court of the Palatinate of Lancaster, tell their own tale. The pedigree hunter is, or should be, well aware of the extraordinary value of the "class" known as "Chancery Proceedings" for the solution of intricate points of descent, but from the notes given below it is also evident that these voluminous records of early litigation afford much curious information for county and local historians.

[*County Palatine of Lancaster, Chancery Interrogatories, etc., Bundle 88, Anno 23 Charles II., Part 2.* Bankes *v.* Penington and others.]

"JAMES BANKES, parish clerke of the Church of Wigan, in the County of Lanc^r^, aged ffowerty nine yeares, or thereabouts, sworne and exa'i'ed, . . . saith, that since hee came to bee clerke of Wigan Church this dep^t^. hath seuerall tymes seene some of the ffive seates, standinge betweene the second and third pillers on the North side of the Midle Ile in Wigan Church, to bee in decay & want repaire, And that the same haue from tyme to tyme beene repaired by order & att charge of old Mr Bankes who was the Comp^lts^ late father. And this dep^t^ saith that in the life tyme of Richard Dobson who was sexstone of the said Church, & whose ffather before him had been sexstone & was a very old man, this deponent did take a Noate from the said Richard Dobson a litle before the said Richard Dobson's death of all, or a great parte of the buryall places belonginge to the said parish Church of Wigan, & then the said Richard Dobson tould this deponent that all the ground lyeinge & beinge betweene the before mencioned pillers did belonge to the Hall of Winstanley, & was the buryall place of the said Mr Bankes, who was owner thereof, & who since was intered in that place. And this deponent saith, that hee hath veiwed many of the Glass windowes in the said Church, And in a windowe in the North Ile att the West end of the said Church is the Name *Elizabeth Bankes*, by wch standes the picture of a squerrill, which name is over the

buryall (*sic*) of one Humphrey Mather. And in the same Ile in another window is the name *Galfrid' Sherrington* over the buryall place of one Markland, of Wigan. And in another window in the said Church is the Crest or Armes of Sr Roger Bradshawes famely, over a buryall place, & doubtless belonging to the Hall of Abraham, which was formerly Mr Launce's, of Abram. By all which this deponent beleeves that the settinge of names or armes in the Glasse windowes of the same Church is noe direct or possetive evidence of the tytle of the buryall place or seates therevnto adjoyninge, for that the same are in many places of the same Church the right of other persons then those whose names or armes are in the said windowes," &c.

"EDMOND MOLLINEUX, of Wigan, in the County of Lancaster, Glasier, aged ffiftye eight yeares, or thereabouts, * * * saith, that there was vpon the said Pillar next to the said vppermost seate in the said Parish Church of Wigan, and now in Controversie, twoe letters engraven vpon the Pillar (vizt.) I: P: which letters were there dureinge all the tyme of his, this depon^ts^, remembrance, but one of the same letters, to witt, the :I: is of late tyme defaced, as though it were or had beene cutt with a chisell, but whoe did soe deface the same this depon^t^ knoweth not, but the P: remaines yett to be seene and vndefaced. And this depon^t^ further saith, that the first tyme hee, this depon^t^ tooke notice of the defaceinge of the same I: was about sixe monthes since to this depon^ts^ now remembrance And this depon^t^ saith, that there are Three paynes of glasse in the Windowe of the Church over the same twoe seates now in Controversie, in one of which paynes of Glasse there is paynted to the best of this depon^ts^ judgemen^t^ theis wordes: *Orate pro: aīa Galfridi Penyngtu'* [*? de*] *Penyngtu' et Elezabeth.* In another there is paynted a paire of sheeres with a dart struck thorrow the same, with theis letters I: P:, much like those that were engraven on the Pillar; and in the Third there is paynted theis wordes: *Bono statu hau,* and there the glasse is broke and the peice is loste, but it begins againe with theis wordes: *suis duodec'm Pueris,* and over the same paynes there is other glasse wherein is contayned severall effigiesesse (*sic*) with some wordes paynted about theire heades, but this depon^t^ doth not vnderstand those last mencioned wordes. And this depon^t^ verily believes the same glasse was very antiently sett or placed there, for hee findes not onely the letters of the same paint to be ancient but findes the Lead wherewith the same Glasse is sett together, not to bee drawne by a vice, which is now the way of draweinge the glasiers Lead, but to bee otherwise framed, which must of necessity importe it selfe to be many yeares since done," &c.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF BORLASE.

(*Continued from p.* 239).

Among minor events in Sir William's life, we find that he formed a park at Little Marlow. His will, dated Oct. 16, 1629, was proved by his widow and executrix 9 Feb., 1630.

After recording his wish "to be buried in Little Marlow

Church at the feet of my father," he recites two indentures—made between himself and his father of the one part and his 'cozen,' Sir John Backhouse, knt., Thomas Lane of Hughenden, Esq., and Richard Ashby of Stratton Awdley, gent., of the other part, dated respectively, Jan. 21 and 22, 1627, whereby all their lands were settled to the uses of his three sons, and for raising money for portions for his daughters—and ratifies the same.

"My household stuff and plate in this house of Little Marlowe, and that of Bockmore, shall remain to the use of my son and heir John Borlase, only my wife enjoying the use of that at Little Marlow for her life. To my son, Henry Burlase, my lease of the manor of Westgate Court, co. Kent, with its appurtenances, and the mills adjoining, which I hold of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,—at his age of 22."

"Whereas by the grant of Hugh Middleton of London, goldsmith, I have two six and thirtieth parts of the new stream of water to be brought from Chadwell and Hanwell to London, I give the same to my aforesaid son Henry."

"To my daughters Anne and Mary Burlase £20 each for a jewell."

"To my son and heir John Burlase £100 for a wedding ring, if I die before his marriage."

He also mentions his cousins Sir John Borlase and his son John, his cousin William Tippinge, Mr. Thomas Still, Mr. John Popham his brother-in-law (to whom he leaves a horse and £10 for a saddle), and whom he wills to be joined in the trust for his children, together with Sir John Backhouse and Mr. Thomas Lane—"beseeching him to continue his faithful love to his sister, my wife." "To his true old friend Mrs. Jane Woodward, £20; and to her grandson, my godson, William Ashby, £10." "My servant, Nurse Tanner, £6." "Mr. Gregory, minister of Little Marlow, £10. Mr. Burnard of Medmenham, £5." His wife is to enjoy the house at Little Marlow for her life, and, "during her widowhood, shall have the use of the Park that I have lately made in Little Marlow." Witnesses—Hierome Gregory, Thos. Brooke. There is a codicil, dated Dec. 13 (6 Chas. I), leaving "the lease of the parsonage at Lutgarshall" to his eldest son, and certain legacies to servants. Witnesses—Theodore Deodas, doctor of physick, Joel Barnard, Hierome Gregory, William Turner, Elizeus Hathaway, Richard Chervill.

Sir William's wife was Amy, daughter of Sir Francis Popham, of Littlecot, Wilts, knt., by Amy, only child of John Dudley, of Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex. Lady Borlase married secondly, Gabriel Hippesley, by whom she had issue a son Francis Hippesley, who married Frances Reynell, and by her had two daughters—Catherine and Anne Hippesley. On 14 December, 1666, a Commission was granted to Frances Hippesley, their mother and guardian, to administer to the goods of William Borlase, late of Great Marlow, Bucks,—her daughters being minors—the principal legatees named in Gabriel Hippesley's will, and administratrixes to the goods of William Borlase. On 28 April, 1668, a similar Commission was granted to the same Frances Hippesley, under similar circumstances, to administer for

her two daughters in the case of the will of Henry Borlase, late of Great Marlow; they being minors and principal creditors. Lady Borlase was buried at Little Marlow, Aug. 1, 1661. By her Sir William had issue :—

(1) John Borlase, of whom presently.

(2) William Borlase—mentioned in his father's will, who matriculated at Ch. Ch. Oxford, 22 June, 1632, then aged 17. He was M.P. for Marlow 12 and 13 Chas. II. (1660-2), and was buried at Little Marlow, Nov. 1, 1665. He is apparently the same person to whose goods Frances Hippesley administered on behalf of his daughters in 1666 (see above). He married Joane, daughter of Sir John Banks,[1] sister of Alice, his brother John's wife, whose will, made June 11, 1687, was proved July 26, 1688. In it she speaks of herself as "of Great Marlow"; leaves a ring to her son-in-law, Sir Richard Ashley, and to her daughter Henrietta, his wife £100, for a 'Jewell,' and "an equal share with my other daughters in the jewels that I leave to them. To each of my brothers and sisters a ring, and likewise to Sir Robt. Jenkinson and his lady, and to Mrs. Mary Gilly. The poore of Great Marlow where I dwell, £10. The minister of Great Marlow 20s." Other bequests follow, to servants, &c. "The residue to my daughters Mary Borlase, Anne Wingfield, and Allicia Wallope." (P.P.C. 82, Exton.)

William Borlase had issue :—

(1) John Borlase[2] of Great Marlow; matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 14 July, 1665, then aged 15. He died a bachelor, in 1681, when his mother renouncing her right to administer to his estate, a Commission was granted (Nov. 29) to his three sisters to do so. At Hertford College, Oxford, there is a silver two-handled cup given by him, with this inscription:—"Ex dono Joh. Borlase filij natu maximi Gul. Borlase de Marlow in comitatu Bucks, Armig., hujus Aulæ superioris ordinis Commensalis."[3]

(2) Henrietta Borlase[4]; married to Sir Richard Ashley, Bart., whose monument, in Patshull Church, Staffordshire, bears the following inscription:—"D.O.M. Here lieth Sir Richard Ashley, Knt., and Bart.; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Philipps of Picton Castle in ye County of Pembrock, Esqre; had Issue one Son and three daughters,—Richard, Elizabeth, Mary, and Kathe-

[1] See MS. Pedigree by Mr. Cokayne.

[2] This John appears to be the same who is called—"Sir John Borlase of Great Marlow," in Baldwin Borlase's will, 1679.

[3] The coat of arms it bears is incorrect, the two hands on the bend being clasped.

[4] Mentioned in her mother's will.

rine; his second wife, Henrietta, Daughter and Co-heir of William Borlase, of Great Marlow in ye County of Bucks, Esq.; had Issue one son and two Daughters,—John, Henrietta, and Ellinora. He deceased ye 24th of feb. Anno Dom^ni^ 1687, aged 63. R.I.P."

(3) Mary Borlase [1]; unmarried in 1688.

(4) Anne Borlase; married Thomas Wingfield, Esq.

(5) Alicia Borlase [2]; married at Kensington, Aug. 14, 1683, by Dr. Woodroffe, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to John Wallop, Esq., father of John Borlase Wallop, created Viscount Lymington and Earl of Portsmouth. He was educated at Winchester, where he was entered as a gentleman-commoner, and where his portrait,—as a boy, in a red coat, in the good old days when a pack of harriers was provided for the favoured few who, no doubt, paid heavily for their privileges, and who were derived exclusively from the highest ranks of society—is still to be seen, with those of other pupils, in the dining-room of the second master's house.

(3) Henry Borlase, third son of Sir William, to whom his father left the lease of Westgate Court, Kent. He died about 1688, when a Commission (as in the case of his brother William) was granted to Frances Hippesley, on behalf of her daughters, minors, legatees of Gabriel Hippesley, and "principal creditors of Henry Borlase, to administer to his goods."

(4) Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William Borlase, married Feb. 9, 1634, to Richard Grenville, Esq., whose grandsons were, respectively, Richard Grenville, Earl Temple (in right of his mother, Hester Temple), and George Grenville, M.P. for Buckinghamshire, created the first Marquis of Buckingham, father of the first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

From a passage in Lysons it seems that Anne Borlase's marriage portion was the manor of Widmer in the parish of Great Marlow. After having belonged to the Knights Templar, and, after the dissolution of their order, to the Knights Hospitaller, it was, subsequently to the Reformation, in the possession of the Widmers, an ancient family who seem to have taken their name from the place. "About the year 1634 it was purchased by the Borlases, from whom it passed by marriage to the Grenvilles. The late Earl Temple sold it, about the year 1747, to Mr. Moore, of whom it was purchased in 1766 by William Clayton Esq., father of Sir William Clayton, Bart. Part of the manor-house, now a farm, is very ancient. The chapel has been converted into a brew-house."[3]

[1] Mentioned in Baldwin Borlase's will in 1679, for £100.
[2] Mentioned as Mrs. Elisha Borlase in Baldwin Borlase's will in 1679, for £100.
[3] Lysons, *Mag. Brit.* Bucks, p. 599.

(5) Mary Borlase, second daughter of Sir William, died unmarried, and was buried at Little Marlow, Feb. 27, 1637.

Sir John Borlase, the first Baronet, was the eldest son of Sir William Borlase, knt. With regard to him, it will be as well to mention that in every pedigree of this family he has, hitherto, been confounded with his cousin and contemporary, Sir John Borlase, Lord Justice of Ireland, to the great confusion of dates and occurrences. He was created a Baronet May 4, 1642, and was a staunch adherent of the Royal cause. In the number of those members of the Commons' House who, in January, 1643, being assembled at Oxford, would have subscribed the letter to the Earl of Essex, dated 27 January, had they been present in time, but who "being disabled by several accidents" from appearing sooner, "afterwards attended the service, and concurred" with the king, appears the name of Sir John Burlasey. From Mr. Bankes's *History of Corfe Castle*, the following extract is taken:—

The Parliament summoned by Charles I. at Oxford "assembled in the Great Hall of Christ Church, met in obedience to the Royal proclamation on the 22nd of January, 1644 (? 43). One hundred and eighteen members of the House of Commons gave their attendance; amongst these was Sir John Borlase; and the chief Justice (*i.e.* Sir John Bankes) had the satisfaction of meeting there both of his eldest daughters with their husbands. For this act of obedience to the king's summons, Sir John Borlase was declared by the London House of Commons to have forfeited the seat for Corfe Castle."

In the "Genealogical History of the Croke Family" (p. 540) is the following letter dated "Oxon, June 6th, 1655," from H. Smith and Captain Unton Croke to the Protector:—

"May it please your Highness—

In pursuance of your instructions we have seized the persons of Lord Lovelace, Sir John Burlacie, Sir Thomas Pope, John Osbaldiston, Esq., who were included in the list sent us from your Highness. Sir William Waller, and Col. Sands are, as we hear, at London, and so out of our reach. We have also secured the Lord of Falkland, George Nappier, Thomas Whorword, Esq., who are dangerous disaffected persons We intend to-morrow morning to send them to Worcester, that being the nearest place where there is convenience for confinement."

The following note is from the *Biographia Britannica*:—

"He" [that is, Sir John Bankes] "left behind him a numerous posterity, both males and females, of whom his eldest son, Sir Ralph Bankes, paid £1974 as a forfeiture to the state; his eldest daughter's husband, Sir John Borlase, £3500;[1] Lady Bankes, then a widow, for herself and seven children was decreed to pay £1400."

It is a remarkable fact that four branches of the Borlase family were all suffering at the same time for their adherence to the unfortunate cause in which their loyalty to Charles I. had induced them to embark. The widow of the other Sir John Borlase (Lord Justice of Ireland) and her son could, as we shall presently see, get no redress, on account, doubtless, of the part he and his

[1] Sir John Borlase's name, for a like amount, is also contained in the printed list of forfeitures.

alias Borla

P. 287a

Talfer. "dominus de castro Talfer," to whom
Upton, *De Studio Militari*). William II. gra
charter in the possession of the head of the fa

[*These three first generations are conje*

Sheriff of Cornwall.
r socios suos." Rot.

Richard Taillefer, who, in 1234, held land i
of the Bee of Exeter. (*Testa de Nevill.*)
(For other notices of Richard Taillefer, see Famil

illyfer, (temp. Henry III. and Edw. I.) or Tailf
llyfer, whose ancestors had been "liege men of t
estate memoria" (*Coram Rege* Roll, 22 Ric. II
apable of proof begins.

Frenchman) de Borlas,
en and a rebel. (Patent
lundering a ship *temp.*
and other notices.

l Borlas (*De Banco* Roll,
c. II, and *Coram Rege*,
c. II), ob. before 1395.

Agnes ..... (*De Ban*
her attorney Andre
in Trevysek agains
Trevysek and Robe

as, M.P. for Truro, of Borlas Frank Taillyfer,
t whom the suit was instituted (*Coram Rege*,
uis. p m. 4 Hen. V.) In 1407-8 he and his wife
ey to John Cadevan (Feet of Fines), ob. 1413-
for Thomas Arfos *v.* Cary of Fregony. (*De*
.)

elston,
(Mem.
ned in
. VI.)

Alice (Moyle ?). She married
secondly William Benalva,
and claims dower against
two daughters of Mark
Borlas, who were probably
by a former wife. (*De Banco*,
31 Plen. VI.)

John Borlas, "de Borlas
Action against three persons
closes at Burlas Frank et Fow
7 Edw. IV.) (*id.* 33 Hen. V
VI, where he is mentioned
Walter.) (*De Banco*, 30 He
for loss of the services of h
been assaulted. See Family

alter Borlase of Treluddra.

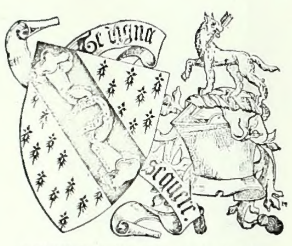
rlace, born circ. 1487. He seeks to recover
state, but apparently fails, in 1535; ob. circ.

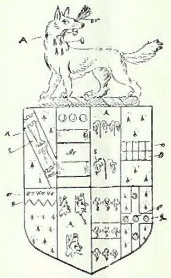
Johanna ... who by her attorney,
Laurence Boscawen, claims dower

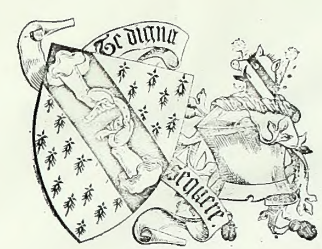
Stephen
Borlas.

Pedigree of the Family of Taillefer, alias Borlase, of Borlase-Frank, co. Cornwall.

P. 287a







Talfer, "dominus de castro Talfer," to whom, according to Bysshe (Notes upon Upton, *De Studio Militari*), William II. granted the lands of Borlase by a charter in the possession of the head of the family, *temp.* Chas. I.

[*These three first generations are conjectural only.*]

Ralph Taillefer mentioned in 1202 in connection with Hugh Bardolph, who was sheriff of Cornwall.

William Taillevar, who, in 1201, excuses himself ("de languore") from being present at the Assizes at Launceston. (*Coram Rege* Roll.)

Richard Taillefer, who, in 1235, held land in Cornwall of the fee of Exeter. (*Testa de Nevill.*) (For other notices of Richard Taillefer, see Family History).

William Frank Taillyfor, *temp.* Henry III. and Edw. I., with whom the pedigree capable of proof begins.

Robert de Treyseck of Treyseck, *juxta* Pencarowe, = Agnes ...

John Frank Taillefer, or Taillyfer, alias John Frank (*i.e.* the Frenchman) de Borlas.

Desiderata de Treyseck.

Andrew Frank Taillefer of Borlas Frank Taillefer. (*Coram Rege*, 22 Ric. II.)

Noel Borlas (*De Banco* Roll, 13 Ric. II.) = Agnes ...

Andrew Borlas, M.P. for Truro, of Borlas Frank Taillyfer, = Amicia ...

Reginald de Borlase = Alice.

Randulph Borlase was Vicar of Egloshayle.

Nich Borlas = Alice (Mayle ?).

John Borlas (Early Chancery Proceedings).

John Borlas, "de Borlas Frank et Fowy".

Roger Borlas of Badrodush.

Andrew Borlase, mentioned in the Ancient Borlase Pedigree.

Thomas Burlace, or Borlas, of Lewannick.

Richard Borlas. **Thomas Borlas.** **John Borlas.**

Thomas Burlace of Borlase.

Edward Borlas, or Burlas.

Walter Borlas, Burlace, or Burlacy.

Thomas Burlace.

John Borlase

William Burlace. **Nicholas Burlace.** **Edmond Borlase.** **Walter Burlace.** **John Burlace.** **James Burlace.**

Sir William Borlase. **John Burlace.** **Humphrey Burlace.** **Nicholas Burlace.** **Thomas Burlace.**

Sir John Borlase. **William Burlase.** **John Burlase.** **Harris Burlase.** **Humphrey Burlace.**

Henry Borlase. **Sir William Borlase.** **Richard Burlace.** **Francis Burlace.** **Thomas Burlace.** **Walter Burlace.**

Sir John Borlase. **William Borlase.** **Richard Borlase.** **George Borlase.** **John Borlase.** **Humphrey Borlase.**

William Borlase. **Walter Borlase.** **George Borlase.** **Christopher Borlase.** **John Borlase.** **Walter Borlase.** **Samuel Borlase.** **George Borlase.** **Robert Borlase.**

John Bingham Borlase. **Charles Borlase.** **Humphrey Borlase.** **Henry Borlase.** **William Borlase.** **Walter Borlase.**

Walter Henry Borlase. **Arthur Chichester Borlase.** **George Henry Borlase.** **Henry Borlase.** **Samuel Borlase.** **William Copeland Borlase.**

George Edmund Borlase. **Henry Sackville Borlase.** **Walter Borlase.** **Henry Borlase.**

father had taken in the Irish wars; Nicholas Borlase of Treluddrow personally petitioned Cromwell, as we shall also find, in vain; Sir John Borlase of Bockmore, as we here see, was imprisoned and fined; and John Borlase of Pendeen, as will appear in the sequel, had dragoons quartered on him for assisting in raising a troop of horse for the King.

The portraits of Sir John Borlase, and of his wife, are amongst those at Kingston Lacy which are by Vandyck. They were recently exhibited in London, when the writer of this paper obtained Mr. Bankes's permission to have them reproduced by permanent photography. The series by Vandyck is as follows:—

King Charles I.
Queen Henrietta Maria.
The Prince of Wales (Chas. II).
The Duke of York (Jas. II).
The Princess Mary (of Orange).
Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice.
Weston, Duke of Portland (Lord High Treasurer).
Sir John Borelace (M.P. for Corfe Castle in 1641).
Lady Borelace (eldest daughter of Sir John Bankes).

Sir John Borlase died at Bockmer on the 8th of August, 1672, and was buried at Little Marlow on the 12th.

In his will, which is dated August 7, 1672, he is styled Sir John Borlace of Bockmore in the parish of Medmenham, Bucks, Bart. It was proved by his son and executor, Sir John Borlase, Bart., August 19, 1672. He bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his eldest son, in trust to pay to each of his younger children, at the age of 18, the same portion which he gave to his elder "daughter Langton." (P.C.C. 98, Eure).

He married Alice, elder daughter of Sir John Bankes, knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by Mary daughter of Ralph Hawtrey of Riselip, co. Middlesex,—the celebrated Lady Bankes who defended Corfe Castle. They were married 14 December, 1637, at St. Giles's in the Fields. She died 16 November, 1683, aged 62, and is buried in the churchyard at St. Jaques, Paris. The monumental inscription is very curious. Mr. Cokayne has kindly supplied me with the following translation of it, together with a curious note relating to Lady Borlase. The lady who wrote it, as he tells me, was the widow of the Hon. William Cokayne, who died in 1809, and to whom (and not to herself) Lady Borlase was great-great-grandmother. It was copied by Mr. Cokayne from a MS. book belonging to his mother, the Hon. Mary Anne Adams (*see* pedigree).

"The Epitaph upon the tomb of my great-grandmother, the Lady Borlase, whose body was interred in the parish churchyard of St. James' at Paris, and who brought over the model of our Blessed Saviour's Sepulchre from Jerusalem, also the Cabinet which is now (1827) at Stapleford Hall, Notts, and the Pope's indulgence.

"The following inscription is a liberal translation from the Latin engraved on the tomb of the Lady Borlase, which I saw at Paris, 1778.—BARBARA COCKAYNE MEDLYCOTT."

Whoever ——— you ——— be
Stop a little at the Miracle of Heavenly Grace,
Here lies the most noble Lady, Alice Bancks, daughter to the Lord
Chief Justice of England,
Wife of the noble Sir John Borlase, Baronet,
Who, seeking a cure for her infirm body, at the water of Bourbon,
Received, most happily, the cure of her soul in the Catholic Church,
A free exile from her country within 3 years of 60.
She, by God's particular inspiration, travelled thro' France, Flanders, Italy,
Palestine and Cyprus,
That she might have greater testimonies of her Piety and Faith.
Was held in admiration at Rome and Jerusalem, like a new St. Bridget,
Nay reverenced by Barbarians themselves,
At the greatest dangers both by sea and land always undaunted, everywhere admired,
Shewing a glorious example of virtue.
At last having run thro' the suffering she undertook for Christ's sake,
Laden with merits, she departed to enjoy an Eternal Rest and Crown
Nov. 16th, year 1683, aged 62.
Ordered in her will that she should be buried among the Poor
Whose nurse she was.
Sir John Borlase
Placed this against his beloved Mother's tomb.

Her will, which is dated 8 January, 1679, was proved 31 January, 1684, by Sir Humphrey Millar, Bart., Joseph Langton, Arthur Warren, and John Webb, Esq[rs], being her executors (P.C.C. 1, Hare). The witnesses are,—Thomas Fortescue, Thomas Powell, and Mary Powell. To her son, Sir John Borlase of Bockmore, she leaves £300 and her household goods. The poor of Medmenham, Lurgarshall, and Little Marlow, in Bucks, and of Stretton Awdley, in Oxfordshire, are to receive £10 for each parish. The rest of the will is taken up by bequests to grandchildren.

The death of Lady Borlase[1] in Paris gave occasion to a very curious proceeding. The "Farmer General of the King's domains" in France, seized upon her personal estate under pretence that, as a foreigner, she was subject to the 'Droit d'Aubains,'—a law by which the goods and chattels of foreign subjects dying in France became the property of the Crown. The following letters on the subject will explain the matter.[2]

Letter from Lord Preston to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.

Paris ? Nov. 24, 1683. "The farmers of this King's domain have seized upon the goods and personal estate of my Lady Borlase who died here the other day, under pretence of her being subject as a stranger to the Droit d'Aubains. Application has been made to me, and I am in hopes to obtain a restitution of them. The King's Scotch subjects are allowed to be exempted from that law here, and in my time one or two cases have happened by the death of some of them in which no trouble hath been given. But this privilege and exemption is disputed by the English subjects, and I should be glad from you, Sir, to know how the matter is understood in England, and how am I to behave myself in regard to them : when my Lord of St. Albans was his Majesty's Ambassador here upon a case which then happened he obtained an arrêt of the Council of State in favour of the English—a copy of which I have."

[1] Lady Borlase is mentioned as "Dame Anne Borlase" in her son Baldwin's will in 1679.

[2] Hist. MSS. Commission, Report 7, p. 293 b. From Sir F. Graham's MSS.—Lord Preston's Letter Books.

(SAME to SAME. Dec. 22, 1683.) "Upon the instances which I have made in the affair of my Lady Borlace an arrest hath passed in the last Council of State which orders the restitution of the effects of the said Lady, seized under the pretence of the Droit d'Aubeine, to her executors and heirs. A clause is also inserted prohibiting the farmers of the domains to sell any part of the goods for satisfying the expenses of the seizure, as they pretended to do; but the arrest specifieth that this restitution shall be without consequences for the future."

(SAME to SAME.) Jan. 5th, 1684 (1683 in original, but?) "I am very happy that his Majesty is satisfied with my endeavours in this late affair of my Lady Borlase. The gracious return that he is pleased to make to me for doing my duty is too great. I think that his Majesty has very well resolved to let that affair rest as it is, without making any attempt for a general declaration in favour of the English, for we can now, if any new occasion happens, upon very good grounds demand another arrest, and the general matter may be regulated hereafter by some new treaty of commerce."

Paris, July 1st, 1684. LORD PRESTON to the EARD OF SUNDERLAND. "Just as I am writing this, Mr. Walker, one of the executors of Mr. Orde, the banquier, lately deceased here, hath brought me the copy of the requeste of Mon^{r}. Fauconnet, Farmer-General of the king's domains, which I enclose. Your Lordship will find by it that notwithstanding the arrests which I have obtained, sealed with the Great Seal of France, and signed by his most Christian Majesty, in the cases of my Lady Borlase, and of Mr. Ord, there is a design to deprive their heirs of the advantages which they may reap by their succession. My Lord, these are tricks which are practised in no place in the world but here, and if some notice be not taken of it to Mon^{r}. Barillon, that he may represent the King's resentment of this kind of proceeding hither, and if some intimation be not given that the French subjects dying in the King's dominions shall receive the same treatment, it will be impossible to serve his Majesty as he ought to be, for we shall never know when our orders are executed, if this be permitted. One thing I shall observe to your lordship, which is that for the 3rd part of Mr. Ord's Aubeyne, Mon^{r}. Fauconnet demands 20 thousand £ which is more than all that he hath left doth amount to, so that the design is deprive his heirs of the whole succession. I humbly beg of your Lordship to let me hear from you upon this subject upon the first occasion."[1]

Sir John Borlase, Bart., had issue:—

(1) Sir John Borlase, Bart., son and heir, of whom presently.

(2) Baldwin Borlase. Bapt. Mar. 23, 1655. Died unmarried, at Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire, 18 July, 1688. Will made June 28, 1679. Commission granted (P.C.C. 149, Ent.), 15 Nov., 1689, to Arthur Warren, Esq., the executor named in the will of Sir John Borlase, Bart.,—who was the executor and residuary legatee nominated by Baldwin Borlase, of Bockmore in the parish of Medmenham, to administer to the goods of the said deceased, Sir John Borlase the executor having died before carrying out the execution of the said will. He is mentioned in his sister Amy's will, in 1673, for £500 when 21. There is a monumental inscription at Stratton Audley to his memory.

(3) William Borlase, died by drowning and was buried at Little Marlow, 28 June, 1664.

(4) Charles Borlase died 5 February, 1652; buried at Little Marlow.

(5) Alexander Borlase, born 7 April, 1654; died 19 March, 1655; buried at Little Marlow.

(6) Mary, sister and coheir of Sir John Borlase; married Sir Humphrey Millar of Oxenheath (or Oxenhoth), co. Kent,

[1] See also Historical MSS. Comm. Report, vii, pp. 331-410.

knt., and Bart., at Medmenham, March, 1663; by whom she had issue,—Nicholas Borlase (to whom his aunt Amy leaves £200 in 1673), Elizabeth and Mary Millar; mentioned in their grandmother, Lady Borlase's will, in 1679, and in Sir John Borlase's (their uncle's) for £1,500 each.

(7) Francis, sister and coheir of Sir John Borlase, married Joseph Langton[1] of Newton Park (Newton St. Loe), co. Somerset, Esq., by whom she had—Henry, Francis, Dorothea, Mary, and Anne Langton, the first four mentioned in their grandmother's will, and all five in Sir John Borlase's will for £1,500 each.

(8) Alice (*als.* Anne) Borlase, sister and coheir of Sir John Borlase of Bockmore, bapt. March 12, 1656. Died August 1703. Buried at Stapleford. She married Arthur Warren of Stapleford in the County of Nottingham, Esq., who died Nov. 1697; buried at Stapleford. His will is dated 2 Nov., 1694; and it was proved in Dec. 1697 (301, Pyne). He had issue:—

(1) Arnold Warren, 1st son. Bapt. at Stapleford 17 Oct, 1678. *Ob. s. p.* Mentioned in his grandmother Lady Borlase's will, for £100, and for £1500 in Sir John Borlase's, his uncle's, will.

(2) Arthur Warren, 2nd son. Bapt. at Stapleford 15 Nov., 1681. Buried at Stapleford Oct. 1, 1727. Left £1500 in Sir John Borlase's will.

(3) Charles Warren, 3rd son. Bapt. at Stapleford 8 June, 1683. *Ob. s. p.*

(4) James Warren of Little Marlow, 4th and last surviving son. Bapt. at Stapleford 22 July, 1686. Died unmarried 28 March, 1774, aged 89; buried at Little Marlow, where is his monumental inscription.

(5) John Warren, 5th son. Bapt. at Stapleford 20 July, 1690. *Ob. s. p.*

(6) Baldwyn Warren, 6th son. Bapt. at Stapleford 15 March, 1693; buried there 2 Jan., 1694.

(7) Borlase Warren of Stapleford, Esq., 7th and youngest son, mentioned in his grandmother's will for £100, and for £1500 in Sir John Borlase's. M.P. for Nottingham from 1727 to 1747. Died May 15th 1747; buried at

[1] In the parish church of Newton St. Loe, near Bath, is a monument of the Langton family, quartering the arms of Borlase, and on the monument:—

"Ejusdem sepulchri gremio contumulantur Thomas, Elizabetha, Johannes, Joseph, Borlasius, delicie breves parentum quos tenellâ ætate ad meliora rapuere fata.

"Hic etiam acceperunt ætate provectiori Maria et Dorothæa. Maria annos circiter quindecim expleverat; Dorothæa ad vicessimum usque primum suos senioribus annis exhibent, promisit in primis. Digna senio, juventuti floruit, sed debitam meritis sedem cum non habuit in terris, properavit ad cœlum, annorum numerum dotibus et moribus exæquans. 1701"

Stapleford. He married Anne, d. of Sir John Harpur of Calke and Swerkston, co. Derby, Bart., by Anne his wife, 2nd d. of William Lord Willoughby of Parham. Buried at Stapleford, 3 April, 1751. Of their descendants, see presently.

(8) Anne Warren, eldest daughter, bapt. at Stapleford 27 Nov., 1684. Married Charles Cockaine, 4th Viscount Cullen, of Ireland.

(9) Elizabeth Warren, 2nd and youngest daughter, bapt. at Medmenham, 13 April, 1692. Died unmarried.

(9) Katherine Borlase, d. of Sir John Borlase, Bart. ; married John Webbe of Missenden, co. Bucks, Esq. She died before 8 Jan., 1679—leaving issue (with others ?),—John Webbe, mentioned in his grandmother Lady Borlase's will, for £200, and in his uncle's (Sir John Borlase's) for £1500.

(10) Amy Borlase, "of Newton St. Loe, Somerset, single-woman," d. of Sir John Borlase, Bart. Will made 31 Oct., 1673 ; proved 17 Dec., the same year, by Joseph Langton, Esq., executor. She leaves £10 to the poor of each of the parishes of Newton St. Loe, Medmenham, Little and Great Marlow, Ludgilson, and Stratton Awdley. To her brother Baldwin Borlase she leaves £500, at the age of 21. To Borlase Miller, son of Sir Humph. Miller, £200 for binding him apprentice. To her eldest brother, Sir John Borlase, £100. To her sister, Anne Borlase, £200 at 21. To Anne, the d. of Mr. William Redwood, of the city of Bristol, and to my goddaughter Amie Dickison, and to my godson Benjamin, the son of John Harrington, Esq., £50 each, at the age of 21 or on marrying. To Mr. William Deane of Bockmore, clerk, £10. To Mr. John Price, minister of Newton St. Loe, and Mr. Joseph Baker, minister of Corston, Mr. John Paul, minister of Stanton Prior, Doctor Robert Pearce, and Mr. Henry Parker, £5 each." Other bequests to servants.

(To be continued)

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GODCHILDREN.

By CONSTANCE E. B. RYE.

In what may be termed the "*romance* of family history" the claimants to fictitious dignities and honours have always been well represented numerically. Among such "honours" may be included the envied distinction of having had a Royal sponsor at the baptismal font. It is to be feared, however, that in far too many instances these carefully handed down family traditions are utterly devoid of foundation, and can be readily disproved by very slight research.

A recent very able article in the GENEALOGIST, entitled, "Queen Elizabeth at Helmingham," has brought the question of Queen Elizabeth's godchildren on to the *tapis*, and has shown the necessity of a list of such children based on reliable evidence. Such a list may be gleaned from the official accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber, now preserved among the Public Records. An item in nearly every one of these enrolments is devoted to the details of the expenses connected with "Christeninges," of which the following may be quoted as a specimen.

Allowed for money by the said accomptant paide to diverse nurses and midwifes by waye of her Maiesties rewarde by thandes of diverse her gromes, gent. usshers of her Maties Chambre, at the tyme of the Christeninge of diverse children to whom her highnes was Godmother, together with the charges of the said gent. usshers and others attendinge upon her graces Deputies, videl't:—To ANTHONYE WINGFILDE one of thordinarie gent. usshers of her Maiesties Chambre to be by hym given by waye of her Maiesties rewarde to the nurse and midwife at the Christeninge of Mr. William Cornewallis daughter, to whom her Matie was Godmother—C^s^. To PIERS PENNANTE, one of thordinary gent. usshers of her Maiesties Chambre to be by him given by waye of her Maiesties rewarde to the nurse and midwife at the Christeninge of Sir Thomas Vayne his sonne, to whom her Matie was Godmother—C^s^. To SYMON BOWYERE, one of thordinarie gent. usshers of her Maiesties Chambre to be by him given by way of her highnes rewarde to the nurse and midwife at the Christeninge of the Erle of Pembrok his sonne and heire, to whom her Matie was Godmother—C^s^. To ye saide SYMON BOWYERE for thallowance of himselfe, one grome of the Chambre, and one grome of ye warderobe, and their horses, for carryinge the Quenes Maiesties guifte from the Courte of Whitehall to Wilton by commandement of the Lorde Chamberlayne and for their attendinge and makinge readie for ye Christeninge of the Lorde Harberte, sonne and heire to ye Erle of Pembrok, by the space of x dayes, *Mense Maij*, 1580, *Anno* xxij^o^. *Regni predicti*, as by a bill signed by the lord Chamberlayne appeareth—vj^li^ xiij^s^ iiij^d^. To the saide SYMON BOWYERE to be by him given by waye of her Maties rewarde to the nurse and midwife at the Christeninge of the Lorde Morley his daughter to whom her highnes was Godmother—C^s^. And more to the aforesaide SYMON BOWYERE for thallowance of himselfe, one grome of the Chambre, and one grome of Warderobe, and their horses, being sente from the Courte at Otelandes to Shacklewell to the Christeninge of the Lord Morleys daughter, to whom her Maiestie was godmother, by the space of sixe dayes, *Mense Augusti*, 1580, *anno xxij^o^ predicto*—iiij^li^. In all, as by the saide severall billes, subscribed as aforesaid, upon this accompte sene and examyned, together withe the acquyttance, for profe of the payment thereof, may appeare. Allowed, by vertue of a generall warrant dormant remaining wyth the aforesaide accomptante—xxx^li^ xiij^s^ iiij^d^.[1]

The series of Accounts is complete for the reign of Elizabeth,

[1] Enrolled Accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber, (L. T. R.). Box F. No. 2, membr. 11, *dorso*.

A recent very able article in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, entitled "Queen Elizabeth at Hedingham," has brought the question of Queen Elizabeth's godchildren on to the *tapis*, and has shown the necessity of a list of such children based on reliable evidence. Such a list may be gleaned from the official accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber, now preserved among the Public Records. An item in nearly every one of these enrolments is devoted to the details of the expenses connected with "Christenings," of which the following may be quoted as a specimen.

Allowed for money by the said accomptant paide to divers nurses and midwifes by waye of her Majesties rewarde by thandes of divers her grooms, gent. waiters of her Maties Chamber, at the tyme of the Christeninge of divers children to whom her highnes was Godmother, together with the charges of the said gent. waiters and others attending upon her grosse Deputies, viz^elt:—To ANTHONYE WINGFIELDE one of thordinarie gent. waiters of her Majesties Chamber to be by hym given by waye of her Majesties rewarde to the nurse and midwife at the Christeninge of Mr Williem Cornewallis daughter, to whom her Matie was Godmother—C^s. To Thos EARSBURY, one of thordinarie gent. waiters of her Majesties Chambre to be by him given by waye of her Majesties rewarde to the nurse and midwife at the Christeninge of Sir Thomas Vavse his sonne, to whom her Matie was Godmother—C^s. To STROUD HOWYARD, one of thordinarie gent. waiters of her Majesties Chambre to be by him given by way of her highnes rewarde to the nurse and midwife at the Christeninge of the Erle of Pembroke his sonne and heire, to whom her Matie was Godmother—C^s. To ye saide STROUD HOWYARD for thallowance of himselfe, one groome of the Chambre, and one groome of ye wardrobe, and their horses, for carryinge the Queenes Majesties gyfte from the Courte of Whitehall to Wilton by commaundemente of the Lorde Chamberlayne and for their attendinge and makinge readie for ye Christeninge of the Lorde Harberte, sonne and heire to ye Erle of Pembrok, by the space of 2 dayes, *Maye* Mey, 1580, *duno* xxij^o. *Regni predicti*, as by a bill signed by the lord Chamberlayne appeareth—y^s xiij^li iij^s. To the saide STROUD HOWYARD to be by him given by waye of her Matie rewarde to the nurse and midwife at the Christeninge of the Lorde Morley his daughter to whom her highnes was Godmother—C^s. And more to the aforesaide STROUD HOWYARD for thallowance of himselfe, one groome of the Chambre, and one groome of Wardrobe, and their horses, being sente from the Courte at Otelandes to Shackelwell to the Christeninge of the Lord Morleys daughter, to whom her Majestie was godmother, by the space of sixe dayes, *Maye* Augusti, 1580, *anno* xxij^o *predicto*—iij^li. In all, as by the saide several billes, subscribed as aforesaid, upon this accomplte seene and examyned, together withe the acquyttance, for proffe of the payment thereof, may appeare. Allowed, by vertue of a generall warrant dormant remaining wyth the aforesaide accomplante—xxx^s xiij^s iij^d.

The series of Accounts is complete for the reign of Elizabeth,

[1] Enrolled Accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber, (L. T. R.). Box E. No 2, membr. 11, *dorso*.

and I have, therefore, been able to bring together in the ensuing tabular statement what should, I believe, be considered as the only authentic and exhaustive list of this Queen's godchildren.

In a future number I hope to be able to furnish satisfactory identification of the particular children referred to below. The spelling of the surnames is given as it appears in the original MS.

	The Children.	*Date.*	*Reference.*
1	Mr. Thomas Sakevill's child	24 Nov. 1561	F. No. 1. m. 37, d.
2	Atkinson the Scrivenor's child	16 May 1562	„ m. 37, d.
3	Sir Francis Knolles' child	16 May 1562	„ m. 37, d.
4	Mr. Asteley's child	10 Sept. 1562	„ m. 37, d.
5	Lord Hounsdon's child	29 Sept. 1562-[1] 29 Sept. 1563	„ m. 47.
6	Viscount Hereford's child	„ „	„ m. 47.
7	Sir Thomas Chamberlayne's child	„ „	„ m. 47.
8	Dr. Hurickes' child	„ „	„ m. 47.
9	Lady Barkeley's child	„ „	„ m. 47.
10	Dr. Masters' child	29 Sept. 1563- 29 Sept. 1564	„ m. 56, d.
11	Lady Throkmerton's child	„ „	„ m. 56, d.
12	Mr. Charles Howard's child	„ „	„ m. 56, d.
13	Mr. Mackewilliam's child	„ „	„ m. 56, d.
14	Mr. Secreatorye's child	„ „	„ m. 56, d.
15	Lord Dacre's (of the Northe) child	29 Sept. 1564- 29 Sept. 1565	„ m. 67.
16	Mrs. Bainson's child	„ „	„ m. 67.
17	Sir Henry Cromewell's child	„ „	„ m. 67.
18	Mr. Baptiste's child	„ „	„ m. 67.
19	Lord Graye of Wilton's child	„ „	„ m. 67.
20	Mrs. Harrington's child	„ „	„ m. 67.
21	Sir Henry Nevell's child	„ „	„ m. 67.
22	Lady Cicilia of Sweden's child	„ „	„ m. 67.
23	Sir Henry Norris's child	29 Sept. 1566- 29 Sept. 1567[1]	„ m. 94.
24	Mr. Thomas Sowthewell's child	„ „	„ m. 94.
25	Sir Henry Compton's child	29 Sept. 1567- 29 Sept. 1568	„ m. 104, d.
26	Mr. Asteley's[2] child	„ „	„ m. 104, d.
27	Mr. Harvies[3] child	29 Sept. 1568- 15 Feb. 1570	„ m. 115, d.
28	Monsieur de Vidam's daughter	16 Feb. 1570- 29 Sept. 1571	„ m. 128, d.
29	Mr. Edward Harberd's child	„ „	„ m. 128, d.
30	Lady Paget's daughter	29 Sept. 1571- 29 Sept. 1572	„ m. 152, d.
31	Sir Henry Radcliffe's daughter	„ „	„ m. 152, d.
32	Lord Harbert's daughter	„ „	„ m. 152, d.

[1] These dates represent the period over which the account extends; the precise date of many of the christenings is not given in the record.

[2] Master of the Jewel House.

[3] One of the Gentlemen Pensioners.

33	Mr. Weste's child	„ „	„	m. 152, d.
34	Mr. Henry Cobham's son	29 Sept. 1573-29 Sept. 1574	„	m. 168, d.
35	Lord Clinton's daughter	„ „	„	m. 169.
36	Mr. Moyle Finche's child	„ „	„	m. 169.
37	Sir William Drewrye's daughter[1]	Dec. 1573	„	m. 169.
38	Mr. Anthony Browne's[2] son	Feb. 1574	„	m. 169.
39	Mr. Lucretia de Countie's daughter	29 Sept. 1573-29 Sept. 1574	„	m. 169.
40	Mr. Henry Graye's child	„ „	„	m. 169.
41	Lord Shandowe's daughter	29 Sept. 1574-29 Sept. 1575	„	m. 181.
42	Sir William Drurie's son	„ „	„	m. 181.
43	Lord Oxford's daughter	„ „	„	m. 181.
44	Lord Bartlett's son	„ „	„	m. 181.
45	Mr. Wayneman's son	„ „	„	m. 181.
46	Lord Russell's daughter	29 Sept. 1575-29 Sept. 1576	„	m. 199, d.
47	Earl of Rutland's child	„ „	„	m. 199, d.
48	Sir George Carye's daughter	„ „	„	m. 199, d.
49	Mr. William Norrys' son	29 Sept. 1577-29 Sept. 1578	„	m. 214.
50	Mr. Edward Wotton's son	„ „	„	m. 214.
51	Marques of Northampton's daur.	„ „	„	m. 214.
52	Lord Audley's daughter	Feb. 1578	„	m. 224.
53	Mr. William Cornewallis' daughter[3]	29 Sept. 1579-29 Sept. 1580	F. No. 2.	m. 11, d.
54	Sir Thomas Vayne's son[3]	March 1580	„	m. 11, d.
55	Lord Harberte, the Earl of Pembroke's son and heir[3]	May 1580	„	m. 11, d.
56	Lord Morley's daughter[3]	Aug. 1580	„	m. 11, d.
57	Mr. Edward Stafforde's son	1580	„	m. 24, d.
58	Lord Willowbye's daughter	March 23 Eliz.	„	m. 24, d.
59	Sir Thomas Leighton's daughter	29 Sept. 1581-29 Sept. 1582	„	m. 35, d.
60	Mr. Edward Darcie's daughter	July 1582	„	m. 35, d.
61	Mr. Wolleye's son	March 25 Eliz.	„	m. 48.
62	Mr. Rawleighe's child	March 1584	„	m. 59.
63	Lord Thomas Howarde's son	Aug. 1584	„	m. 59.
64	Earl of Cumberland's son	May 1584	„	m. 59.
65	Mr. Southwell's daughter	Apr. 1584	„	m. 59.
66	Mr. Scrope's son	Aug. 1584	„	m. 59.
67	Lord Talbotte's daughter	Dec. 1584	„	m. 71, d.
68	Mr. Anthony Powlette's daughter	Jan. 1584	„	m. 71, d.
69	Mr. Digbye's daughter	March 27 Eliz.	„	m. 71, d.
70	Mr. William Howarde's son	Oct. 1585	„	m. 84.
71	Sir Philip Sidney's daughter	Nov. 1585	„	m. 84.

[1] Of Knotley Abbey, co. Oxford.
[2] Son of Lord "Mountagewe."
[3] The complete entry relating to this christening is given above in the introductory remarks.

72	The French Ambassador's son	March 28 Eliz.	„	m. 84.
73	Sir Drughe Druryes daughter	Oct. 1586	„	m. 98, d.
74	Lord St. John Pawlet's son	Jan. 1587	„	m. 116, d.
75	Mr. John Harrington's son	Jan. 1587	„	m. 116, d.
76	Sir Richard Knightley's son	Sept. 1588	„	m. 116, d.
77	Earl of Ormond's daughter	Oct. 30 Eliz.	„	m. 132, d.
78	Lord Riche's daughter	Nov. 1588	„	m. 133.
79	Mr. Robert Cecill's son	Apr. 1591	„	m. 160.
80	Earl of Kildare's daughter	Apr. 1591	„	m. 160.
81	Lord Wentworthe's son	Nov. 1591	„	m. 173.
82	Sir Horatio Palavicina's son	Apr. 1592	„	m. 173.
83	Sir Robert Sydney's daughter	Feb. 1592	„	m. 185.
84	Lord Sussex's child	June 1594	„	m. 198.
85	Mr. Henry Mordaunt's daughter	Aug. 1594	„	m. 198.
86	Mr. Weste's son	Aug. 1594	„	m. 198.
87	Earl of Darbie's daughter	Jan. 1595	„	m. 222.
88	Earl of Northumberland's son	16 Dec. 1595-3 July 1596	„	m. 222.
89	Sir Edward Wynter's daughter	Aug. 1596	F. No. 3.	m. 17, d.
90	Earl of Sussex's son	Sept. 1596	„	m. 17, d.
91	Mr. Barkeleye's child	Dec. 1596	„	m. 17, d.
92	Mr William Peter's daughter	Oct. 1597	„	m. 30.
93	Lord Windsor's son	Jan. 1597	„	m. 30.
94	Lady Elizabeth Somersette's son	May 1598	„	m. 30.
95	Mr. Cooke's[1] child	Aug. 1599	„	m. 47.
96	Sir Thomas Jermyn's child	Oct. 1600	„	m. 71, d.
97	Lord Harbert's child	29 Sept. 1601-29 Sept. 1602	„	m. 85, d.
98	Earl of Northumberland's son	Oct. 1602	„	m. 98, d.
99	Monsieur Beomonde's[2] daughter	Sept. 1602	„	m. 98, d.
100	Lord Wm. Howarde's daughter	Feb. 1602	„	m. 98, d.
101	Sir Richard Stapleton's daughter	May 1603	„	m. 99.
102	Monsieur le Tower's child	July 1603	„	m. 99.

(To be continued.)

THE VISITATION OF DORSETSHIRE, A.D. 1565.

(Continued from p. 225.)

CHUDLEIGH of Stroud.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1, *Ermine, three lions rampant Gules*; 2, *Azure, three bendlets Argent*; 3, *Argent, a lion rampant Gules*; 4, *Sable, three lions rampant Argent.*

JOHN CHUDDELEGH of Clyfton, co. Devon, Esq., mar. ... da. to ... *Beaumont*, and by her had issue,—JOHN.

JOHN CHUDDELEGH of Clyfton, mar. and had issue,—JOHN.

[1] The Attorney General. [2] The French Ambassador.

JOHN CHUDDELEGH of Clyfton, Esq., mar. ... da. and heir of ... *Martyn*, and by her had issue,—JOHN, son and heir; William, second son.

JOHN CHUDDELEGH of Clyfton, Esq., mar. *Thomazin*, da. of *Nicholas Kirkham*, and by her had issue,—JAMES, son and heir; John, second son.

JAMES CHUDDELEGH of Clyfton, Kt., mar. *Jane*, da. and coheir to *Sir John Novant*, Kt., and by her had issue,—JAMES, son and heir; William, second son; Jane, mar. to *Thomas Copleston*; Jane, mar. to *Sir Guy St. Aubyn*, after to *Phillipe de Bryan*.

JAMES CHUDDELEGH of Asheton, Esq., son and heir to Sir James, mar. to his first wife, *Margaret*, da. to *William, Lord Stourton*, and by her had issue,—William; after, he mar. to his second wife, *Margaret*, da. to *John Tremayne* and widow to *Oliver Wise*, and by her had issue,—Robert of London, second son; JOHN, third son; Thomas, fourth son; Symond, fifth son; George, sixth son; Grace, mar. to *William Barber*; Dorythy, a nunne of Cannon Leghe, and Margeret, a nunne.

JOHN CHUDDELEGH of Strowde, co. Dorset, third son to James by Margaret Tremayn, mar. to his first wife, *Agnes*, da. to *John Drake* of Exmouth, co. Devon, Esq., and by her had issue,—Ales, mar. to *William Osborne*; Agnes, mar. to *John Tybbes*; Jone, mar. to *John Edgar*; after, the said John, mar. to his second wife, *Jane*, da. to ... *Prydeux*, and by her as yet hath no issue.

COKER of Ashebosom in Stourpaine.

ARMS: *Argent, three shambrogues Sable*, impaling *Argent, three bucks' heads cabossed Sable* (Hartgill).

WALTER COKER of Ashebosom, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Alys*, da. to ... *Hartgrave*, and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son; John, second son; Elizabeth, mar. to *George Jurden*; Jane, mar. *Thomas Jurden*; Elionor, first mar. to *William Keilway*, secondly to *Thomas Waters*, thirdly to *William Wattes* of Stalbridge, co. Dorset.

THOMAS COKER of Ashebosom, Gent., eldest son and heir to Walter, mar. *Alys*, da. to *Peter Stanter* of Horningham, co. Wilts, Gent., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; Peter, second son; Richard, third son; Richard, fourth son; Thomas, fifth son; Elionor, mar. to *William Davidge*; Jone, mar. to *Edward de Boke*; Mary, mar. to *John Vowell*.

JOHN COKER of Ashebosom, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Dorathe*, da. to *William Hartgill* of Kilmington, co. Som'set, Gent., and by her had issue,—Robert, eldest son; John, second son; Elyn; Amye; Ann; Alys; Mary; Margaret; Elizabeth; Dorathe, and Judithe.

COKER of Mapowder.

... COKER of Boure, co. Som'set, Gent., mar.... da. and one of the heirs of ... *Norrys* of Penllyn and Llanganna, co. Glamorgan, Esq., and by her had issue,—..., his eldest son.

... COKER of Penllyn and Langanna, Esq., eldest son and heir to ..., mar. ... da. and heir of ... *Walshe* of Worle, co. Somerset, Gent., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son.

JOHN COKER of Worle, eldest son and heir to ... Coker, mar. *Elionor*,

da. and heir of *Robert Veale* in co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son and heir.

ROBERT COKER of Mapowder, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *Richard Turgis* of Melcombe, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir.

JOHN COKER of Mapowder, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Avys*, da. of *Thomas Mallet* of Corypoole and Enmore, co. Som'set, Esq., and by her had issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; Mary, mar. to *John Lyle* of Kympton, co. South', Esq.; Elizabeth, mar. to *Thomas Gawen* of Norrington, co. Wilts, Esq.; Elionor, mar. to *Richard Pomeroy* of Bowden, co. Devon, Esq.

THOMAS COKER of Mapowder, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Jane*, da. and heir of *Richard Sutton* of Sarum, co. Wilts, Esq., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son and heir; John, second son; Alice, mar. to *Robert Bingham* of Binghams Melcombe, co. Dorset, Esq.; Isabel, mar. to *Henry Williams* of Helton, co. Dorset, Esq.

ROBERT COKER of Mapowder, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *Henry Beaumont* of Gittesham, co. Devon, Esq., and by her had issue,—HENRY, his eldest son and heir; THOMAS, second son; John, third son; Robert, fourth son; and Luke, fifth son; Mary, mar. to *Richard Watkins* of Hollowe, co. Somerset, Gent.; Alys, mar. to *Thomas Mylles* of Hampton, co. South'ton, Gent.; Elizabeth, mar. to *Gilbert Wellys* of Brambridge, co. South'ton, Esq.; Susan, unmar.

HENRY COKER of Mapowder, Gent., eldest son and heir apparant to Robert, mar. *Anne*, da. of *Robert* (*? Richard*) *Strode* of Parnham, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Bridget.

THOMAS COKER of Mapowder, Gent., second son to Robert, mar. *Edithe*, da. of *George Turbervile* of Bere Regis, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Robert, his eldest son and heir apparant; and Elizabeth.

CRUKERN of Childhay in Broad Windsor.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent, on a chevron Gules between three bugle horns Sable as many cross crosslets fitchee of the field*; 2 and 3, *Gules, on a cross flory Or, five pellets.*

RICHARD CRUKERN of Chilley, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Margerie*, da. and heir of *Nicholas Latymer* of Fittellford, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; THOMAS, second son.

JOHN CRUKERN of Chilley, Gent., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar. to his first wife *Alice*, da. and heir to *John Golde* of Sandpyt, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her had noe issue; after, the said John mar. to his second wife ... da. of *Hugh Mallett*; thirdly, to the da. of ... *Wykes* of Byndon, co. Devon; fourthly, mar. ... da. of ... and by her had issue,—a son, and a da. which died sans issue.

THOMAS CRUKERN of Horsey, co. Dorset, Gent., second son to Richard, mar. the da. of ... and by her had issue,—RICHARD, his eldest son; Henry, second son; Tristram, third son; John, fourth son.

RICHARD CRUKERN of Chilhay, Gent., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Alice*, da. to *Richard Owgan* of Sylvens, co. Somerset, and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; Elianor, died sans issue.

JOHN CRUKERN of Chilhay, Gent., eldest son and heir to Richard, mar.

to his first wife *Katherin*, da. to *Thomas Gifford* of Halsbury, co. Devon, Gent., and by her had issue,—George, his eldest son; John, second son; Anne, and Elizabeth; after, the said John mar. to his second wife *Dorothe*, da. to *John Bevin* in co. Somerset, Gent., and by her as yet hath noe issue.

DACKOMBE of Stepleton.

ARMS: *Gules, on a chevron Or, between three roses Argent, as many spires of churches Azure;* impaling Hartgill.

JOHN DACKOMBE of Stepleton, co. Dorset, Gent., mar. *Sybell*, da. of ... *Pole*, of Wilton, co. Wilts, Esq., and by her hath issue,—THOMAS, his eldest son and heir; Thomas, second son; John, third son; Christian, mar. to ... *Baympynne*.

THOMAS DACKOMBE of Stepleton, Gent., son and heir to John, mar. *Anne*, da. to *Henry Moore* of Whit'ford, co. South', Gent., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; Thomas, p'son of Tarrantgonvyle, second son; Elizabeth, mar. to *Edward Morgan* of Chitterne, co. Wilts, Esq.; Agnes, mar. to *John Puncherton* of Henstridge, co. Somerset.

JOHN DACKOMBE of Stepleton, Esq., eldest son and heir to Thomas, mar. *Elianor*, da. to *Gregory Morgan* of Chetterne, co. Wilts, Esq., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir; WILLIAM, second son; Katherin, mar. to *John, Lord Awdley;* Jone, mar. to *Thomas Chafin* of Meere, co. Wilts, Esq.

JOHN DACKOMBE of Stepleton, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Anne*, the eldest da. of *William Hartgill* of Kilmington, co. Somerset, Esq., and by her hath issue,—James, his eldest son and heir apparant; William, second son; Robert, third son; Margaret, Sibell, and Agnes unmar.

WILLIAM DACKOMBE of Rushton, co. Dorset, Gent., second son to John, mar. *Elizabeth*, widow of *George Percy* and da. to *Henry Ashley* of Wimborne St. Gyles in the said co., Esq., and by her as yet hath noe issue.

DORCHESTER, Town and Borough of.

A SEAL, *with the name* DORCHESRE, *over a fleur-de-lis*, and the Legend: SIGILLVM COMIT'VS DORCHESTRIE.

ANOTHER SEAL: *On a rock a castle triple-towered surmounted by an escucheon of the Arms of France and England quarterly.* The Legend imperfect.

Theis be the Seales aunciently used by the Bayliffs, Constables and Burgesses of the Towne and Borough of *Dorchester*, which seals I, Clarentieulx Kinge of Armes of the South, East and West partes of this Realme of England, have not only ratified and confirmed unto the Bailiffs, Constables and Burgesses of the said Towne and Borough of Dorchester, but have also Recorded the same in the Registers of this my Visitacon now made within the countie of Dorset; and at this p'sent was Owen Hayward, William Aden, *Bayliffs;* Christopher Hole, *Recorder;* John

Hayward, *Under Steward* and *Coroner*; John Stratford, John Corbin, John Palmer, Nicholas Linister, Morgan Hayne, Luke Aden, and John Chubb, *Burgesses* of the said Towne and Borough of Dorchester.

ELRINGTON of Woolcomb Maltravers.

ARMS: *Argent, a fess dancettée Sable bezantée, between six Cornish choughs proper.*

THOMAS ELRINGTON of Wolcombe Matravers, co. Dorset, Esq., mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *George Turbervile* of Bere Regis, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her had issue,—George, his eldest son; Henry, second son; Nicholas, third son; Robert, fourth son; Thomas, fifth son.

ERLE of Charleborough.

JOHN ERLE of Ashburton, co. Devon, mar. and had issue,—JOHN, second son.

JOHN ERLE of Culhampton, co. Devon, second son to John, mar. and had issue,—JOHN, son and heir.

JOHN ERLE of Culhampton, son and heir to John, mar. *Thomasin*, da. of ... *Beare* in co. Som'set, and had issue,—WALTER.

WALTER ERLE of Charleborough, co. Dorset, mar. *Mary*, third da. and one of the heirs of *Richard Wykes* of Byndon and Charleborough in the said co., Esq., and second son and heir of John Wykes and of *Jane* his wife, da. and one of the heirs of *John Camell*, son and heir of Robert Camell and of *Jone* his wife, da. and heir to *Henry Plecye*, of Wynborne St. Giles, co. Dorset, Esq.; which Walter and Mary had issue,—Thomas; Honor; Bridget; and Mary.

FAUNTLEROY of Fauntleroy's Marsh.

JOHN FAUNTELEROY of Fauntelerоyes Marche, co. Dorset, Gent., great grandfather unto William Fauntleroy that nowe is, mar. *Jone*, da. and coheir of *John Walshe* of Purbeke Walshe in Purbeke, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; William, the which was afterwards a preist and Docter of Divinitie, second son; Tristram, third son, the which mar. into Hampshire; Agnes, mar. to *Edward, Lord Stourton*; Elizabeth, Abbess of Amesbury.

JOHN FAUNTELEROY of Fauntelerоy Marshe, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Elizabeth*, one of the da.'s of *John Waddam* of Merrifield, co. Somerset, Esq., and by her had issue,—PETER, his eldest son; Roger, second son and sans issue; Bridget, a Noune at Shaftisbery; Margaret, mar. to *Myghell Kedwelly* in co. South'ton, Gent.;—after, the said John mar. to his second wife, *Isabel*, da. of *Henry Burnell* of Poyntinton, co. Somerset, Esq., and by her had issue,—Dorathe, mar. to *Robert Fistor* of Kinges Somborne, co. South'ton, Gent.; Agnes, mar. *Robert Beckam* of Wells, co. Somerset, Gent.

PETER FAUNTELEROYE of Fauntelerоyes Marshe, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Jane*, da. and heir of *Thomas Flamacke* of Halygan,

co. Cornwall, Gent., and by her hath issue,—Margaret, which mar. to *Robert Hyll* of Sockeynmar, co. Som'set, Gent.; after the death of Jane, the said Peter mar. with *Phellipp*, one of the da.'s of *William Bradbury* of Littilbury, co. Essex, and had issue by her,—WILLIAM, his eldest son, and EDWARD, the which WILLIAM mar. with *Cecyll*, one of the da.'s of *James Baynes* of Torkisey, co. Linc., Gent., and a Cheshireman borne, and by her as yet hath no issue; and EDWARD, mar. with *Mary*, one of the da.'s of *William Gerrard* of Trent, Esq., and by her had no issue; after the death of the said Mary, the said Edward mar. with *Anne*, one of the da.'s of *John Coke* of the Isle of Wight, Esq.

The said PETER also had by Phellipp three das.—Mary, which mar. with *John Stanter* of Great Hornisham, co. Wilts, Esq.; Jane, mar. with *John Davy* of Sherborne, Clothier; Dorathe, mar. with *John Dodynge* of Cumage (Combwick in Cannington co. Somerset), Clothier.

FILIOLL of Knight Street.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Vair, a canton Gules*; 2, *Azure, crusily patée and a lion rampant Or (Mocklington)*; 3, *Argent, three bars Sable, on a canton of the first a bend fusily of the second (Welsh)*; impaling *Argent, a chevron Gules, between three greyhounds in full course Sable (Gaynsford)*.

JOHN FYLOLL of Woodlande, co. Dorset, Esq., mar. ... da. of .. and by her had issue,—Sir William, Kt. his eldest son; Nicholas, second son; Hughe, third son; John, a Priest, fourth son; Morys, a Priest, fifth son; REIGNOLD, sixth son; Jesper, seventh son.

REIGNOLD FYLOLL of Fulham, co. Midd., Gent., sixth son to John, mar. *Marye* da. of ... and by her had issue,—WILLIAM, eldest son and heir.

WILLIAM FYLOLL of Knight Streete, co. Dorset, Gent., eldest son and heir to Reignold, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Henry Gaynsford* of Wichampton, co. Dorset, Gent., and by her hath issue,—William, his eldest son; Henry, second son; John, third son; Nicholas, fourth son; and Robert, fifth son; Jane, mar. to *Christopher Baylye* of Kevill, co. Wilts; Ellyn, Jone, and Barbara unmar.

FOWKE of Symondsbury.

ARMS: *Vert, a fleur-de-lis Argent.*
CREST: *An antelope's head erased Vert, attired Or.*

WILLIAM FOWKE of Brewode, co. Stafford, Gent., mar. and had issue,—Roger, his eldest son; JOHN, second son.

JOHN FOWKES of Brewode, Gent., second son to William, mar. ... da. and heir to *John Newman*, and by her had issue,—William, his eldest son; THOMAS, second son; Roger, third son.

THOMAS FOWKE of Brewode, Gent., second son to John, mar. *Margaret*, da. to ... *Lane* of Hyde in the said co., Gent., and by her hath issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son; Henry, second son.

ROBERT FOWKE of Symesborough, co. Dorset, Esq., eldest son to Thomas, mar. *Mary*, da. to *Richard, Lord Zouche* of Stafordell, co. Somerset, and by her had issue,—Charles, his eldest son, died at New-

haven; Arthur, second son; William, third son; George, fourth son; Edward, fifth son; Henry, sixth son; Anne, and Elizabeth.

FRAMPTON of Morton.

ARMS: *Sable, three bars Argent, in chief as many crescents Or.*

ROBERT FRAMPTON of Morton, co. Dorset, Esq., mar. *Elionor*, the da. and heir of *William Browning*, and by her had issue,—JAMES, his eldest son; Roger, second son, died sans issue; EDWARD, third son.

JAMES FRAMPTON of Morton, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Anastacie*, da. of *Sir Roger Newborough* of East Lulworth, co. Dorset, Kt., and died sans issue.

EDWARD FRAMPTON of Morton, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. ... da. of ... *Hunsell* of Symondsbury in the said co., and by her had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son and heir.

JOHN FRAMPTON of Morton, Esq., eldest son and heir to Edward, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. of *Nicholas Willoughby* of Turners Puddell, co. Dorset, Esq., and by her had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son and heir; John, second son; Francis, third son; William, fourth son; James, fifth son; Anne; Margaret, mar. to *John Hayward*e of Dorchester; Dorathe, mar. to *Martin Keilway* of Lillington, co. Dorset, Gent.; Mary; Rozamond; and Jone.

ROBERT FRAMPTON of Morton, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Margery*, da. to *Thomas, Lord Powlet* of Melplache, co. Dorset, and by her had issue,—Thomas, his eldest son; Charles, second son.

GALLE of Stalbridge.

ARMS: *Sable, a fess Argent fretty Azure between three greyhounds sejant of the second collared Or.*

CREST: *A horse's head bendy wavy of six Or and Sable.*

JOHN GALLE of Whitmilles, co. Som'set, Gent., mar. ... and had issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; Elionor, mar. to *John Piers.*

JOHN GALLE of Whitnell, eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Christian*, da. of ... *Golde* of co. Wilts, Gent., and by her hath issue,—JOHN, his eldest son; ... second son; Thomas, third son; William, fourth son; Elizabeth, mar. to *John Tymburie* of Bruham, co. Somerset.

JOHN GALLE of Stalbridge, co. Dorset, Gent., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Elizabeth*, da. to *Robert Adlam* of Westbury, co. Wilts, and by her hath issue.—James, his eldest son.

GREY of Kingston Marwood.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Barry of six Argent and Azure, a label of five points Gules bezantée;* 2 and 3, *Gules, a fess Ermine between three martlets Or.*

Another shield, *Vert, a fleur-de-lis between three horses passant Argent.*

CREST: *On a mound Vert out of a ducal coronet Argent a "gray" proper.*

ROBERT GREY of Kingeston Marwarde, co. Dorset, Esq., mar. and had issue,—ROBERT, his eldest son; HENRY, second son.

ROBERT GREY of Kingeston Marwarde, Esq., eldest son and heir to

Robert, mar. *Jone* da. of ... and by her had issue,—Robert, who died sans issue.

Henry Grey, second son and heir to Robert and brother and heir to Robert Grey aforesaid, was written Esquire of, and of Askerswell, co. Dorset, and mar. ... and had issue,—Robert, the eldest son and heir.

Robert Grey of Kingeston, Esq., eldest son and heir to Henry, mar. *Cecille*, da. to ... and by her had issue,—John, his eldest son; Robert, second son.

John Grey of Askerswell, Esq., eldest son and heir to Robert, mar. *Jane*, da. to ... *Ronyon* of Berkcombe, co. Som'set, Gent., and by her had issue,—Walter, his eldest son; Agnes, mar. to *Walter Ryves*; Phellip, mar. to ... *Wade*.

Walter Grey of Askerswell, Esq., eldest son and heir to John, mar. *Thomasin*, da. to *Roger Cheverell* of Chantmarell in the said co., Esq., and by her had issue,—Thomas, his eldest son; Walter, second son.

Thomas Grey of Kingeston Marwarde, Esq., eldest son and heir to Walter, mar. *Jone*, da. to *William Frye* of Yartey, co. Devon, Esq., and by her hath issue,—Christopher, his eldest son; and Isabel.

CORRECTION.

Under "Blount, Lord Mountjoy, of Great Canford" (*ante*, p. 223) the fifth paragraph should read :—

Sir Walter Blount, first Lord Mountjoy, son and heir to Sir Thomas, mar. *Helen*, da. of *Sir John Byron*, Kt., in co. Lanc., and by her had issue,—William; John; and Sir James, Kt.

William Blount, Esq., son and heir to Walter, Lord Mountjoy, died, his father living, and mar. *Margaret*, da. and coheir of *Sir Thomas Ichingham*, Kt., and by her had issue,—John and Edward, Lordes, w'ch died sans issue [Note in Harl. MS. 888 :—Edward Blount died before his father and therefore no Lord, and as for John he was never in beinge]; Anne, mar. to *Sir Davy Owen*; Elizabeth, mar. to *Sir Andrew Windsor*, Kt.

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF THE HUNDRED OF BLACKHEATH.

Dr. Drake, after seven years of labour of the severest kind, has successfully brought to a conclusion the first instalment of his History of Kent, a work which, if completed on the same scale as the present Hundred, should stand foremost among our great county histories. By the courtesy of the author we have had an opportunity of perusing some of the first proofs of this remarkable volume, and, with Dr. Drake's permission, we are able to reproduce here some passages from the Introduction which should prove of more than ordinary interest to our readers.

"County history," according to Dr. Drake's opening paragraph, "should supplement and amplify national history by detailing the contingents furnished by each locality to shape it," and, he goes on to say that, in his Introduction, "it will be essayed to shew cursively that genealogical

story, a most attractive part of the former, contributes more than is commonly imagined to elucidate the latter." He then proceeds :—

If hunting up family alliances and ramifications ministers to personal vanity, the foible is venial where pride of race exercises a salutary influence on conduct. The pursuit, however, is essential to the just comprehension of many political changes, which, without estimating the hidden energies and social aspects of the period, superficial observers are too apt to deem spontaneous, forgetting that the events of a nation's history are not like its *Flora*—men and their motives devised them, or human accidents deranged them ; order and disorder alike resulted from family or class organizations, and whenever the national history was moulded by the ascendency of party, it entered the confines of genealogy, for accurate genealogy alone can shew the connection between the actors. In every county noble blood is diffused among its gentry and yeomanry, and it is hoped that the genealogical investigations which follow will prove personally interesting to those of Kent.

The keynote struck in this passage is further developed in the ensuing "additional note," which we reproduce *in extenso* as a good illustration of the learned Doctor's style and originality.

Genealogy has interest for the philosopher as well as for the historian.

Under domestication, the natural disposition and outward shape of animals are modified by the novel conditions of their lives ; thus we recognise at a glance such varieties in the dog as the pointer, setter, greyhound, and beagle, and we expect from each its distinctive behaviour, as assuredly as we should expect a barrel to roll where a sledge would slide.

Since it is conceded that the dog has mind in some degree, it appears from the concomitant modifications that matter is the fulcrum of mind,—that their action and reaction effect directly visible changes in the arrangement of matter, and at the same time alter the mental mechanism which influences volition. If the habit of swimming has developed the web in the foot of the water-spaniel, it may be inferred that the presence of the web instinctively stimulates the animal to swim.

Instinct is ancestral experience mysteriously transmitted in mankind as in the brute. A child savage, educated from infancy in our schools, on reaching puberty flies to the forest. The half-breed Australian girl similarly runs from her civilized home to become a "blackfellow's gin." Why do they so act ?

"Qui viret in foliis venit ab radicibus humor.
Et patrum in natos abeunt cum semine mores."

(Bap. Mantuan, *Sylva*, ii.)

Savages perplexed with few ideas are of one type morally, physically, and intellectually ; but education, by multiplying ideas, produces variety. Indisputably it mechanically alters the countenance, for whatever the mysterious correlative forces that rule the symmetrical deposition of matter, certain it is that change of expression, or "cast of thought," is a change in material form, since the artist portrays it in black and white.

"Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet."

(Virgil, *Æn.*, vi., 726.)

Education, continued for generations, stereotypes the change which becomes transmissible as family likeness. Since the face is said to be the index of the mind, in transmitting the index, is not the mind transmitted also, and are not *instincts* involved in the transmission ?

How otherwise can we account for national and family characteristics, such as distinguished our Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, and Guelphic sovereigns, or the gloomy asceticism that oppressed the line of Charles V., for example ? Ἐξ ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθοι Pride of race is intrinsically better than a vain foible.[1]

[1] Horace's rendering of the above Greek proverb (Ode 4, bk. iv.) is quaintly Englished by Milles :—

"In Bullockes, and in Horses eke, the Syre's worth we prove,
Nor doth the hardy Eagle hatch the weake and fearefull Dove."

(*Catalogue of Honour*, p. 12).

"It is observed by Livy, and by others, that some of the noblest Roman families retained a resemblance of their ancestry, not only in their shapes and features, but also in their manners, their qualities, and the distinguishing character of their minds." (Dryden, *Fables, Dedic. to James, Duke of Ormond*).

Affected indifference to ancient descent is intelligible in those who owe their importance solely to their wealth, but is suicidal in others whose lineage should elevate them at least in mind or instincts. These should detect a flattering tribute in the detraction of the former, for "there is no subject more difficult to be dwelt on than that of honourable descent, none on which the world are greater sceptics, none more offensive to them, and yet there is no quality to which every one in his heart pays so great a respect." To use Chaucer's words "Gentry is not annexed to possession." The rent-roll now is no criterion of race, and even the maintenance of an ancient tie between a family name and certain hedge-rows chiefly concerns the heirs. Families renowned for public spirit have generally forfeited their patrimony.

Where an hereditary peerage is entrusted and dignified with legislative power, descent is entitled to consideration. How inconsistent then is the conventionalism of disparaging female descent, while we marshal our quarterings expressly to proclaim it, and centre the fount of honour in a queen who reigns by virtue of it. Surely, since the offspring of parents black and white are mulattos, the conventionalism is irrational.

Genealogy is the handmaid, or rather the mistress, of History, and fostering its recollections would prove more conservative of *Society*, than is that worship of Plutus which is supplanting it.

Yet there are sound reasons for encouraging the study. Patriotism is an exalted virtue—*Dulce et decorum*, etc.—but what is patriotism other than preferring our own country, great or small to any other country? Similarly we should prefer our own county, parish, or hamlet to any other, or our own tribe to any other tribe; in short, patriotism and genealogy are graduations of an identical scale, "but necessarily all love their country, and he who says otherwise delights in empty words."

* * * ἀλλ' ἀναγκαίως ἔχει
πατρίδος ἐρᾶν ἅπαντας· ὃς δ' ἄλλως λέγει
λόγοισι χαίρει, * * *

(Eurip., *Phœnissæ*, 358).

The *rôle* of the genealogist in history is well illustrated in what follows:—

From the abortive attempt to elevate Queen Jane, and the failure of Wyat and the Carews, an ordinary compiler of history could, in a general way, evolve the defeat of the Armada, Cromwell's continental policy, and the capture of Dunkirk, or the landing of the Prince of Orange. He notes methodically, yet somewhat superficially, how the drama was played out. He observes the men and women players as they strut before the footlights in fancy costume, and animadverts on their shortcomings or chronicles the plaudits. The genealogist follows them into the greenroom of private life, searches into their family history, and learns truths that were hidden from the audience.

The succession of the English sovereigns, and the pretext for their French wars; the partizanship of the great English families, and the rise, growth, and transmission of national thought under their auspices—nearly all that constitutes the history of the country—may be traced by aid of the genealogist's labours, and it may be safely asserted that within the family schemes illustrating this Introduction lie "the fibrous roots of this day's occurrences."

A master-thought, once rooted, grows and ramifies like a tree whose branches are lopped only to give increased vigour to those that are left; when regarding the tree in its prime we often lose sight of the germ. Light—diffused by "the Morning Star of the Reformation"—refused to be extinguished, at least in Kent and the two westernmost counties, which made common cause; while others stood comparatively aloof, these dreaded the accession of Mary, and regarded her projected marriage with Philip as the knell of the Reformation. Genealogical reasons for their concerted action will be given: there is also the physical consideration that, with the estuary of the Thames on the north, the German Ocean on the east, and the remnants of the Anderida forests on the west, Kent was almost insulated. It lay in the track of the western traffic with the capital; and the harbours of the southern maritime counties, by affording mutual accommodation, established greater community of sentiment than might casually be suspected. Kent shares with Devon the special distinction of having produced men in advance of their time.

In the ensuing excerpt we have a specimen of Dr. Drakė's genealogical treatment of his subject:—

Historians are silent on the earlier connection of the Carews with the Reformation, "Kat Aschyly," the Princess Elizabeth's governess, when under examination, 24 Feb.

1549, confessed that she met at Slanning's house in London, Lady Barkley (aunt of Edward Courtenay); Lady Denny (niece of Sir Gawen Carew, sister of Sir Arthur Champernown, and sister-in-law of Lady Barkley); the brothers Archdeacon George Carew and Sir Gawen Carew, with their nephew Sir Peter Carew; Thomas Parry, the Princess's cofferer, whose wife, Lady Anne Fortescue, was in tribulation lest her husband should be arrested. These had all favoured the suit of Admiral Seymour. The Carews were despatched in June 1549 from the court on a congenial errand to quell the papist rising in Devon. John Slanning was the grantee of Skinner's Place in DEPTFORD (which passed to Admiral Lord Howard), and of Bickley in Devon, which adjoined the seat of Sir Francis Drake. His nephew Nicholas Slanning married the granddaughter of Lady Champernown *al's* Barkley. Thomas Parry *al's* Vaughan was the grandson of Sir Thomas Vaughan who was executed at Pontefract with Earl Rivers, Lord Richard Grey, and Sir Richard Haute.

Lady Barkley was the relict of John, brother of Sir Arthur, Champernown. As Lady Champernown she seems to have had charge of the Princess Elizabeth, whose excellent judgment was attributed by Roger Ascham to this lady's good counsel. Lady Denny was one of the court ladies (including Queen Katherine Parr and Katherine, Duchess of Suffolk, relict of Charles Brandon) whom the noble-spirited ANNE ASKEW, though put on the rack, had refused to betray. After an examination, lasting five hours, before the council at GREENWICH, Anne was taken to the house of Lady Garnish there.[1] She was burnt 7 July 1546 at Smithfield. For further connection of this martyr with BLACKHEATH see Additional Notes, where it will appear that Anne Askew's nieces were by marriage the nieces of Sir Peter Carew. Lady Denny's nephew, Sir Gawen Champernown, was Sir Frances Drake's friend and companion. Her brave sister Catherine (mother of Ralegh) visited Agnes Prest, the Launceston Martyr, then under sentence to be burnt at Exeter.

Lady Anne Parry's former husband, Sir Adrian Fortescue, was Anne Boleyn's cousin, which fact may account for the grant of CHARLTON to her by Queen Elizabeth; her grand-daughter Fortescue received a legacy of £500 under the will of Admiral Sir John Hawkins, and her grandson Henry Bromley was another friend of Sir Francis Drake. Her last husband Parry is a connecting link between these men and the Widville political party. The Carews were also related to Anne Boleyn, her ancestors Sir Geoffrey Boleyn and Sir James Carew having each married a daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, Lord Hoo and Hastings.

Archdeacon Carew was the King's chaplain; among his numerous ecclesiastical preferments was the rectory of Ilfracombe, Devon, obtained from the father of Lady Jane Grey.

Old Sir Gawen Carew had married Anne Brandon, sister of the Duke of Suffolk, the brother-in-law of Henry VIII., thus he was in a manner uncle by marriage of Queen Mary, the Princess Elizabeth, and Lady Jane Grey. He married also Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton of Boeton, Kent, and relict of Sir Henry Guldeford, great-uncle of Lord Guldeford Dudley, and uncle of Sir Thomas Wyat's wife. Moreover, Margaret, the sister of Mary Wotton, was the mother of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, and grandmother of Lady Jane Grey. Thus Sir Gawen Carew was in a manner uncle by marriage of the Duke of Suffolk, Sir Thomas Wyat, Lord Guldeford Dudley, and again of Lady Jane Grey. The wife of his nephew Sir Peter Carew and the wife of Ambrose, Earl of Warwick (the brother of Lord Guldeford Dudley), were sisters-in-law, and his nephew John Champernown was an uncle by marriage of young Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon.[2]

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk (patron of Cranmer), and Sir Anthony Denny, (patron of Matthew Parker) were the only men for whom Henry VIII. retained unshaken friendship. As may well be imagined, the fact of Sir Gawen Carew being

[1] Sir Martin Bowes, founder of the almshouses at WOOLWICH, was the Lord Mayor who undertook to catechize Anne Askew before the Council in the Tower. "L. Mayor: 'What, yf a mowse eate yt [the bread] after the consecration, what shal become of the mowse? what sayeste thow, thow folyshe woman?' A. Askew: 'What shall become of hur say yow, my lord?' L. Mayor: 'I say that that mowse is damned.' A. Askew: 'Alacke poore mowse!' By this tyme the lordes had ynowghe of my lorde maiores divinitie." (*Reminiscences of John Louthe*, Camd. Soc. 1859.)

[2] New and unexpected light will be thrown on the history of the time by a close study of the pedigrees in the Additional Notes, to which the reader's attention is invited.

the uncle of Lady Denny and brother-in-law of the Duke of Suffolk lent him an importance that rendered his opposition to the Princess Mary the more formidable.

One of the most striking facts brought into prominence in Dr. Drake's pages, is the manner in which the histories of the Western Counties and Kent are blended. "Protestantism militant," says our author, "brought Drake into Kent; his success attracted his kinsfolk and neighbours."

"In close proximity to the north side of the ivy-mantled tower, which is all that now remains of the old church of LEE, is a tomb of the Honeychurch family. Fixed against the east side of the tower is a mural tablet to the memory of Brian Annesley, and beneath is another to the memory of Charnock. The Honeychurches were originally from Tavistock, connections of the Fitzes, Hawkins, and Drake. Brian Annesley was a legatee of Admiral Sir John Hawkins, and one Charnock witnessed his will.

"Sir John Hawkins, who, in virtue of his office, dwelt for thirty years in Mincing Lane, London, and in the Treasurer's House at DEPTFORD, belonged (like Roger Fitz of LEWISHAM) to a Tavistock family. He was Treasurer and Comptroller of the Navy, a Surveyor of her Majesty's lands in KENT, an early patron of his kinsman Francis Drake, and his public career is well known. By his will he left his best jewel, an emerald cross, to his said kinsman, and a gold ring to his very good friend Brian Annesley of LEE, whose daughter and coheiress, Cordelia, carried the manor of KIDBROOK to her husband, Sir William Harvey, Baron Kidbrook, an Armada Captain, and nephew of Archdeacon Carew's wife; his grandfather, Sir Nicholas Harvey, was a cousin of Sir Henry and Thomas Isley, the before-mentioned cousins of WYAT."

The families of Hawkins and Drake occupy a prominent position in Dr. Drake's Introduction, and the author's wide and accurate knowledge of all the most minute historical details connected with his own family stands him here in good stead.

"In 1590 Drake and Hawkins founded the Chatham Chest, which was removed to Greenwich, and consolidated with the Hospital. But this prominence given to the name of the great circumnavigator demands a broader warrant, which would be readily conceded if his real character, and place in history were better understood. His biographer *(Biog. Brit.)* declares that "he preferred the honour and profit of his country to his own reputation or private gain . . his notions were free and noble, and the nation stands indebted to his memory for advantages *infinitely greater than are commonly imagined.*" He made himself liable for costs incurred in the public service. *(Sta. Pa. Dom.)* "He stuck at no charge to further the service, and laid out great store of money to soldiers and mariners to stir up their minds" (Fenner to Walsingham, *ibid.*), and although the Queen had granted him lands in six counties, in addition to his immense private gains, he died poorer than his cousin Sir John Hawkins, who had fewer opportunities for accumulating wealth. Englishmen may conjecture what fate awaited their country, or what would have been her position now had the resolute patriotism of Francis Drake swerved or faltered.

"No historian hitherto has called attention to the facts that his kith and kin were among the earliest reformers, or that he was pre-eminently a child of the Reformation; while the weapons of our statesmen could barely dint the Papal armour, he pierced the weak joint to the total overthrow of the Papal power in England. With intriguers working on the cautious timidity of Cecil and the vacillation of the Queen, he, secure of Walsingham, dared to exceed her commands whenever expedient—who, besides, of his status, would stand unabashed in that imperious presence, where the courtier's knee was ever bent, or address the proud Queen with such nervous words as would that simple Puritan seaman? But, as Essex said, Elizabeth was "a king in petticoats." A diadem was on her brow, in her bosom was the heart of a woman—and there had been tender passages in her youth. Queen Mary avowed that after death the name of Calais would be found graven on her own heart, and who knows what impress the names of Seymour and of Courtenay had left on that of her sister? Harrington screened her in the Admiral's case. Tremayne endured the rack to save her in Courtenay's case, and he treated Drake as a son. These pages show that men and women who stood by Elizabeth in her peril when a Princess were friends of Drake or his family."

Here we must stop. Extracts are notoriously unsatisfactory. But we trust that these *disjecta membra* may yet serve to direct the attention of our readers to a work which displays in every line conscientious research coupled with true historical and genealogical acumen.

THE MAR RESTITUTION.

The Act for the Restitution of the Earldom of Mar, passed last Session, closes a long and interesting controversy, and requires a brief notice in these pages pending a more elaborate analysis of the evidence.

It will be recollected that an article by Mr. J. H. Round, commented upon by the present author, gave rise to a series of epistolary articles, in which the honesty of those who asserted a certain proposition was gravely impugned. The proposition was to the effect—"That it was possible to maintain the existence of the original Earldom of Mar consistently with an admission that Mary Queen of Scots had created an Earldom of Mar in 1565." And the imputation was, that those maintaining that proposition concealed their inconsistency, and were guilty of a deliberate gloss upon the decision of the House of Lords in 1875. To this, it was replied that the gloss was admitted, but that it was permissible and just on the ground that an erroneous judgment had in fact been given; although it was necessary, out of respect to the House of Lords and regard for constitutional law, to presume that the judgment was correct. The dishonesty of those who had the misfortune to disagree with Mr. Round upon legal, moral, and historical questions, has now been shared by the Sovereign and Parliament. An Act has been passed, not to reverse the decision of 1875, as the late Earl of Crawford and the great body of peerage lawyers would have preferred (though they could not expect it), but to legalise the precise proposition contended for, viz., that although Queen Mary created an Earldom in 1565, the original dignity might and did exist.

This proceeding—which is only defensible on one of the moral grounds, that the decision of 1875 had been incomplete, or had worked an injustice, not necessarily implied by the exact words of the Resolution, or was erroneous—is based upon the facts:—

1. That there was an original dignity of Mar which might have been inherited by John, Lord Erskine, in 1565, and would now be inherited by John Francis Goodeve Erskine if it had never been forfeited or surrendered.

2. That the *comitatus* of Mar had been restored to John, Lord Erskine, upon grounds which would have been sufficient as regards pedigree to restore the dignity also.

3. That it had always been reputed that Mary Queen of Scots had restored both dignity and lands.

The Act has been attacked, in the pages of the *Athenæum* of August 15,—by a writer who cannot have read the evidence taken by the Select Committee—in terms which bear a strong resemblance to those which were used in these columns by Mr. Round, who, also, had not then read the original evidence. It is considered as "confused," as being based upon two contradictory propositions, both of which are assumed by the writer; it is stated that the restoration is effected for reasons as to which there is no evidence other than the declarations of the Act itself: and it is alleged that the restored dignity never existed but for three years, and that, more than four centuries ago. Those who desire to discuss the questions involved, can easily do so by

referring to the evidence taken before the Select Committee. They will there find that the existence of the ancient Earldom of Mar was proved in the person of an ancestor common to the Douglases and the Erskines, that its inheritance by two Douglas females was proved, that the mode of heirship by the Erskines was proved, and that, therefore, the dignity now vested in John Francis Goodeve Erskine, Earl of Mar, is the precise dignity which existed in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, of Celtic origin, traceable to the period of the Scottish heptarchy (so to speak), feudalised and developed from a territorial to a personal dignity. The Earldom of Mar now on the Union Roll is proved, beyond the possibility of denial, to be one of the "seven earldoms;" and, "amusing as the idea" may be "to any one in the slightest degree acquainted with history," the Earl represents a line of nobles who existed before the Norman Conquest, though it is not pretended that the line of descent in the earliest period can now be fully exemplified.

But the great interest to genealogists lies in the proof of the pedigree and its illustration of peerage law. It is proved that Margaret, Countess of Douglas, was Countess of Mar by inheritance; that her son James, who predeceased her, was not Earl of Mar; that her daughter Isabella was Countess of Mar by inheritance; and that the next heir after her was Sir Thomas Erskine's wife Janet, the daughter of Christian, the daughter of Elyne, the daughter of Gratney Earl of Mar. The heirship, through these three females, is corroborated in every generation. Elyne of Mar is now proved, by charter evidence, to have married Sir John Menteith; Christian is now proved, by similar evidence, cousin to Thomas last Earl of the male line; and Janet is proved to have been heir of Menteith as well as of Mar; because her heirs are expressly described as *veri hæredes* to Mar by the King, and she and her descendants inherited Menteith rights, which they retained until the precise period when they recovered their long detained Mar inheritance.

It is now abundantly clear that William Earl of Douglas was not created Earl of Mar, as alleged by Lord Chelmsford, that Isabella Countess of Mar was countess seven years before her marriage to Alexander Stewart, and not as the wife of a newly created earl, as alleged by Lord Redesdale, and that the presumption is in favour of the heir general in respect of dignities originally territorial, and not in favour of the heir male, as alleged by the modern school of peerage lawyers. It being thus proved by irrefragable evidence that John Lord Erskine was the heir to the ancient Earldom of Mar in 1565, and thus entitled to the act of justice dictated by Queen Mary's conscience, it is also proved now that he himself believed he had been restored to the dignity, for a statement of his, dated 6 July, three weeks before his alleged creation, expressly declares that the Queen has given him the "earldom and the lands pertaining thereto."

The reputation of the last three hundred years has now been traced to its source. No wonder that every one "not acquainted with history," that every Earl of Mar since 1565, that Parliament in 1587 and 1824, that the Court of Session in 1626, that Lord Hailes, Mr. Riddell, and every foolish antiquarian writer, have all believed that the ancient dignity was in existence when the restored Lord himself believed it three weeks before his creation!

It is a curious—to the present writer a satisfactory—coincidence that

more than four hundred years ago the Earl of Crawford promised to assist the Erskines to maintain their rightful inheritance of this grand old dignity, and that now his representative should have fulfilled the bond. For no one can doubt that Alexander, late Earl of Crawford, has a large share of the credit due to those who have remedied an injustice, and while I pay homage to the Sovereign and the Parliament who have made an Act of Restitution, I pay also affectionate respect to one departed, whose message from the tomb has received so splendid a tribute of public approval and assent.

W. A. LINDSAY.

Notices of Books.

CHRONOGRAMS CONTINUED. By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A. (London: Elliot Stock, 1885).

In 1882 Mr. Hilton published his first volume on the subject of chronograms, which, at the time, was supposed to exhaust this particular field of research, but the learned author's fuller investigations have resulted in the discovery of more than 5,000 further examples, which are embodied in the present sumptuous work. As we had not the opportunity of noticing, or even of seeing, Mr. Hilton's previous book, some of our readers may possibly not have any very clear views as to what constitutes a chronogram. Briefly, a chronogram is a sentence in which the Roman numeral letters I, V or U, X, L, C, D, M, representing, respectively, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000, are arranged so as to furnish a specific date. An example will more clearly explain our meaning.

SAPIENS MORIENDO LVCRATVR = 1662.

Thus, collecting the numerical letters, MDCLVVII, we obtain the date 1662.

From this many might imagine that the compilation of a chronogram requires no particular skill. It should, however, be borne in mind, as the author tells us, that, to be good ones, they must "fulfil the leading conditions in the composition of chronograms, that of counting every letter that can be used as a numeral," they must also "express a meaning appropriate to the subject." Mr. Hilton's supplemental volume includes specimens of this class of literature filling over 600 pages and is brimful of curious learning. A glance at the table of contents will bear out this assertion. Selecting our entries we have:—John Pell, Cromwell's agent in Switzerland; A Journey in Germany in Search of Chronograms; The Sacrament Robbery; The Belgian Chronicle; The Saxon Chronicle; Emperors of Germany; German Dukes, Landgraves, and Bishops; German Monasteries; Nuptial Verses; A long Acrostic; A Dutch jocose Poem, and many more suchlike *curiosa*. To the bibliophile these pages will have special attraction. A curious work, the "Rosary" is largely dealt with. There is also a chapter entitled "Notes on Books not accessible," well worthy of attention. The Hebrew chronograms, and a chapter on the mystic number 666, must not be overlooked. Indeed, from title page to colophon there is hardly a dull page, and besides being a source of genuine delight to the antiquary, this work

should prove of interest even to our friend the "general reader." The handsome and curious letterpress is embellished with some excellent original head and tail pieces, besides several really remarkable illustrations.

A Book of Knights Banneret, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelor, made between 4 Henry VI. and the Restoration of Charles II., and Knights made in Ireland, between the Years 1566 and 1698. By Walter C. Metcalfe, F.S.A. (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1885.)

Mr. Metcalfe's principle with regard to the publication of ancient MSS., and one which has our cordial support, is not to delay their "production for possibly a lifetime, by the accumulation of genealogical and other notes, the extent of which no one could foresee," but to give students the benefit of a printed text as promptly as possible. The numerous Visitations that have been published under his editorship, many of which have first appeared in our pages, would have been indefinitely delayed had any other course been adopted. In the present instance, whilst every endeavour has been made to render the work complete and accurate, nothing in the way of copious annotation has been attempted. Neither was this necessary. The authorities—the Cottonian, Harleian, and Lansdowne MSS.; Hall's Chronicle; Stow's London; Nicolas's Orders of Knighthood; Philipot and Walkley and others—duly cited at the commencement of the list, will enable the reader readily to judge how far further proof is required. We are delighted to see that the arms given in the Cottonian MS., Claudius C. 3, are now made thoroughly available. This alone should entitle Mr. Metcalfe to the heraldic student's sincere gratitude. As a frontispiece, we have a chromolithograph of King Henry VI.—the first knight appearing in the book—from Harl. MS., 4205, who was dubbed a knight at Leicester on Whit Sunday, A.D. 1426, by the Duke of Bedford, who came over to England "after the battell of Vernoill in Perche." A full index completes this handsome and valuable volume.

An Account of the Family of Hallen or Holland, from A.D. 1280 to A.D. 1885. By A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A., F.S.A., *Scot.* Privately printed. (Edinburgh, Neill and Co., 1885.)

In his opening remarks Mr. Hallen observes truly that "the ability to write a good family history belongs only to a favoured few." He lays no claim to any such gift, but we can only say, from a tolerably wide experience of works of this class, that if all were turned out in such good style from the literary as well as the artistic point of view, there would be little for the critic to snarl at. The descent of the van Halens is traceable by means of the archives of Malines back to the year 1309, when the names of John and Henry de Mirabelle, Lombards, who are also called van Halen, are found attached to bonds. From Malines branches of the family came to England, settling in Staffordshire and also at Wandsworth, at which latter place the Dutch seem to have set up a manufactory of frying-pans, a manufacture which, according to Aubrey, they kept as a mystery. From a Cornelius van Halen, of Wandsworth,

the author traces his descent. The work displays most extensive research and includes tabular pedigrees of the families of van Halen, Hatton of Newent, Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon—a family with which the van Halens intermarried—and Weight of Clingre. Among the illustrations may be especially noticed the facsimiles of two family relics, being pieces of old foreign tapestry and linen.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. "English Traditional Lore," to which is added, "Customs of Foreign Countries and Peoples." Edited by G. L. GOMME, F.S.A. (London : Elliot Stock, 1885.)

Mr. Gomme, with unabated energy, continues to produce volume upon volume of this excellent series. At the present rate subscribers should have their sets nearly complete in a couple of years, or, anyhow, long before they can master a tenth part of their contents. In the present instalment the Folk-lore group of material is finished. The sub-divisions are :—(1) "Fairy Beliefs, &c.," including the Trows of the Zetlanders, the Gabriel Hounds, origin of "Old Nick," and the Devil's Jumps at Thursley; (2) "Legends and Traditions," relating to numerous Saints and to Guy Earl of Warwick, Fair Rosamond, Cheddar Cliffs, the Pedlar of Swaffham, St. Keyne's Well, the Stepney Lady, Daundelyon, the Grey Geese of Addlestrop Hill, Wayland Smith, &c. ; (3) "Prophecies, Dreams, and Ghost Stories" connected with Tewing, Cambridge, Oxford, Kilncote and other places, also with Old Nixon, the Cheshire Prophet, and the Red Man ; and (4) "Customs of Foreign Countries," with regard to modes of salutation, funeral ceremonies, and marriages. The next volume will deal with Archæology, which we eagerly await. The Index and and Notes to the present volume are as good as ever.

THE MARRIAGE, BAPTISMAL, AND BURIAL REGISTERS, 1571 TO 1874, AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON. With a short account of the Strangers and their Churches. Edited by W. J. C. MOENS. Privately printed. (Lymington, 1884.)

The editor of this work is, perhaps, most widely known for his adventures among the brigands some years back. Since then his explorations, judging by the volume now in our hands, have been less hazardous in character, and the result, as here exhibited, is an undoubted gain to the historical student. In fact, we may say at once that Mr. Moens has, in publishing these Dutch Registers, laid the groundwork for a full and authentic history of the Dutch settlement in these islands. Besides 158 goodly pages devoted to the register entries we have nearly 50 pages of monumental inscriptions copiously illustrated with heraldic engravings to delight and puzzle the expert in heraldic blazon. In an appendix are given the names of those Strangers who were made Baronets or were raised to the peerage, together with a list of the artists from the Low Country who were resident in England. The Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials are arranged in alphabetical order under the principal names, but an Index is also provided to exhaust all surnames mentioned. Mr. Moens does not, however, stop with this satisfactory treatment of the main portion of the volume. An excellent

historical Introduction, worked up from the best printed and MS. authorities, provides a vast amount of curious information with regard to these settlers from the Netherlands, and we have a full statement with respect to the editor's controversy with Mr. Stevens as to the history of the first complete English Bible. Those interested in the latter subject should read Mr. Moens' lucid statement with regard to the rival claims of Miles Coverdale and Jacob van Meteren. To conclude this notice, we cannot do better than to quote some lines from the editor's preface which will certainly interest the baffled genealogist.

"It may be necessary to explain to English genealogists and others, that in the fifteenth and first half of the sixteenth centuries, when two christian names appear, the second one almost invariably would be the baptismal name of the father; and that when two such names appear with "sen" added to the second with the surname omitted, it was thus entered according to the then custom in Holland. As an example may be given the long and careful search that was made both abroad and in this country for Apollonia, daughter of Baldwin Ridley, the wife of Francis Tyssen, as given in the visitation of London, and whom he must have married in Holland. Hopeless seemed the search, when at last she was found under the guise of Leuntje Bauwens, *i.e.*, Leuntje (the diminutive of Apollonia). Ploontje, Pleuntje, Leuntje, daughter of Bauwens, Baldwin; the surname of Ridley being omitted. The proof was found in an original register kept by one of the family, in the writing of the period."

The work is dedicated to the King of the Netherlands and, as but 300 copies have been printed, will soon become a rarity.

A Short Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Norfolk. Rich. I. to Edw. I. By Walter Rye. (Norwich: Goose & Co. 1885.)

The Monumental Inscriptions in the Hundred of Holt, co. Norfolk. Collected by Walton N. Dew. Edited by Walter Rye. (Same publishers. 1885.)

In these volumes we have further undeniable evidence of Mr. Rye's determination to do for Norfolk single-handed what Norfolk antiquaries as a body should have undertaken long ago. Until such materials as Mr. Rye puts forth in these pages are systematically collected and made available for the county historian, the history of any county or parish must remain in a most rudimentary state. The "Feet of Fines" may rightly be considered the back-bone of every such history, and yet not a single county has hitherto been so fortunate as to find an antiquary to analyse and print its *Pedes Finium* for even the earliest and most important period—from Rich. I. to Hen. VII. If we mistake not, the energetic editor of these volumes will be the first to complete such a task, and it is to be hoped that other counties may soon find helpers in the same field of research. The inscriptions collected by Mr. Dew are full of interest, and we are glad to note that not only are similar collections for the Hundreds of Tunstead and Happing ready for the press, but that an immediate attack on South Erpingham and the two Fleggs is in contemplation.

Notes and Queries.

JENNINGS FAMILY OF SHIPLAKE, CO. OXON.—E. Jennings of Gauden Lodge, Lower Norwood, would be greatly obliged if any one could give him the baptism of John Henry, son of Henry Constantine Jennings and Juliana his wife, about 1765.

EARLDOM OF ATHOLE.—Permit me to note an error in the *New Peerage* of "G. E. C." No. ix., John de Strabolgi, son and h. of David the previous earl, and Isabella of Chilham, is asserted to have died in 1284. No authority is given for the date or fact of his death.

No. x., John de Strabolgi, Earl of Athole, his son and heir, is, truly enough, said to have adhered to Bruce, to have been taken prisoner, and been executed in 1306.

These two men, ix. and x., were one and the same. In proof of which see Vol. II. of the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, Nos. 219, 285 and 1721. In the last of these, John is called the son of Isabella of Chilham, then wife of Alexander Balliol. This is in 1305, and it identifies him with the John said to have died in 1284. There are other entries to the same effect.

I make this correction, as I always read this part of the GENEALOGIST with much interest, especially the Scotch dignities, about which I happen to know somewhat more than I do of the English titles. THE EDITOR OF THE CALENDAR.

DANVERS AND QUATREMAINE.—In the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, New Series, iv, 213 (June, 1882), the following questions are asked :—"Is it known on what grounds Mr. Baker [*History of Northamptonshire*] confines him [Sir Robert Danvers, as her husband,] to Agnes Quatremaynes? and is there any pedigree of Quatremaynes accessible which explains the arms occurring in the above [Harleian Society's] *Visitation of Oxfordshire*, and in Mr. Weare's *Notes on Great Haseley Church*? Is there any foundation of fact in Leyland's romance of the connection between the families of Quatremayne and Fowler?" If the information be still required, proof of the connection of Richard Fowler, Esq., with the families of Danvers and Quatremaine, can be obtained from— WYVERN VERT.

FULHAM CHURCH.—The following petition was evidently not known to any of the local historians :—

"To the King oure Soverain Lord.

"Please it unto your benigne Grace for to graunte unto the people and parochiens of the paroisshe of Fulham your l'res of protection under your Grete Seal that noon of y^{r} officers [&c.] lette [*i.e.* hinder], [&c.] the cariage of stone by lande or by water ordeined to come from Maideston in Kent at there cost to Fulham, in perfourmyng the werk of the Steple there, which by your Grace they may with Goddis help fully complische, And also to graunte by ye said l'res that noon of y^{r} said ministers [&c.] do tak unto any of your werks during the making of the said Steple, Richard Garald nor Piers Chapel, the which hath taken the same Steple to make, and they shall pray God for you."

[*Minute*] "The King hath granted [it] at Shene the v day of May a^{o} &c. xix [1441] T. Bekinton."

The original is among the Privy Seals, 19 Hen. VI., in the Public Record Office, and was no doubt preferred to the King shortly before 5 May, 1441. It is interesting as shewing that the tower (or "steple" as they call it) was only being built at that date—and also that the stones were brought from Kent. Faulkner (*History of Fulham*, 1813, p. 48), calls it "a handsome Gothic tower, ninety-five feet in height, built, as Lysons conjectures, in or near the fourteenth century." He cites an earlier writer, Bowack (in 1705), who thinks "it was built about the beginning of the fifteenth century." This is nearer the date of the petition, for unquestionably the building of the tower or steeple was later than that of the original Church. The latter, however, was rebuilt some years ago. It is far from improbable that the 'works' which the King was then carrying on, to which the petitioners feared he might take away their contractors, were those of the Royal College of Eton, founded about that time. I lately found the document in the course of my researches for Scottish records, and thought it worth making a note of for any future historian.

J. BAIN, F.S.A., *Scot.*

A

NEW PEERAGE

EDITED BY

G. E. C.

IV. 1699. *4.* RANDAL (MAC DONNELL), EARL OF ANTRIM, &c. [I.], only s. and h. by second wife, *b.* 1680. He *m.* Rachael, 1st da. of Clotworthy (SKEFFINGTON), 3rd VISCOUNT MASSEREENE [I.], by Rachael, da. of Sir Edward HUNGERFORD, K.B. He *d.* 19 Oct. 1721 and was *bur.* at Christ Church, Dublin. His widow *m.* Robert HAWKINS-MAGILL of Gill Hall, co. Downe, and *d.* 1739.

V. 1721. *5.* ALEXANDER (MAC DONNELL), EARL OF ANTRIM, &c. [I.], only s. and h., *b.* 22 July 1713. Being a Protestant, he took his seat in the House, 17 Oct. 1733. P.C. and Governor of co. Antrim. He *m.* firstly, 10 April, 1735, Elizabeth, da. of Matthew PENNEFATHER, Comptroller and Accountant Gen. of Ireland. She *d.* s.p.s. 18 March 1736 and was *bur.* the 22 at Christ Church, Dublin, in her 25th year. He *m.* secondly, 2 Jan. 1739, Anne, 1st da. and coheir of Charles Patrick PLUNKETT of Dillonstown, co. Louth, M.P. She *d.* at Glenarm 15 Jan. 1755 and was *bur.* at Bunnamairge. He *m.* thirdly, 5 July 1755, Catharine, widow of James TAYLOR (who *d.* 1747), youngest da. of Thomas MEREDYTH of Newtown, co. Meath. He *d.* 13 Oct. 1755 and was bur. at Ballycastle, co. Antrim.

VI.[A] 1755, to 1791. VI.[B] 1785. Marquess [I.] II. 1789, to 1791. *6 and 1.* RANDALL WILLIAM (MAC DONNELL), EARL OF ANTRIM AND VISCOUNT DUNLUCE, [I.], only s. and h. by second wife, *b.* 4 Nov. 1749. Took his seat in the House 13 March 1776. K.B. 5 May 1779. On 5 Feb. 1783 he was *nom.* as *K.P.* (at the institution of that order), but never installed, as, being unwilling to resign the Order of the Bath, he "relinquished the stall intended for him," as a Knight of St Patrick, 8 March following. Having no male issue, he was, on 19 June 1785, *cr.* VISCOUNT DUNLUCE and EARL OF ANTRIM [I.], with a *spec. rem.* of those dignities, failing heirs male of his body, to his daughters in order of seniority, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. On 18 Aug. 1789 he was *cr.* MARQUESS OF ANTRIM [I.], but without such spec. rem. He *m.* 3 July 1774, Lætitia, widow of Hon. Arthur TREVOR (who *d.* 19 June 1770), 1st da. of Harvey (MORRES), 1st VISCOUNT MOUNTMORRES [I.] by his 1st wife, Letitia, 4th da. of Brabazon (PONSONBY), 1st EARL OF BESSBOROUGH [I.] The Marquess *d.* 29 July 1791 and was *bur.* at Bunnamairge, when *the* MARQUESSATE OF ANTRIM [I.] *and such peerage honours as he had inherited* (*viz. the* EARLDOM OF ANTRIM [I.] *cr. in* 1620, *and the* VISCOUNTCY OF DUNLUCE [I.], *cr. in* 1618), became *ex*, but the creations of 1785 devolved as below. Will dat. 14 Aug. 1790, pr. at Dublin 15 Aug. 1791. His widow *d.* 7 Dec. 1801 and was *bur.* 14 at St. James' Westm. Will, with nine codicils, pr. 21 Jan. 1802.

Earls, *or* **Countesses** [I.] VII. 1791. *2.* ANNE CATHARINE, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ANTRIM and VISCOUNTESS DUNLUCE [I.], 1st da. and coheir, who, under the *spec. rem.* of 1785, inherited the abovenamed peerages. She was *b.* (being a twin with her sister Lætitia) 12 Aug. 1775. She *m.* firstly, 25 April 1799 at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Sir Henry VANE-TEMPEST, Bart., of Wynyard, co. Durham, M.P. He *d.* s.p.m. 1st Aug. 1813.[a] The Countess *m.* secondly, by spec. lic. in Bruton st., St. James' Westm., 24 May 1817, Edmund PHELPS who, by Royal lic. 27 June 1817, took the name of MC DONNELL only, and *d.* 30 May 1852, aged 72. She *d.* s.p.m. in Park lane, Midx., 30 June 1834, and was *bur.* 7 July at St. James' Westm., aged 58.

VIII. 1834. *3.* CHARLOTTE, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ANTRIM and VISCOUNTESS DUNLUCE [I.], only surv. sister and h., who, under the *spec. rem.* of 1785, inherited the abovenamed peerages. She was *b.* 12 Aug. 1779. She *m.* (as Lady Charlotte Macdonnell, spinster), 18 July, 1779, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Vice

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[a] Frances Anne Emily, their only da. and h., *m.* (as his second wife) 3 April 1819, Charles William (VANE, formerly STEWART), 1st Lord Stewart, who, in 1822, became 3rd MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY [I.] She *d.*, his widow, 20 Jan. 1865, having inherited the large estates of her father. Her eldest son, Earl Vane, *suc.* his (half) br. as 5th Marquess of Londonderry [I.] in 1872, and *d.* 1884.

Admiral Lord Mark Robert KERR, 3rd s. of William John, 5th MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN [S.] The Countess *d.* 26 Oct. 1835 and was *bur.* 4 Nov. at Shiplake, Oxon. Her husband, who was *b.* 12 Nov. 1776, *d.* 9 Sep. 1840.

[CHARLES FORTESCUE KERR, *styled* VISCOUNT DUNLUCE, 5th but 1st surv. s. and h. ap., *b.* 4 April 1810, and *bap.* 30 May following at Binfield, Berks, *d.* unm. 26 July 1834 and was *bur.* 4 Aug. at Shiplake afsd.]

IX. 1835. *4.* HUGH SEYMOUR (KERR, *afterwards* MCDONNELL), EARL OF ANTRIM, &c. [I.], 6th but 1st surv. s. and h., *b.* 7 Aug. 1812 and *bap.* 4 Sep. at St. Marylebone, Midx. By royal lic. 27 June 1836, he took the name of MCDONNELL only. He *m.* 3 May 1836, Laura Cecilia, 5th da. of Thomas (PARKER), 5th EARL OF MACCLESFIELD by his second wife Eliza, da. of William BRETON WOLSTENHOLME. He *d.* s.p.m. 19 July 1855 and was *bur.* the 30 at Bunnamairge. His widow, who was *b.* 1809, *d.* at Beaufort Gardens, South Kensington, 26 Jan. 1883.

X. 1855. *5.* MARK (KERR, *afterwards* MCDONNELL), EARL OF ANTRIM, &c. [I.], br. and h. male, *b.* 3 April 1814 in Portman square, and *bap.* 21 April at St. Marylebone, Midx. Captain R.N. By royal lic. 8 Nov. 1855 he took the name of MCDONNELL only. He established his claim as an Irish Peer 15 July 1858. He *m.* 27 April 1849, Jane Emma Hannah, 2nd da. of Turner MACAN of Carriff, co. Armagh, Major in the army, by Harriet, da. of Ralph Henry SNEYD, also a major in the army. He *d.* 19 Dec. 1869 at Glenarm Castle, aged 55. His widow living 1884.

XI. 1869. *6.* WILLIAM RANDAL (MCDONNELL), EARL OF ANTRIM and VISCOUNT DUNLUCE [I.], s. and h., *b.* 8 Jan. 1851 in London. Ed. at Eton College and at Ch. Ch., Oxford. He *m.* 1 June 1875 at St James' Westm., Louisa Jane, 3rd da. of Gen. the Hon. Charles GREY (2nd s. of Charles, 2nd EARL GREY), by Caroline Eliza, 1st. da. of Sir Thomas Harvie FARQUHAR, 2nd Bart. Claim to Peerage allowed 18 June 1872.

[RANDAL MARK KERR MCDONNELL, *styled* VISCOUNT DUNLUCE, *b.* 10 Dec. 1878 at St. James' Palace, Midx.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, besides about 100 acres in co. Londonderry, consisted of about 34,300 acres in co. Antrim. Total about 34,400 acres, valued at about £21,000 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence,* Glenarm Castle, co. Antrim.

AP-ADAM.

Baron by Writ.

I. 1298-9. to 1309. *1.* SIR JOHN AP-ADAM, whose parentage is not proved,[a] but who possessed in his own right lands in Gorste and Betesley (*Becesley?* now Beachley) within Tidenham, in the Marches of Wales and Gloucestershire, having *m.* in or before (1290), 19 Ed. I, Elizabeth, da. and h. of John de GURNEY of Beverstone, co. Gloucester, by Olivia, da. of Henry LOVEL of Castle Cary, co. Somerset, obtained in right of his said wife the Lordship of Beverstone, as also of Barrow-Gurney and

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[a] The matter of his ancestry is fully dealt with by the learned historian of Cheshire, Dr. Geo. Ormerod, in his "Strigulensia" (1861), who himself possessed a portion of the Ap Adam estate in Tidenham. In this work we read that in the "alleged commission stated to have been issued by Ed. IV for the purpose of ascertaining the descent of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke" [printed in full in Sir S. R. Meyrick's 'Visitations of Wales,' vol. i, p. 196, and stigmatised by Meyrick as a forgery probably of the time of Ed. VI], it is asserted that "the male descent of William Herbert, Patriarch of the later noble Houses of Herbert and their Collaterals," was from "Jenkin AP ADAM, yr. br. of a Sir *Thomas* AP ADAM;" and it is further alleged that "the previous race of

of East Harptree, co. Somerset, &c., and, on 26 Jan. 1296-7, was *sum.* to attend the King at Salisbury (1296-7), 25 Ed. I, but such summons cannot be considered in the light of a *regular* writ of summons to Parl.[b] He was, however, again *sum.* to Parl. *as a Baron* (LORD AP-ADAM) from 6 Feb. (1298-9), 27 Ed. I, to 13 Dec. (1309), 3 Ed. II. He attended the King in the wars with Scotland 1299-1306, and in (1300-1), 29 Ed. I, was one of the Barons who subscribed the celebrated letter to Pope Boniface VIII, being therein described as "Johannes Ap Adam, Dominus de Beverstone." He was also sum. in 1308 to attend the Coronation of Edward II. He was living 19 Sep. 1310 but *d.*, soon afterwards, in that same year.

Herberts [therein considered to have been ancestors of the said Sir Thomas] obtained this Gloucestershire Betelse and also Llanllowell in Monmouthshire by successive marriages."

"Some Genealogists" (continues Dr. Ormerod) "have considered Sir *John* AP ADAM above mentioned to have been *identical* with this Sir *Thomas*; others have stated him to be his son without evidence of any kind, but the writer has to aver that he never met with any document giving proof of his [Sir John's] parentage in any way."

The arms of this Baron "on a cross, 5 mullets," with which he sealed the letter to the Pope in 1301, and which appear in the old stained glass at Tidenham church (as also in stone carving at Beverstone church), somewhat favor a descent from the Herbert family, as they are *said* to have been the arms of Blethin Broadspere, Lord of Llanowell, whose da. and h. Alice was (according to the usually received genealogy of Herbert) great grandmother of Lord Ap Adam, being wife of Peter Fitz Reginald, whose 2nd s., Herbert Fitz Peter, was father of Adam Fitz Herbert [Lord of Llanowell, co. Monmouth, and of Betesley in Tidenham, co. Gloucester], the father of the said Lord Ap Adam (called, however, in the "commission" above alluded to, *Thomas* instead of *John*), and of Jenkin, ancestor of the Earls of Pembroke. See Meyrick's "Visitations" as above quoted, &c.

The pedigree of Adams of Tunstead and Fenne, co. Devon, of which no less than 13 (!) generations are recorded in the Visitation of that co. in 1564, is certainly fabulous as to the *earlier* generations which commence with "John Ap Adam of Charlton, Somerset, and Elizabeth his wife, da. and h. of John, Lord Gurney," whose s. and h. *John* Ap Adam [a person who certainly never existed] is said to be ancestor in the male line (in the 6th generation) of Roger Adams of Fenne, Devon, great great grandfather of Nicholas Adams of Tunstead, for whom and for whose children the pedigree is recorded, and whose arms (quartering Gurney and many other families) are given as "*Or*, semée of cross crosslets fitchee, *Sa.*, a lion rampant, *Gules*," an entirely different coat from that born by Lord Ap Adam.

Still less regard can be given to a pedigree most opportunely "*discovered* [sic] among the papers of the late Edward Hamlin Adams, M.P. for co. Carmarthen," by his relative, W. Downing Bruce, F.S.A., who had long been seeking to establish for his said cousin a descent from Ap Adam. This remarkable document (which is not corroborated by any evidence *aliunde*) supplies not only arms but even a crest ("Out of a ducal coronet, *Or*, a demi lion affrontee, *Gules*,") as also a *direct male* descent from Lord Ap Adam, (1) to Conrad Adams of Barbados (great grandfather of Mr. E. H. Adams); and (2) to Henry Adams of Braintree in New England (ancestor of the well known John Adams, President of the U.S.A.), &c., &c., &c. To the persons in the last generation (the 13th from Lord Ap Adam) of this most opportunely discovered pedigree, the word "li" is added and the date 1680. Mr. Bruce tells us that "li" stands for "living"—*sed quere*. The pedigree is printed in the "History of the Thomas Adams and Thomas Hastings families of Amherst, Massachusetts," by Herbert Baxter Adams, 1880; and very aptly does that gentleman remark (in a letter, 31 Oct., 1880, to the late Col. Chester), "I dont quite understand how the genealogy of John Adams, which Mr. Bruce professed to have found, *ever came into existence at all.*"

[b] The validity of the writ of 1297 as a regular writ of summons to Parl. (such as would originate a Peerage) is discussed at great length, in "Nicolas" (p. 242), under "FITZ JOHN," in a long and elaborate note by the learned Editor, reprinted in "Courthope," with a few slight alterations, but without any acknowledgment of its authorship. The doubt of such validity was suggested by the following note (written, apparently, by John Vincent, s. of the well known Augustine Vincent, in a copy of the summonses in the College of Arms. "This can be no summons, because it is only

[Sir Thomas Ap-Adam, only s. and h., *b.* about 1304, whose wardship in 1310 Ralph de Monthermer obtained for 6,000 marks. In 1325 he became of age, and immediately commenced a series of alienations of his vast estates. He was knighted before June 1329. In 1330 he sold the estate of Beverstone Castle and Overe, co. Gloucester, &c., to Thomas de Berkeley and Margaret his wife. Being denuded of nearly all his possessions, neither he nor any of his posterity were ever sum. to Parl. The name of his wife is unknown. He left (besides a da. Alice) three sons Robert, Hamund and John, all of whom appear to have *d.* s.p.: the two former were living in 13 Ed. III (1342-43); while, in 49 Ed. III (1376), it is clear that John Ap Adam was the representative of the family, and, as such, released his rights in Beverstone and Overe (as also in Barrow and Tickenham, Somerset), to the Berkeley family, and it seems most probable that he was identical with the John Ap Adam[b], who *d.* s.p. in 1424. Anyhow his sister Alice, or (granting the identity abovenamed) Elizabeth[c] (names which, considering their various forms, might easily be confounded), *m.* Tomlyn Huntley of an English family in Monmouthshire (who, being s. of Philip Huntley was called, by the Welsh, Tomlyn ap Philipot), and their s. and h., John Huntley (called, by the Welsh, John ap Tomlyn), in 1424 *suc.* his maternal uncles in the lands at Tidenham, and was living 1448[d].]

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directed to the Temporality." Now, according to Sir N. H. Nicolas, this writ, of 26 Jan., (1296-7), 25 Ed. I, commanded attendance at Salisbury on Sunday, the feast of St. *Matthew* the Apostle (*i.e.* 21 Sep.) next ensuing. This last date, however, is *an error*, and one that is *fatal to the validity* of the writ *as a regular summons*; the discovery of such error having been made (more than fifty years after it was promulgated) by one of the most accurate genealogists of the present century, Mr. Henry Gough, who writes thereon as follows . . . . . "It has been suggested that this writ was *supplemented* by another writ, dated 9 Sep. in the same year, summoning the Spiritual Lords and others to meet in London on the morrow of St. Michael. The question is discussed at some length by Nicolas; and his extraordinary view, as to the writ of 26 Jan. having possibly been perfected by a later writ, has been accepted by several writers of reputation who have followed him. Nicolas adds a foot note to the effect that, according to certain tables, the feast of St. Matthew, in 25 Ed. I, fell upon a Saturday (*not* a Sunday], as it appears by calculation that it really did. It is surprising that this known discrepancy did not induce Nicolas, or his Editor [Courthope] to examine the writs more carefully. The idea of *completion by a later writ results from a mistaken reading* of the writ of 26 Jan. The meeting at Salisbury was *not* appointed for the feast of St. Mathew ("*Mathei,*") 21 Sep., but for that of St. Matthias ("*Mathie,*") 24 Feb. The *suggested* view of the *completion of the summons* by the writ of 9 Sep. *consequently falls to the ground.* The question affects the existence of several alleged English Baronies and the seniority of several others. On Sunday, 24 Feb. 1296-7, an *assembly*, not properly a Parl., was held at Salisbury as appointed." . . . . See, also, "N. & Q.," 5th s. V., 103, where Mr. James Greenstreet gives 94 coats of arms of the magnates there assembled, which he calls "The First Nobility Roll," being the earliest *dated* roll of arms known to exist.

(b) There is an inquisition "ad melius inquirendum," taken 18 Hen. VI (1440), relative to John Ap Adam, who held lands in Redwick, co. Gloucester, and who *d.* 3 Hen. VI (1424), leaving John Huntley, s. of his sister *Elizabeth* (*sic*), his cousin and h., then aged 40 and upwards. In Fosbrooke's "Gloucestershire" (vol. ii, p. 8) it is said that John Ap Adam [the Baron] had lands in Redwicke and Northwicke, part of which descended to John Ap Adam [presumably his grandson], who *d.* during the reign of Hen. VI. Besides the apparent identity of the lands, it seems almost inconceivable that there should be *two* persons, *each* named John Ap Adam about the same time, and *each* succeeded by a John Huntley, the s. of a sister, yet Dr. Ormerod says ("Strigulensia," p. 105, note 3), "It is a striking coincidence, but no more, and Sir H. Nicolas stated that he did *not* consider this John [who *d.* 1424] to be identical with the John Ap Adam of [*i.e.* living in] 1376."

(c) In Protheroe's Welsh genealogies (now preserved at the College of Arms, London) the heiress of Llanllowell, who *m.* Tomlyn is called *Margaret*, and she is said to be the *da.* (not sister) of John Ap Adam, who was s. of Sir Thomas Ap Adam the s. (*not* of John, Lord Ap Adam, but) of Adam Herbert! (Protheroe MS., vol. xiii, p. 112).

(d) John Ap Tomlyn, alias Huntley, *d.* s.p.m., leaving several daughters, among whose representatives the Barony, supposing it to be one in fee, would be in abeyance

APPIN.

See "STEWART OF APPIN," *titular* Baron, *cr.* 1743 by the *titular* James III.

APSLEY.

i.e. "LORD APSLEY, BARON OF APSLEY, co. Sussex," *cr.* 24 Jan. 1771. See "BATHURST"—under Henry, 2nd Earl, who *suc.* in 1775.

APULDERCOMBE.

i.e. "BARON WORSLEY OF APULDERCOMBE in the Isle of Wight." See "YARBOROUGH," Earl of, *cr.* 1837.

AQUILA, see AIGLE.

AQUITAINE[a].

1362, July 19, EDWARD (PLANTAGENET), PRINCE OF WALES, &c., s. and h. ap. of Ed. III, was by charter[b] of this date *cr.* PRINCE OF AQUITAINE, and *as* "PRINCE OF AQUITAINE AND WALES was sum. to Parl. 24 Feb. (1367-8) 42 Ed. III; 8 Jan. (1369-70) 44 Ed. III; and 6 Oct. (1372) 46 Ed. III; though (in his last writ) as PRINCE OF WALES, (only) on 28 Dec. (1375) 49 Ed. III. He *d.* v.p. 8 June 1376. Richard (afterwards Richard II) his s. and h. does not appear to have inherited the the dignity of Aquitaine, being styled, the only time he was sum. to Parl. 1 Dec. (1376) 50 Ed. III, PRINCE OF WALES, DUKE OF CORNWALL and EARL OF CHESTER. See "WALES," Princes of.

1389-90, March 2, JOHN (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF LANCASTER, &c. ("*John of Gaunt*") 4th s. of Ed. III, having shortly before resigned the style of "KING OF

See an account of them in Dr. Ormerod's "Strigulensia," p. 107. In the pedigree of Parker of Llanllowell, co. Monmouth, recorded in the Herald's Visitation of that county in 1683, Walter Parker (s. of Thomas P.) is said to have inherited Llanllowell in right of his mother "Margery, da. and h. of John Tomlyn, alias Huntley." The arms quartered with those of Parker are (1) Huntley, (2) Herbert, and (3) "Arg., on a cross, Gu., 5 mullets, Or" (*Qy.* Ap Adam? but therein attributed to St. Mark *Qy.* Semarke?) These quarterings somewhat favour the hypothesis of the descent of Ap Adam from the house of Herbert.

[a] It appears from "The Glory of Regality," by Arthur Taylor, F.S.A. (London, 1820), p. 104, &c., that, among the Principal State officers of France, who act at the the Coronation, "of the lay Peers, the Duke of Burgundy carries the Crown; the DUKE OF AQUITAINE, OR GUIENNE, the first banner; the Duke of Normandy, the second," &c.: "and here," adds Mr. Taylor, "I take occasion to notice two attendants on our *English* coronations who have been transplanted from those of France. It is usual for two Gentlemen of the Court to walk in the procession as DUKES OF NORMANDY AND GUIENNE, habited in the ancient dress of the Ducal Peers of France . . . in representation, as is stated in a book of the age of Hen. VII, '*of the King's twoo Duchesses of Gyen and Normandie.*' Of the first appearance of these characters in our coronations I have not found any account, but it may be conjectured that they were introduced after the conquests of Ed. III, and for the purpose of perpetuating the claims of our Norman and Angevine Princes."

[b] This patent, engraved in *fac-simile* by James Basire, was published by the Record Commission.

CASTILE AND LEON," was, on the above date, *cr.* in Parl. DUKE OF AQUITAINE for life ; and *as* "DUKE OF AQUITAINE AND LANCASTER" was sum. to Parl. 23 July and 8 Sep. (1392) 16 Ric. II ; 13 Nov. (1393) 17 Ric. II ; 30 Nov. (1396) 20 Ric. II ; and 18 July and 5 Nov. (1397) 21 Ric. II. After this creation he styled himself "Duc *de Guyene* et de Lancastre," and on his mon. at St. Paul's is styled "*Locum tenens Aquitaniæ*." He *d.* 23 Feb. 1398-9. See "LANCASTER," Duke of, *cr.* 1392.

1399, Nov. 10. HENRY (PLANTAGENET), PRINCE OF WALES, DUKE OF CORNWALL and EARL OF CHESTER, s. and h. ap. of Henry IV, was declared in Parl. on the above date, DUKE OF LANCASTER, and that he should bear the titles of PRINCE OF WALES, DUKE OF AQUITAINE, OF LANCASTER AND OF CORNWALL, AND EARL OF CHESTER. On 20 March 1412-3 he ascended the throne as HENRY V, when all his honours became *vested* in the Crown. See "Succession to the Crown."

ARAM.

See "LEXINGTON OF ARAM, co. Nottingham," Baron, *cr.* 1645 ; *ex.* 1723.

ARASE.

i.e. "EARL AND VISCOUNT OF ILAY, LORD ORANSAY, DUNOON AND ARASE" [S.], *cr.* 1706 ; *ex.* 1761. See "ARGYLL"—under Archibald, 3rd Duke of [S.], who *suc.* to that Dukedom in 1743.

ARBUTHNOTT.

Viscounts [S.]

I. 1641. *1.* SIR ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT of Arbuthnott, co. Kincardine, s. and h. of Sir Robert A. of the same, by his second wife Margaret, da. of Simon (FRASER), 6th LORD LOVAT [S.], *suc.* his father 16 March, 1633, and, for his fidelity to Charles I, was raised by him to the peerage, being *cr.* 16 Nov. 1641 VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT, and LORD INVERBERVIE, both in co. Kincardine [S.], to him and his heirs male. He was a ruling elder in the Gen. assembly of the church [S.] in that year. He *m.* firstly, Marjory, widow of William HALIBURTON of Pitcur, and 4th da. of David (CARNEGIE), 1st EARL OF SOUTHESK [S.], by Margaret, da. of Sir David LINDSAY. She *d.* 22 Dec. 1651. He *m.* secondly, his first cousin, Catharine, widow of Sir John SINCLAIR of Dunbeath, and da. of Hugh (FRASER), 7th LORD LOVAT [S.], by Isabel, da. of Sir John WEMYSS. He *d.* 10 Oct. 1655. Fun. entry at Lyon office. His widow *m.* (for her third husband), in 1663, Andrew (FRASER), 3rd LORD FRASER [S.]

II. 1655. *2.* ROBERT (ARBUTHNOTT), VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT, &c. [S.], s. and h. by first wife. He *m.* firstly, before 1663, Elizabeth, 2nd da. of William (KEITH), 7th EARL MARISCHAL [S.], by his first wife Elizabeth, 1st da. of George (SETON), 2nd EARL OF WINTON [S.] He *m.* secondly, Catharine, da. of Robert GORDON of Pitlurgh and Straloch. He *d.* 16 June 1682. His widow *m.* in 1684 Sir David CARNEGIE of Pittarrow, Bart. [S.], and *d.* Oct. 1692.

III. 1682. *3.* ROBERT (ARBUTHNOTT), VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT, &c. [S.], s. and h. by first wife, *b.* 1663. He *m.* at Stoke Newington, Midx., 3 May, 1683, Anne, only da. of George (GORDON), EARL OF SUTHERLAND [S.] by Jane, 1st da. of David (WEMYSS), 2nd EARL OF WEMYSS [S.] He *d.* Aug. 1694 in his 31st year. Fun. entry at Lyon office.

IV. 1694. *4.* ROBERT (ARBUTHNOTT), VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT, &c. [S.], s. and h. He *d.* unm. 8 May 1710.

V. 1710. *5.* JOHN (ARBUTHNOTT), VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT, &c. [S.], br. and h. He *m.* Jean, da. of William MORRISON of Prestongrange, co. Haddington. He *d.* s.p. 8 May 1756, aged 64, at Arbuthnott.

VI. 1756. *6.* JOHN (ARBUTHNOTT), VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT, &c. [S.], cousin and h. male, being 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of John A. of Fordun (by Margaret, da. of James FALCONER of Phesdo, a Lord of Session), which John A. was s. of Robert, the 2nd Viscount, by his second wife. He *m.* firstly, in 1740, Mary, da. and coheir of Robert DOUGLAS of Bridgeford. She *d.* s.p. He *m.* secondly, in 1749, Jean, da. of Alexander ARBUTHNOTT of Findowrie. She *d.* 18 March 1786. He *d.*, at a very advanced age, 20 April 1791.

VII. 1791 *7.* JOHN (ARBUTHNOTT), VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT, &c. [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. He *m.* 27 Dec. 1775, Isabella, 2nd da. of William GRAHAM of Morphie, co. Kincardine. He *d.* in Queen street, Edinburgh, 27 Feb. 1800. His widow *d.* 4 March 1818.

VIII. 1800. *8.* JOHN (ARBUTHNOTT), VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT, &c. [S.], s. and h. *b.* 16 Jan. 1778. Cornet in 7th Reg. of Dragoon Guards, and Capt. in 52nd Foot. Rector of King's Coll., Aberdeen. REP. PEER [S.], 1818-47. He *m.* 25 June 1805, at Cortachy, Margaret, sister of David, EARL OF AIRLIE [S.], being da. of Walter OGILVY of Clova (who, but for the attainder, would have been EARL OF AIRLIE) by his second wife Jean, da. of John OGILVY. He *d.* at Berlin, 10 Jan. 1860. His widow *d.* 12 Dec. 1870 at Arbuthnott House, co. Kincardine.

IX. 1860. *9.* JOHN (ARBUTHNOTT), VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOTT, and LORD INVERBERVIE [S.], s. and h. *b.* 4 June 1806. Sometime a Capt. in the Army, but retired in 1830. He *m.*, 5 June 1837, his first cousin Jean Graham Drummond, 1st da. of his maternal uncle David (OGILVY), the restored EARL OF AIRLIE [S.], by his first wife Clementina, only da. and h. of Gavin DRUMMOND. She, who was *b.* 27 Feb. 1818, *d.* 12 Dec. 1870.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 13,500 acres in co. Kincardine, worth about £13,000 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal residence,* Arbuthnott House, near Fordoun, co. Kincardine.

ARCEDEKNE[a].

Barons by Writ.

I. 1321. *1.* THOMAS LE ARCEDEKNE of Shepestall, co. Cornwall, Governor of Tintagel Castle, 1312, was *sum.* to Parl. *as a Baron* (LORD ARCEDEKNE) 15 May (1321) 14 Ed. II to 13 Sep. (1324) 18 Ed. II. He *m.* Elizabeth (or Alice) da. of Thomas (DE LA ROCHE), LORD ROCHE. He *d.* 1329.

II. 1329 to 1350? *2.* JOHN LE ARCEDEKNE, s. and h., aged 25 in 1329. He also was *sum.* to Parl. as *a Baron* (LORD ARCEDEKNE) 25 Feb. (1341-2) 16 Ed. III, but never afterwards. He served in the French wars as late as 1345. He *m.* Cecily, da. and h. of Sir Jordain FITZ-STEPHEN of Haccombe, Devon. He *d.* about 1350.

[Sir WARINE LE ARCEDEKNE, only s. and h., was never *sum.* to Parl. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Sir John TALBOT of Richards Castle, co. Hereford (by Catharine his wife), and eldest sister and coheir of John Talbot of the same, who *d.* s.p. (1388) 12 Ric. II. He *d.* s.p.m. (1400) 2 Hen. IV, leaving three daughters and coheirs, viz. (1) Alianor, *m.* Sir Walter LUCY and had issue; (2) Philippa, *m.* Sir Hugh COURTENAY of Haccombe afsd., and had a da. and h. who had issue[b]; and (3)

(a) "Arcedeckne, see Archdeacon. An eminent Cornish family in the 14th century. The cognate name Archidiacre occurs in France, from which country the English family would appear to have migrated, since *three chevrons* form the main feature of the arms of both families." See "Family Names," by M. A. Lower.

(b) "Coll. Top. and Gen." vii, 271.

Margaret, *m.* Thomas ARUNDEL of East Anthony, Cornwall. Among the descendants and representatives of these ladies, the *Barony*, if duly *cr.* by writ and sitting, is presumed to be *in abeyance*.]

ARCHER.

Barons.

I. 1747. *1.* THOMAS ARCHER of Umberslade, co. Warwick, and of Pirgo, co. Essex, s. and h. of Andrew A. of Umberslade, many years M.P. for co. Warwick, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Samuel DASHWOOD, sometime Lord Mayor of London, was *b.* 21 July 1695 at Knoll, co. Warwick, *suc.* his father 31 Dec. 1741, was M.P. for Warwick, and subsequently for Bamber, Recorder of Coventry, &c. On 14 July 1747 he was *cr.* LORD ARCHER, BARON OF UMBERSLADE, co. Warwick. He was Custos Rotulorum of co. Flint, March 1750. He *m.* at the Chapel Royal, St. James', Midx., 11 Aug. 1726, Catharine, yst. da. and coheir of Sir Thomas TIPPING, 1st Bart. (by Anne, da. of Thomas CHEEK of Pirgo afsd.), and sister and coheir of Sir Thomas T., 2nd Bart.[a] She *d.* 20 July 1754 at Pirgo, and was *bur.* in Tanworth church, co. Warwick. He *d.* 19 Oct. 1768 at Pirgo, and was *bur.* 3 Nov. at Tanworth afsd. Will pr. Oct. 1768.

II. 1768, to 1778. *2.* ANDREW (ARCHER), LORD ARCHER, BARON OF UMBERSLADE, only s. and h. *b.* 29 July 1736 and *bap.* 31 Aug. at Pirgo. Recorder of Coventry. He *m.* 23 July 1761 at Pirgo, Sarah, 1st da. of James WEST of Alscot, co. Warwick, M.P. for St. Albans, and sometime President of the Royal Society. He *d.* s.p.m. 18, or 25, April 1778, in Portman sq., Midx., and was *bur.* at Tanworth, when the title became *ex.*[b] Admon. 12 May 1778, as "late of Marylebone, Midx," to Sarah, the relict. His widow *d.* Feb. 1801 and was *bur.* the 27 at Tanworth. Her will pr. June 1801.

ARCIS.[c]

Baron by tenure.

I. Will. I. *1.* WILLIAM DE ARCIS, Baron of Folkestone, co. Kent, in the Domesday Survey, *d. temp.* Will. II, leaving two daughters and coheirs, *viz.* (1) Matilda, who *suc.* him in his Norman possessions, and (2) Emma, who brought the Barony of Folkestone to her husband, Nigel de MUNEVILLE.[d]

ARDAGH.

See "SUNDON OF ARDAGH, co. Longford," Baron [I.], *cr.* 1735; *ex* 1752.

ARDEE.

i.e. "LORD BRABAZON, BARON OF ARDEE,[e] co. Louth" [I.], see "BRABAZON," Baron [I.], *cr.* 1616.

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[a] See "N. & Q.," 5th s., xii, 469, &c.

[b] Of his three daughters and coheirs, the eldest, Sarah, who *m.* firstly in 1788, the 5th Earl of Plymouth, and secondly the 1st Earl Amherst, appears to have inherited the chief part of the estates. She *d.* 27 May 1838.

[c] The account of this Barony, as given above, is inserted in MS. by Mr. Courthope in his own interleaved copy of the "Synopsis."

[d] See p. 36, under "ABRINCIS," Barons by tenure.

[e] A CLAIM TO THE BARONY OF ARDEE [I.], as *heir general*, on the supposition of a Barony [I.] of that name (other than the Barony of 1616) having been *cr.* by a *Writ of Summons*, in 1665, was made, in 1762, by Chidley Coote of Mount Coote, co. Limerick, s. and h. of Charles Coote of the same (who *d.* 1761), who was s. and h. of Sir Philips Coote by Lady Elizabeth Brabazon, 1st da. and coheir (and,

ARDELVE.

i.e., BARON OF ARDELVE, co. Wicklow [I.]. See "FORTROSE," Viscount [I.], *cr.* 1766; *ex.* 1781.

ARDEN.

Baroness & Barons [I.] I. 1770.

1. CATHARINE, COUNTESS OF EGMONT [I.], wife of John (PERCEVAL), 2nd EARL OF EGMONT [I.], 3rd da. of the Hon. Charles COMPTON (by Mary, da. and h. of Sir Berkeley Lucy, Bart) and sister of Charles and Spencer, 7th and 8th EARLS OF NORTHAMPTON, *m.* (as his second wife) 26 Jan. 1756 at Charlton, co. Kent, the Earl of Egmont [I.] above named; and, on 23 May 1770, was *cr.* BARONESS ARDEN of Lohort Castle, co. Cork, with rem. of the Barony to the heirs male of her body. Her husband *d* 20 Dec. 1772. She *d.* at Langley, Bucks, 11 June 1784. (For fuller account see "EGMONT," Earldom of [I.], under the 2nd Earl.)

II. 1784. Barons (U.K.) I. 1802.

2. CHARLES GEORGE (PERCEVAL), BARON ARDEN [I.], s. and h. of his mother, *b.* at Charlton, Kent, 1 Oct. 1756. Took his seat in the House [I.] 8 Feb. 1787. He was M.P. for Launceston 1780-90; for Warwick, 1790-96, and for Totnes 1796-1802. Was one of the Lords of the Admiralty and was Registrar of the Court of Admiralty. On 28 July 1802, he was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, being *cr.* BARON ARDEN of Arden, co. Warwick. He *m.* 2 March 1787 at Charlton, Kent, Margaretta Elizabeth, 1st da. of Gen. Sir Thomas Spencer

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in her issue, *sole* heir) of Edward, 2nd Earl of Meath, Lord Brabazon and Baron Ardee [I.] It appears from a case laid, in 1836, before the eminent Peerage Lawyer, Sir N. Harris Nicolas, by Chidley Coote of Mount Coote aforesaid (grandson and h. gen. of the abovenamed Chidley Coote, the Petitioner), that the said petition was, on 22 April 1762, referred to the Attorney Gen. and the Solicitor Gen. [I.], and that the latter (alone) gave his opinion thereon, which was in favour of the Petitioner, "in consequence of which a writ was ordered to issue, but the Petitioner, C. C., dying in the meantime [24 Feb. 1764], the subject was not brought forward again."

The facts of the case were these—William Brabazon, s. and h. ap. of Edward, 2nd Earl of Meath [I.], was called v.p. to the House of Peers [I.] by writ of summons, 30 Oct. 1665, as LORD ARDEE, or LORD BRABAZON OF ARDEE*, and sat and voted in the House as *Junior* Baron till his father's death, when he inherited the Earldom of Meath [I.] The name of the Barony that was vested in his father was "LORD BRABAZON, BARON OF ARDEE [I.], *cr.* 19 July 1616.

Nicolas' opinion was (1) that the decision in the case of the Barony of Sydney in 1782 (20 years after the report in this case) was conclusive against any *new* Barony of Ardee being *cr.* by such writ of summons and sitting, unless there was "*a material variation*" from the name of the Barony enjoyed by the father of the Peer so summoned; and (2) that though the fact of Lord Brabazon having sat as *Junior* Baron "is entitled to some weight, still, I fear, it would not *in itself* be deemed sufficient to prove a *new* creation."

The opinion that the *precedence* assigned to a Barony is *not*, of itself, *sufficient to determine the date* of its creation, is strengthened by the cases of STRANGE, CLIFFORD, &c. See p. 22, note "b." In the former case we read in "Cruise" (p. 227) that the newly summoned Baron's "*rank and precedence* is a matter *merely collateral*: . . . and if any question arises upon the *place* given [to such Baron] by the Heralds, it is to be *decided by the Lords of Parl.*, in the House of Lords, as a matter of privilege; whereas the *right of Peerage itself* the Lords *never* have judged, *but upon a reference by the Crown.*"

With respect to this claim moreover, it must be borne in mind that "ARDEE," is *not* an *English* Barony (*i.e.* one *capable* of being *cr. by writ*) but an *Irish* Barony, where the writ is merely incidental to, and not creative of, the Peerage. See "Preface" to this vol., p. ii, note "a."

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* The title is "ATHERDEE" on the Lords' Journals [I.] of 21 Dec. 1665.

WILSON, 6th Bart., by Jane, da. of John BADGER-WELLER of Charlton afsd. He *d.* 5 July 1840.[a] Will pr. Sep. 1840. His widow *d.* 20 May 1851. Will pr. Nov. 1851.

Barons, &c. [I.] III. **Barons** [U.K.] II. — 1840. *merged* 1841. — *3.* GEORGE JAMES (PERCEVAL), BARON ARDEN [I.], and BARON ARDEN [U.K.], s. and h., who, on 23 Dec. 1841, *suc.* his cousin as EARL OF EGMONT, &c. [I.] and BARON LOVELL AND HOLLAND [G.B.] See "EGMONT," Earldom of [I.], under the 6th Earl.

ARDES.

See "MONTGOMERY OF THE GREAT ARDES, co. Down," Viscount [I.], *cr.* 1622 ; *ex.* 1757.

ARDFERT.

See "CROSBIE OF ARDFERT, co. Kerry," Viscount [I.], *cr.* 1771 ; *ex.* 1815.

ARDFRY.

See "WALLSCOURT OF ARDFRY, co. Galway," Baron [I.], *cr.* 1800.

ARDGLASS.

Earls [I.]

I. 1645. *1.* THOMAS CROMWELL, only s. and h. of Edward 3rd LORD CROMWELL, by his 2nd wife Frances, da. of William RUGGE of Norfolk, having *suc.* his father as BARON CROMWELL, in 1607, was on 22 Nov. 1624 *cr.* VISCOUNT LECALE in Ulster [I.], and, continuing firmly attached to the King during the Civil War (for whom he commanded a Regiment of Horse [I.]), was *cr.*, 15 April 1645 (privy seal at Oxford 7 Jan. 1644-5), EARL OF ARDGLASS [I.] He subsequently made his peace with the Parl., paying £460 for his "delinquency." He *m.* Elizabeth, da. and h. of Robert MEVERELL of Throwleigh and Ilam, co. Stafford, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Thomas FLEMING, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He *d.* 1653, aged 59, and was *bur.* at Tickencote, Rutland. His widow *d.* the same year and was also *bur.* there.

II. 1653. *2.* WINGFIELD (CROMWELL), EARL OF ARDGLASS, &c., [I.], and BARON CROMWELL [E.], only s. and h. *b.* 12 Sep. 1622. He was taken a prisoner at Chester in the Royal cause, in April 1649. He *m.* Mary, da. of Sir William RUSSELL, Bart., of Strensham, by Frances, da. of Sir Thomas READE. He *d.* 3 Oct. 1668, and was *bur.* at Ilam afsd. His widow (who had a jointure of £1,500 a year) *m.*, as his second wife, Charles COTTON[b] of Beresford Hall, Notts (the Angler and Poet), who was *bur.* at St. James' Westm., 16 Feb. 1686-7. She survived him, though probably somewhat his senior.[c]

III. 1668. *3.* THOMAS (CROMWELL), EARL OF ARDGLASS, &c. [I.], and BARON CROMWELL [E.], only s. and h. *b.* 29 Nov. 1653 at Strensham, co. Worcester. He *m.* Honora, sister, and, in her issue, coheir of Murrough, 1st VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON [I.], being da. of Michael BOYLE, ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH and

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(a) His next yst. br. the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval (*b.* 1 Nov. 1762 in North Audley Street), was first Lord of the Treasury, and was assassinated in the House of Commons 11 May 1812.

(b) He was *b.* 28 April 1630, and *m.* (as his first wife) Isabella Hutchinson, 30 June 1656, at St. Mary's, Nottingham. She was living 1664 when he entered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of that county. He *d.* in debt, admon. being granted, 12 Sep. 1687, to a creditor, his widow and five children having renounced.

(c) She was certainly *b.* before 1634, at which date her eldest br. was six years old. See Heralds' Visitation of co. Worcester of that date.

LORD CHANCELLOR [I.], by his second wife Mary, da. of Dermot (O'BRIEN), 5th LORD INCHIQUIN [I.] He *d.* s.p. 11 April 1682, and was *bur.* at Ilam afsd. His widow *m.*, before 1687, Francis CUFF, M.P. for co. Mayo, who was *b.* 12 Sep. 1656, and *d.* 26 Dec. 1694, leaving issue by her. She *m.* (for her third husband) Capt. Thomas BURDETT of Garahill, co. Carlow, M.P. for Carlow, 1704-25, who, subsequently, 1723, was *cr.* a Bart. [I.], and who *d.* 1726. She *d.* in Dublin, and was *bur.* at St. Patrick's, in that city, 14 Nov. 1710.

IV. 1682, to 1687. *4.* VERE ESSEX (CROMWELL), EARL OF ARDGLASS, and VISCOUNT LECALE [I.], and BARON CROMWELL [E.], uncle and h. *b.* 1623. He *m.*, in 1672, Catharine, da. of James HAMILTON of Newcastle, co. Down (M.P. for Bangor in that co.), by Margaret, da. of Francis KYNASTON of Laule, also in co. Down. He *d.* s.p.m. 26 Nov. 1687 at Booncastle, co. Down, when all his *Peerage Honours*[a] became *ex.* He was *bur.* in the old cathedral of Down. His widow *m.* Nicholas PRICE of Hollymount, co. Down.

See "PIERREPONT OF ARDGLASS," Baron [I.], *cr.* 1703; *ex.* 1714.

See "BARRINGTON OF ARDGLASS, co. Down," Viscount [I.], *cr.* 1720.

See "LECALE OF ARDGLASS, co. Down," Baron [I.], *cr.* 1800; *ex.* 1810.

ARDKILL.

See "DE BLAQUERE OF ARDKILL, co. Londonderry," Baron [I.], *cr.* 1800.

ARDILAUN.

Barons I. 1880. *1.* SIR ARTHUR EDWARD GUINNESS, Bart., of Ashford, co. Galway, s. and h. of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart.,[b] by Elizabeth, 3rd da. of Edward GUINNESS of Dublin, was *b.* 1 Nov. 1840 at St. Anne's, Clontarf, co. Dublin, ed. at Eton School and at Trin. Coll., Dublin; B.A. 1863; M.A. 1866; *suc.* his father 19 Mar. 1868; was M.P. for the City of Dublin 1868-69, and again 1874-80, and was *cr.*, 1 May 1880, BARON ARDILAUN

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[a] A Barony of Cromwell, supposed to have been *cr.* by writ, 28 April 1539, was considered to have devolved on Elizabeth, only da. of the last Earl of Ardglass [I.], and this Lady appeared as "BARONESS CROMWELL" at the funeral of Queen Mary, and at the coronation of Queen Anne. It appears however (1) that there was no *sitting* in Parl. under the writ of 1539, which, of itself, would be fatal to such writ having *cr.* a Barony in fee; (2) that Gregory Cromwell, the person to whom it was directed, being s. and h. ap. of Thomas, Earl of Essex, in whose Barony (*cr.* by *patent* 9 July 1536) he was sum., such summons (v.p.), would not have created *(de novo)* a Barony in *fee*; and (3) lastly, that there would remain the question (hitherto undecided), whether any Barony acquired by the s. and h. ap. of a Peer in consequence of his having being sum., v.p., in his *father's* Barony would not be affected by the *attainder* of the *father*. This was the case in this instance, the said Earl of Essex having been attainted and beheaded 28 July 1540. However five months after the death of his father, the said Gregory Cromwell was *cr. by patent*, 18 Dec. 1540, Baron Cromwell "to him and *the heirs male of his body*." The Barony thus *cr.* by the *patent* of 1540, appears to have been the only Barony of Cromwell vested in the Earls of Ardglass [I.]

[b] So *cr.* in 1867 in recognition of his munificent restoration of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, at his own sole expence, being head of the well known firm of "Arthur Guinness and Co." Dublin, Brewers).

OF ASHFORD, co. Galway. He *m.* 16 Feb. 1871 at Bantry, co. Cork, Olivia Charlotte, 2nd da. of William Henry Hare (HEDGES WHITE), 3rd EARL OF BANTRY [I.] by Jane, da. of Charles John HERBERT of Muckross Abbey, co. Kerry. She was *b.* 25 Aug. 1850.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 27,000 acres in co. Galway about 4,000, co. Mayo, and about 500, co. Dublin. Total about 31,500 acres, worth about £6,500 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residences,* Ashford,[a] near Cong, co. Galway; St. Anne's Clontarf, co. Dublin.

ARDMANACH, or ARDMANNOCH.

i.e. "LORD OF ARDMANNOCH" [S.] See "ROSS," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1481 ; *ex.* 1504.

i.e. "EARL OF EDIRDALE, *alias* ARDMANACH" (*sic*) [S.] See "Ross," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1487-8 ; *ex.* 1504.

i.e. "LORD OF ARDMANNOCH" [S.] See "Ross," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1565, *vested* in the Crown 1587.

i.e. "LORD OF ARDMANNOCH" [S.] See "Albany," Duke of, [S.], *cr.* 1600, *vested* in the Crown 1625.

ARDROSSAN.

i.e. "BARON ARDROSSAN of Ardrossan, co. Ayr," *cr.* 21 Feb. 1800. See "EGLINTON," Earl of [S.], under 12th Earl.

ARDS, *see* ARDES.

ARDSALLA.

i.e. "BARON LUDLOW OF ARDSALLA, co. Meath" [I.], *cr.* 1755. See "LUDLOW," Earl of [I.], *cr.* 1760 ; *ex.* 1842.

i.e. "VISCOUNT PRESTON OF ARDSALLA, co. Meath [I.], *cr.* 1760. See "LUDLOW," Earl of [I.], *cr.* 1760 ; *ex.* 1842.

i.e. "VISCOUNT AMBERLEY OF AMBERLEY, co. Gloucester, AND OF ARDSALLA, co. Meath." See "RUSSELL," Earl, *cr.* 1861.

(a) A correspondent of "The Times" newspaper (15 Sep. 1884) writes as follows—"It was in 1852 that the late Sir Benjamin Guinness bought Ashford of Lord Oranmore as a small residential estate, being captivated by the extreme beauty of the spot, and intending merely to build a cottage ornée. In 1860 he added the adjacent Rosshill, sold to him by Lord Charlemont and Lord Leitrim, who had married the two Miss Berminghams, who were co-heiresses. Oddly enough, the next purchase in 1864 was also from co-heiresses—from the Misses Blake, nieces of the late Sir Valentine Blake. It was that of Doon, and the picturesquely situated island ruin of Castle Kirk is a part of it. I have not visited the Doon property, where there is a handsome shooting lodge, but it is said to be as rich in natural attractions as Ashford. It was about the same time, I think, that 2,000 of the most poverty-stricken of the acres which I passed through in the neighbourhood of Maam were acquired from Sir Richard O'Donnell. Lastly, in 1870, the 6,000 acres around the white shooting lodge on the Lake of Kylemore, were bought from Mr. Finlay, a newspaper proprietor in Belfast, who had himself purchased them not very long before from the D'Arcy's of Clifden, one of the oldest of the Mayo families. The average price of these lands was 20 years of the former rents; of course the rents since then have in many cases been considerably reduced."

ARGENTINE.

Barons by Tenure.

I. Hen. I. REGINALD DE ARGENTINE, *d.* before 1139 ; to whom suc.,
II. Rich. I. REGINALD DE ARGENTINE; *d.* before 1223; his successor was,
III. Hen. III. RICHARD DE ARGENTINE ; *d.* 1246
IV. Hen. III. GILES DE ARGENTINE, s. and h.; *d.* 1283.
V. Edw. I. REGINALD DE ARGENTINE, s. and h.; *sum.* to attend the King at Salisbury 26 Jan. (1296-7), 25 Edw. I, but for the reasons assigned under "AP ADAM" (page 111, note "b"), such writ cannot be considered as a regular summons to Parl. He *d.* 1307, leaving a s. and h. John de Argentine,[a] who *d.* 6 Rich. II (1382-3) S.P.M. leg. leaving three daughters and coheirs :—1. Joan, wife of Sir Bartholomew Naunton ; 2. Eliz., wife of Sir Baldwin St. George ; 3. Maud, wife of Ivo Fitz Warin. Among their descendants the representation of these Barons is vested.

ARGYLL.

Earls [S.]

I. 1457. *1.* COLIN (CAMPBELL), LORD CAMPBELL [S.],[b] s. and h. of Archibald Campbell of Lochow, co. Argyll, *styled* MASTER OF CAMPBELL (by Elizabeth, da. of Sir John SOMMERVILE of Carnwath), which Archibald was s. and h. ap. of Duncan, 1st LORD CAMPBELL [S.], *suc.* to the dignity of a Lord of Parl. [S.] by the death of his said grandfather, in 1453, being then a minor, and was *cr.* by James II [S.], in 1457, EARL OF ARGYLL [S.][b] He was employed in various embassies to England and France, was Master of the Household 1464, and Chancellor [S.] 1483, &c. In 1460 he had a commission as Bailie of Cowal. In 1471 he had a charter of the heritable offices of Justiciary and Sheriff within the lordship of Lorne. In 1479 he had a charter confirming to him the offices of Lieutenant and Commissary of Argyll as held by his ancestors Gillespic and Colin Cambel under a charter of 1382. He *m.* Isabel, da. and senior coheir of John (STEWART), LORD LORNE [S.] On the resignation of her uncle Walter STEWART, the heir male of the family, till then usually designated LORD LORNE, or LORD LORNE AND INNERMEATH [S.], he obtained a crown charter of the Lordship of Lorne ("*dominium de Lorne*") 17 April 1470 to him and the heirs male of his body, with rem. to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, to Colin Campbell Nelesoun, to Duncan Campbell (br. of Sir Colin, of Glenorchy), &c., &c., each in like manner respectively. It was made a condition of this resignation that the resigner should continue a Lord of Parliament by the style of Lord of Innermeath "or any other honourable place that pleases him." From that time the Earl is usually designed (as are his successors) "Earl of Argyll, Lord Campbell and *Lorne*.[c] Taking part in the rebellion which ended in the death of James III [S.] at Sauchieburn, he was deprived of the Office of Chancellor, but was, however, reinstated by James IV [S.] in 1488. He *d.* 10 May 1493.

II. 1493. *2.* ARCHIBALD (CAMPBELL), EARL OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], s. and h. He, also, was, like his father, in the confidence of James IV [S.], who, in 1495, made him Master of the Household. In addition to the offices inherited from his father, enumerated in his service of 1493 (Sheriff, Justiciary, Chamberlain and Coroner of Argyll and Lorne, and Lieut. within the said Sheriffdom),

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(a) According to an elaborate pedigree of this family in Clutterbuck's Herts., vol. ii, p. 341, a generation is here omitted, this John, being there called s. and h. of another John (whom he *suc.* in 1319 at the age of 6 months) and *grandson* of Reginald.

(b) Both the Barony and the Earldom (of which the former was *cr.* 1445) belong to periods at which the Great Seal is defective, and no document connected with either is extant. The usual form and spelling is "*Ergile*," or, when Latinized, "*Ergadia*." It was in the time of the 1st Earl that the orthography of "*Campbell*" began to supersede the old form of "*Cambel*."

(c) Walter Stewart, who had resigned the title of "Lorne," became, according to the proviso contained in the resignation thereof, LORD INNERMEATH [S.]

he had, by a charter of 1504, those of Justiciary, Sheriff, Coroner and Chamberlain of Kintyre and Knapdale, and Captain of Tarbert. In 1500 he was made Lieut. Gen. of the Isles. He *m.* Elizabeth, 1st da. of John (STEWART), 1st EARL OF LENNOX [S.], by Margaret, da. of Alexander (MONTGOMERY), 1st LORD MONTGOMERY [S]. He *d.* 9 Sep. 1513, being killed at the battle of Flodden, where he and his br. in law, the Earl of Lennox [S.], commanded the right wing of the army.

III. 1513. *3.* COLIN (CAMPBELL), EARL OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], s. and h. He was a prominent statesman both during the minority of James V [S.], when he exerted himself to procure the tranquillity of the Isles, and also throughout the reign of that King; and, besides holding the heritable offices of Sheriff, Justiciary, Chamberlain and Coroner of Argyll, and the offices of Justiciary, Sheriff, Coroner, Bailie and Chamberlain of Kintyre and Knapdale held by his father, he was also made JUSTICIARY or Justice general OF SCOTLAND in 1515, and Lieut. of the Isles in 1516. In 1528 he was confirmed in the appointment of Justiciary [S.], and had that of Master of the Household [S.] conferred on him. In 1528 he obtained the barony of Abernethy, part of the forfeited estate of Archibald (Douglas), 5th Earl of Angus [S.] In 1529 (shortly before his death) he resigned nearly the whole of his lands, together with the offices of Sheriff of Argyll, Kintyre, and Knapdale, in favour of his s. and h. ap. Archibald Campbell, *styled* Master of Argyll. He *m.* Jane, 1st da. of Alexander (GORDON), 3rd EARL OF HUNTLY [S.], by his first wife, Janet, da. of John (STEWART), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] He *d.* Sep. or Oct. 1529.

IV. 1529. *4.* ARCHIBALD (CAMPBELL), EARL OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], s. and h. On 19 Aug. and 2 Sep. 1529, he had (v.p.) sasine of the lands and offices conveyed to him by his father, and on 28 Oct. 1529 he was (as Archibald, Earl of Argyll) appointed JUSTICIARY OF SCOTLAND, and MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD. He had, in 1543, the lands of Muckart in Perthshire, bestowed on him for his services in the defence of the church against heresies. In 1545 he was made Justiciary of Bute. He commanded a body of Highlanders at Pinkie in 1547, and was at the siege of Haddington in 1548, but was soon afterwards won over (by English gold) to side with England. Adopting the cause of the reformed religion, he became, in 1557, one of the "Lords of the Congregation." He *m.* firstly, Helen, 1st da. of James (HAMILTON), 1st EARL OF ARRAN [S.], by his third wife, Janet, da. of Sir David BETOUN. To her, for her life, he resigned his barony of Menstrie, co. Clackmannan, on 27 Aug. 1529. He *m.* secondly, Margaret, da. of William (GRAHAM), 3rd EARL OF MENTEITH [S.], by Margaret, da. of John MOUBRAY of Barnbougle. He *d.* between 21 Aug. and 2 Dec. 1558.

V. 1558. *5.* ARCHIBALD (CAMPBELL), EARL OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], s. and h. by first wife. In 1552 he had a grant of the hereditary offices on his father's resignation. In 1558 he had a charter (from Francis and Mary) of the office of JUSTICIARY OF SCOTLAND for life, confirmed, by Queen Mary, in 1561, but in 1565 he appeared in arms against her; he also participated in the plot for Darnley's murder; but afterwards supported the cause of the Queen, for whom he fought at Langside, being appointed her lieutenant on the day of that battle. P.C. 1571. In 1572 he came to terms of accommodation with the Regent Morton, and on 15 Jan. 1572-3 was made CHANCELLOR [S.], for life. He *m.* firstly, Jean, illegit. da. of JAMES V. [S.], by Elizabeth, da. of John (CARMICHAEL), LORD CARMICHAEL [S.] She was present with the Queen at the murder of Rizzio, 9 March 1566. In that same year, also, she stood proxy for Queen Elizabeth, as Godmother to James VI [S.] She *d.* s.p. and was *bur.* in the Chapel of Holyrood House. He *m.* secondly, Janet, da. of Alexander (CUNNINGHAM), 5th EARL OF GLENCAIRN [S.] by his second wife Janet, da. of Sir John CUNNINGHAM of Caprington. He *d.* s.p. 12 Sep. 1575, aged about 43. His widow *m.* in 1583 Humphrey COLQUHOUN of Luss, and *d.* s.p. 1584.

VI. 1575. *6.* COLIN (CAMPBELL), EARL OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], half br. and h., being s. of the 4th Earl by his second wife. In 1571, on his brother's resignation, he had the hereditary offices conferred upon him. A quarrel with the Regent Morton, arising out of a demand that he should restore certain royal

jewels (of which his countess had become possessed when wife of the Regent Moray), combined with other sources of irritation, led him, in coalition with John, Earl of Athole [S.], to obtain possession of the young King, who was made to assume the sceptre in his own hands, effecting thereby Morton's retirement from the regency. Morton, however, recovering the power though not the name of Regent, an accommodation was effected, and on 10 Aug. 1579, Argyle was made CHANCELLOR [S.], which office he retained till his death. He *m.* firstly, about 1551, Johanna, da. of Henry (STEWART), 1st LORD METHVEN [S.], by his second wife Janet, Dowager COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND [S.], da. of John (STEWART), 2nd EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] She *d.* s.p. He *m.* secondly, Agnes, widow of James, EARL OF MORAY [S.] (the well known REGENT assassinated 1570), da. of William (KEITH), 4th EARL MARISCHALL [S.], by Margaret, da. and coheir of Sir William KEITH. She *d.* July 1583. Fun. entry at Lyon office. He *d.* Oct. 1584.

VII. 1584. 7. ARCHIBALD (CAMPBELL), EARL OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], s. and h. by second wife. At the age of 18, in 1594, he was sent, as the King's Lieut., against Huntly and Erroll, the Catholic Lords, whom he defeated at Glenlivat or Balrinnes. In the "decreet of ranking," 5 March 1606, he was placed (not according to the precedence of the *creation* of his Earldom, but) in the exalted rank of second Earl [S.][a] In 1610 he had, on his resignation, a charter to himself in life rent and to his s. and h. ap. Archibald in fee of his Earldom and hereditary offices. Having expelled the Macdonalds of Kintyre, he obtained a grant of the whole of that Lordship, including the island of Jura, in 1617. In 1618, having become a Roman Catholic after his second marriage with a Lady of that faith, he served, under Philip III of Spain, against Holland He *m.* firstly, before Oct. 1594, Agnes, 5th da. of William (DOUGLAS), 8th EARL OF MORTON [S.], by Agnes, da. of George (LESLIE), 4th EARL OF ROTHES [S.] He *m.* secondly 30 Nov. 1610, at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London, Anne, da. and coheir of Sir William CORNWALLIS of Brome, co. Suffolk, by Lucy, da. and coheir of John (NEVILLE), LORD LATIMER. She was distinguished as an Authoress of some note. She *d.* at the Earl's house in Drury lane, Midx., 12 Jan. 1634-5, and was *bur.* the 13 at St. Martins in

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[a] THE PRECEDENCY OF THE EARLS OF ANGUS, ARGYLL, CRAWFORD, ERROLL AND MARISCHAL

Over the other Earls [S.] of more ancient creation.

As in England, by the ranking of Henry VIII, several of the King's Officers of State were placed (*during their tenure of office*) at the top of that class of the nobility of which they happen to be members, so in Scotland (on a somewhat similar principle) certain Earls who held high office (though, in some cases, *hereditary* office) were ranked above other Earls of more ancient creation.

The precedency of Angus, above all other Earls (which apparently was originally one more by *privilege* than *office*) had been confirmed by James VI [S.], under charter of the Great Seal [S.] in 1602,* and, consequently, was ratified four years later at the "Decreet of Ranking" in 1606. In this decreet the first place was allotted to ANGUS, the next to ARGYLL, and the 3rd, 4th and 5th places, to CRAWFORD, ERROLL and MARISCHAL respectively. This was according to "the old established Precedences from Office or Privilege, a matter about which much evidence may be gleaned from the Scottish Records. *Privilege* or *office*, and *not priority of creation* was the cause why Angus, Argyle, Crawford, Erroll and Marischal, preceded all the other Earls. Next came the two oldest Earls [according to priority of creation, *viz.*] Sutherland and Mar, the former producing title deeds dating from 1347, the latter from 1395 and 1404. Then followed Rothes, &c. . . . . Till the middle of the sixteenth century there seems to have been no recognition of precedency in virtue of priority of creation. In the fifteenth century the idea of the great Earls of Douglas or Crawford yielding the *pas* to an Earl of older date (*e.g.* Ross or Sutherland) would have been unintelligible. The right of ANGUS (who came in the place of Douglas) to bear the Crown and precede all Earls (if

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* For a fuller account of the precedency of Angus as premier Earl [S.] see p. 100 note "f."

the fields. Fun. certif. at the Coll. of Arms, London.[b] He *d.* in London 1638 aged about 62. Will dat. 9 Oct. 1638, pr. 29 Nov 1638, in the Commissary Court of London.

Marquess [S.] I. 1641 to 1661.

VIII. 1638. *8.* Archibald (Campbell), Earl of Argyll, &c. [S.], s. and h., being only s. by first wife, *b.* 1597. In 1618, his father having left the kingdom, the care of the Western Highlands devolved on him, and to him, being a Protestant, his father was directed to make over all his estates. In 1625 the office of Justice Gen. [S.] was conferred on him and his successors, Earls of Argyll, but, in 1628 it was resigned by him to the King. P.C. in 1626. On 14 Jan. 1634 he was (under the *style* of "*Lord Lorn*") one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session. On his accession to the Earldom he subscribed the "Covenant"; in 1639 he sent 500 Highlanders to swell the covenanting force at Aberdeen, and in 1640, in the cause of the "Covenant," he carried fire and sword through Athole, Badenach and Angus. But when Charles I came to Scotland in Aug. 1641 he made his peace with him and was *cr.* 15 Nov. 1641 MARQUESS OF ARGYLL [S.], a pension of £1000 a year being, at the same time, settled upon him. Soon afterwards he again joined the Covenanters, but was signally defeated at Inverlochy, 2 Feb. 1644-5, and at Kilsyth, 15 Aug. 1645, by Montrose. In Oct. 1648 he conducted Cromwell to Edinburgh, where the "Covenant" was renewed. He assisted, however, in bringing Charles II to Scotland in June 1650, and placed the Crown on his head at Scone 1 Jan. 1650-1, having obtained a promise to be made a Duke and K.G. Subsequently, however, he was present at the proclamation of Cromwell as Lord Protector, and signed a promise to live peaceably under that Government. He was M.P. for co. Aberdeen 1658-59. Shortly before the restoration, on the death of his br. James, Earl of Irvine [S.], who *d.* s.p., he inherited the title of LORD OF KINTYRE [S.], *cr.* 22 Feb. 1626.[c] In July 1660 he went to London to wait on the newly arrived King, but this, the last of his many tergiversations, availed him nothing, as he was ordered to the Tower and thence taken to Edinburgh Castle. He was tried for high treason and sentence pronounced against him 25 May 1661. He *d.* 27 May 1661, being executed[d] at the Cross of Edinburgh, his head being exposed (where Montrose's had been) on the top of the tolbooth till 8 June, when it was *bur.* with his body at Kilmain. He had *m.* his cousin Margaret, 2nd da. of William (Douglas), 9th Earl of Morton [S.], by Anne, 1st da. of George (Keith), 5th Earl Marischal [S.] She survived him.

Earls [S.] IX. 1663 to 1685.

9. Archibald Campbell, *styled* Lord Lorne and Master of Argyll in his father's lifetime and for some period after his death, s. and h., *b.* about 1625. He was appointed Col. of the Foot Guards and fought at Dunbar, 3 Sep. 1650, and at Worcester, 3 Sep. 1651, on behalf of Charles II, and being then Lieut. Gen. was excepted out of Cromwell's Act of Grace 1654. He afterwards, however, submitted but was compelled to find £5000 security. At the restoration he was

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not Dukes) was recognized in Parl. in 1592, and by charter of 1599. On public occasions, when Angus bore the Crown, Argyle, who also held the hereditary office of Justiciary, bore the sceptre; and, by contemporary evidence, Crawford's privilege of bearing the sword was equally acknowledged. As the Constable [*i.e.* the Earl of Erroll] and [the Earl] Marischal, were both Commissioners [in the decreet of ranking, in 1606], it would have been strange if their official precedence, often alluded to in the records, had been unrecognised. It was the clashing of the new ideas with the old that had caused the unseemly scenes in Parl., and that led to the appointment of the Commission of 1606." See a most able article on "Jurisdiction in Scottish Peerages," which appeared in May 1883 in the "Journal of Jurisprudence, &c.," vol. 27 (No. 317), p. 241 and note thereto.

[b] James Campbell, her 1st s., was (v.p.), on 22 Feb. 1626, *cr.* Lord of Kintyre [S.] "to him, his heirs male and successors in that Lordship." He was afterwards, 1642, *cr.* Earl of Irvine and Lord of Lundie [S.], with rem. to the heirs male of his body. He *d.* s.p. before 1660, when the title of "Lord of Kintyre" [S.] was inherited, under the spec. rem., by his br. the Marquess of Argyll [S.]

[c] See note "b," above.

[d] See N. and Q., 3rd s., ii, 260, &c. Lord Clarendon describes him as "a person of extraordinary cunning," one, who "carried himself so, that they, who hated him most, were willing to compound with him."

imprisoned and sentenced to death 26 Aug. 1662, but was released 4 June 1663, and, by patent, 16 Oct. 1663, wherein he is styled "*Dominus de Lorne*," was *restored* to the titles of EARL OF ARGYLL, LORD CAMPBELL, LORNE and KINTYRE [S.][e] He was P.C. and a Commissioner of the Treasury. On 15 Oct. 1667 he received a new charter of all his lands and offices.[f] On 11 July 1674, he was appointed an Extraordinary Lord of Session. On 19 Dec. 1681 he was sentenced to death for high treason for refusing to subscribe to the "test act," but escaped from Edinburgh Castle to Holland, when he was *attainted*. On 17 April 1685 he was chosen General of the forces which invaded Scotland in behalf of Monmouth's rebellion. Here he was taken prisoner at a ford of the Inchinnan, was *executed* on his former sentence (at the same place as his father), on 30 June 1685, and *bur.* in Greyfriars churchyard. M.I. He had *m.* firstly, 13 May 1650, in the Canongate, Edinburgh, Mary, 1st da of James (STUART), 4th EARL OF MORAY [S.], by Margaret, 1st da. of Alexander (HOME), 1st EARL OF HOME [S.] She *d.* May 1668. For his second wife he had *m.* 28th Jan. 1670, Anne, Dow. COUNTESS OF BALCARRES [S.], 2nd da. of Colin (MACKENZIE), 1st EARL OF SEAFORTH [S.], by Margaret, 1st da. of Alexander (SETON), 1st EARL OF DUMFERMLINE [S.] By her he had no issue. She was a prisoner at Edinburgh Castle at the time of her husband's execution in 1685, and was *bur.* at Balcarres 29 May 1707.

X. 1689. **Dukes** [S.] I. 1701. *10.* ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *styled* LORD LORNE and MASTER OF ARGYLL in the lifetime and for some period after the death of his father, s. and h. by first wife. On his father's invasion [S.], in 1685, he offered to serve against him, placing himself in the hands of King James. This King, however, he soon afterwards deserted, and assisted the Prince of Orange in his expedition against him to his utmost power. In 1689 he was admitted as EARL OF ARGYLL [S.] into the convention of estates [S.], made P.C. and, on 5 June in that year, his father's *attainder* was *rescinded*. On 14 Dec. 1694 he was made an extraordinary Lord of Session. He commanded a regiment, chiefly of his own clan, in Flanders, and in 1696 was made Col. of the Scottish Regiment of Horse Guards. On 23 June 1701 he was *cr.* by William III, DUKE OF ARGYLL, MARQUESS OF KINTYRE and LORN *(sic)*, EARL OF CAMPBELL and COWALL, VISCOUNT OF LOCHOW and GLENYLA, LORD OF INVERARY, MULL, MORVERN and TIRIE [S.], with rem. to his heirs male whomsoever.[a] He *m.* Lady Elizabeth TOLLEMACHE, 1st da. of Elizabeth, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF DYSART [S.], by Sir Lionel TOLLEMACHE, Bart. He *d.* 25 Sep., or 21 Oct., 1703, at his house near Newcastle. His will, made long before his creation as a Duke, in which he styles himself "Earl of Argyll, Lord Kintyre, Campbell and Lorne," dat. 26 Sep. 1690 at Inverary, was produced 2 Oct. 1703 at Edinburgh, and pr. 1 July 1704. His widow, who had been separated from her husband many years before her death, *d.* at Campbelltown 9 May 1735.

Dukes [S.] II. **Earls** [S.] XI. 1703. *11.* JOHN (CAMPBELL), DUKE OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], s. and h. *b.* 10 Oct. 1680. P.C. K.T. 4 Feb. 1703-4. Col. of the Scottish Horse Guards 1705, and an extraordinary Lord of Session. He exerted himself greatly in favour of the Protestant succession, and of the Union between England and Scotland. He was raised to the Peerage of England, on 26 Nov. 1705, being *cr.* BARON OF CHATHAM, and

(e) See p. 124, note (b).

(f) The office of JUSTICE GEN. OF SCOTLAND was not included, as it had ceased to be in the family. It was *not*, strictly speaking, *hereditary*, excepting from 1625 to 1628; but it was virtually so, having been held by the 2nd down to the 8th Earl inclusive. In 1561, in the confirmation thereof to the 5th Earl, the moving cause is said to be that the office had been held and the duties well discharged by the grantee's father and grandfather; and in the charter of 1625 it is stated that the predecessors of the Earl had *for ages past* exercised this office. On the other hand the JUSTICIARYSHIP OF ARGYLL AND OF THE ISLES (comprised in this charter) were, in the strictest sense, *hereditary* and continued in the family till 1747. The office of GRAND MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (which still continues in the family) was also confirmed by this charter as a *hereditary* office. *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

(a) The patent is made out in the plural—*i.e.* "*Duces* de Argyll, &c.," the word "Lorn" being spelt therein without the final "e."

imprisoned and sentenced to death 26 Aug. 1662, but was released 4 June 1663, and, by patent, 18 Oct. 1663, wherein he is styled "*Dominus de Lorne*," was restored to the titles of EARL OF ARGYLL, LORD CAMPBELL, LORNE and KINTYRE [S.](*). He was P.C. and a Commissioner of the Treasury. On 15 Oct. 1667 he received a new charter of all his lands and offices.(†) On 11 July 1674, he was appointed an Extraordinary Lord of Session. On 19 Dec. 1681 he was sentenced to death for high treason for refusing to subscribe to the "*test act*," but escaped from Edinburgh Castle to Holland, where he was attainted. On 17 April 1685 he was chosen General of the forces which invaded Scotland in behalf of Monmouth's rebellion. Here he was taken prisoner at a ford of the Inchinnan, was executed on his former sentence (at the same place as his father), on 30 June 1685, and *bur.* in Greyfriars churchyard. M.I. He had or hasty, 13 May 1650, in the Cannogate, Edinburgh, Mary, 1st da. of James (STUART), 4th EARL OF MORAY [S.], by Margaret, 1st da. of Alexander (HOME), 1st EARL OF HOME [S.]. She d. May 1663. For his second wife he had on 28th Jan. 1670, Anne, Dow. COUNTESS OF BALCARRES [S.], 2nd da. of Colin (MACKENZIE), 1st EARL OF SEAFORTH [S.], by Margaret, 1st da. of Alexander (SEVIN), 1st EARL OF DUNDERMLINE [S.]. By her he had no issue. She was a prisoner at Edinburgh Castle at the time of her husband's execution in 1685, and was *bur.* at Balcarres 29 May 1707.

X. 1688. *70.* ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *styled* LORD LORNE and MASTER OF ARGYLL in the lifetime and for some period after the death of his father, s. and h. by first wife. On his father's invasion [S.], in 1685, he offered to serve against him, placing himself in the hands of King James. This King, however, he soon afterwards deserted, and assisted the Prince of Orange in his expedition against him to his utmost power. In 1689 he was admitted as EARL OF ARGYLL [S.] into the convention of estates [S.], made P.C. and, on 5 June in that year, his father's *attainder* was rescinded. On 14 Dec. 1691 he was made an extraordinary Lord of Session. He commanded a regiment, chiefly of his own clan, in Flanders, and in 1696 was made Col. of the Scottish Regiment of Horse Guards. On 23 June 1701 he was cr. by William III, DUKE OF ARGYLL, MARQUESS OF KINTYRE and LORN (*sic*), EARL OF CAMPBELL and COWALL, VISCOUNT OF LOCHOW and GLENYLA, LORD OF INVERARY, MULL, MORVERN and TIRIE [S.], with rem. to his heirs male whomsoever.(*) He m. Lady Elizabeth TOLLEMACHE, 1st da. of Elizabeth, *sua jure* COUNTESS OF DYSART [S.], by Sir Lionel TOLLEMACHE, Bart. He d. 25 Sep., or 21 Oct., 1703, at his house near Newcastle. His will, made long before his creation as a Duke, in which he styles himself "Earl of Argyll, Lord Kintyre, Campbell and Lorne," *dat.* 26 Sep. 1690 at Inverary, was produced 2 Oct. 1703 at Edinburgh, and pr. 1 July 1704. His widow, who had been separated from her husband many years before her death, d. at Campbelltown 9 May 1725.

Dukes [S.] II. Earls [S.] XI. } 1703. *71.* JOHN (CAMPBELL), DUKE OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], s. and h. b. 10 Oct. 1680. P.C. K.T. 4 Feb. 1703-4. Col. of the Scottish House Guards 1705, and an extraordinary Lord of Session. He exerted himself greatly in favour of the Protestant succession, and of the Union between England and Scotland. He was raised to the Peerage of England, on 26 Nov. 1705, being cr. BARON OF CHATHAM, and

(*) See p. 124, note (b).

(†) The office of JUSTICE GEN. OF SCOTLAND was not included, as it had ceased to be in the family. It was not, strictly speaking, *hereditary*, excepting from 1625 to 1628; but it was virtually so, having been held by the 2nd down to the 5th Earl inclusive. In 1561, in the confirmation thereof to the 5th Earl, the moving cause is said to be that the office had been held and the duties well discharged by the grantee's father and grandfather; and in the charter of 1625 it is stated that the predecessors of the Earl had for ages past exercised this office. On the other hand the JUSTICIARYSHIP OF ARGYLL AND OF THE ISLES (comprised in this charter) were, in the strictest sense, *hereditary* and continued in the family till 1747. The office of GRAND MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (which still continues in the family) was also confirmed by this charter as a *hereditary* office. *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon.

(*) The patent is made out in the plural—*i.e.* "*Duces de Argyll, &c.*," the word "Lorn" being spelt therein without the final "*e*."

EARL OF GREENWICH, co. Kent. He was Col. of the 3rd Regiment of Foot (or Buffs), 1707, and served in the wars under Marlborough with great distinction, 1708-10. K.G. 22 March 1709-10, when he resigned the Order of the Thistle.(b) AMBASSADOR to Charles III of Spain 1711 ; Governor of Minorca 1712 ; Commander in Chief in Scotland, &c. At the Council of 30 July 1714, whereby the undisputed succession of the House of Hanover was chiefly secured, he and the Duke of Somerset, boldly, presented themselves without having being summoned. On 13 Nov. 1715, being then Col. of the Horse Guards blue, he defeated the adherents of the exiled House of Stuart at Sheriffmuir, and on 27 April 1719 he was *cr.* DUKE OF GREENWICH. He obtained and resigned several of the highest offices, being, for the most part, an opponent of Walpole's administration, and, according to his M.I., "a General and orator exceeded by none in the age he lived." He *m.* firstly (contract dat. 30 Dec. 1701) Mary, da. of Thomas BROWNE afterwards DUNCOMBE of St. James' Westm., Receiver Gen. of the Excise, by Ursula, sister of Sir Charles DUNCOMBE, Lord Mayor of London. She *d.* s.p. 16 Jan. 1716-7 and was *bur.* 19 at Westm. Abbey, aged 35. He *m.* secondly, 6 June 1717, Jane (formerly maid of honour to Queen Anne and to Caroline, Princess of Wales), da. of Thomas WARBURTON of Winnington, co. Chester. His Grace *d.* s.p.m. at Sudbrooke, in the parish of Petersham, co. Surrey, 4 Oct. 1743, and was *bur.* 15 in Westm. Abbey, when the titles of DUKE OF GREENWICH, EARL OF GREENWICH AND BARON OF CHATHAM became *ex.*(c) M.I. Will dat. 3 Dec. 1741, pr. 31 Oct. 1743. His widow, by whom he had five daughters,(d) *d.* 16 April 1764, aged 84, and was *bur.* the 23 with her husband. Will dat. 31 Dec. 1750, pr. 24 Apr. 1767.

Dukes [S.] III. **Earls** [S.] XII. — 1743.

12. ARCHIBALD (CAMPBELL), DUKE OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], br. and h. male, *b.* at Ham House, Surrey (the seat of the Countess of Dysart [S.], his maternal grandmother) June 1682. Ed. at Glasgow Univ. and at Utrecht. Col. of 36th Regiment and Gov. of Dumbarton Castle. Lord High Treasurer [S.] 1705. One of the Commissioners for the treaty of the Union of Scotland with England. On 19 Oct. 1706 he was *cr.* EARL AND VISCOUNT OF ILAY, LORD ORANSAY, DUNOON AND ARASE [S.]. He was a REP. PEER [S.] 1707-13, and again 1715-61. In 1708 he was one of the extraordinary Lords of Session ; in 1710 Lord Justice Gen. [S.], and, in 1711, P. C. He was a great promoter of the succession of the House of Hanover, and was, in 1714, made Lord Clerk Register. He fought and was wounded at Sheriffmuir. In 1721 he was Privy Seal [S.], and in 1733 Keeper of the Great Seal [S.], being a stedfast supporter of Walpole's administration. Under the Jurisdiction Act of 1747, four year after he had *suc.* to the Dukedom, he was allowed £21,000 for the hereditary offices of Justiciary of Argyllshire and the Isles, the Sheriffship of Argyll and the Regality of Campbell.(e) He collected a large library and was the builder of the Castle of Inverary. He *m.* ..... da. ..... WHITFIELD, Paymaster of Marines. She *d.* s.p. 1 Sep. 1723, and was *bur.* the 7th as "LADY ILEY" at Kensington.(f) He *d.* s.p. leg. in London, 15 April 1761, in 79th year. Will dat. 14 Aug. 1760, pr. May 1761, leaving his English property to Mrs. Ann Williams, *alias* Shireburn, pr. May 1761.(g) At his death the EARLDOM AND VISCOUNTCY OF ILAY and the other Scotch honours *cr.* therewith in 1706 became *ex.*

(b) He was the first (ordinary) Knight of the Thistle who was honoured with the Order of the Garter. See p. 11, note "b."

(c) Bishop Burnet's character of him, with Dean Swift's remarks thereon *in italics*, is as follows :—"Few of his years have a better understanding, nor a more manly behaviour. He has seen most of the Courts of Europe ; is very handsome in his person ; fair complexioned ; about twenty-five years old. *Ambitious, covetous, cunning Scot, has no principle but his own interest and greatness.*"

(d) Caroline, his eldest da. and coheir was *cr.*, 19 Aug. 1767, Baroness Greenwich, which dignity became *ex.* at her death.

(e) See p. 125, note "f."

(f) Her mother, Mrs. Whitfield, widow, *d.* two days later.

(g) See account of this will and of the legatees therein in "Douglas," vol. i, p. 115.

Dukes [S.] IV. **Earls** [S.] XIII. 1761.

13. JOHN (CAMPBELL) DUKE OF ARGYLL, &c., [S.], first cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of the Hon. John Campbell of Mamore (by Elizabeth, 1st da. of John (ELPHINSTONE) 8th LORD ELPHINSTONE [S.]), which John Campbell was second s. of Archibald, 9th Earl, by his first wife. He was *b.* about 1693, and was a Lieut. Col. as early as 1712. He distinguished himself in the wars in Flanders and at the battle of Dettingen in 1741. He was Col. of the Scots Greys 1752, and full Gen. 1765. Groom of the Bedchamber to Geo. II and Geo. III, M.P. for Buteshire 1713-15, for Elgin burghs 1715-22 and 1725-27, and for Dumbartonshire in six parliaments 1727-61. Governor of Limerick 1761-70. On 13 April 1758 he *suc.* his father (who *d.* aged 85), and in 1761 he *suc.* his cousin in the Dukedom as heir male of the grantee under the *spec. lim.* in the patent. REP. PEER [S.] 1761. P.C. **K.T.** 7 Aug. 1765. He *m.* 1720, Mary (formerly Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales), 3rd *da.* of John (KERR, *afterwards* BELLENDEN) 2nd LORD BELLENDEN [S.], by Mary, DOW. COUNTESS DALHOUSIE [S.], 2nd da. of Henry (MOORE), 1st EARL OF DROGHEDA [I.]. She was celebrated for her wit and beauty, and obtained the post of Keeper of the palace of Somerset House in the Strand. She *d.* 18 Dec. 1736. He *d.* in London 9 Nov. 1770, in his 77th year.

Dukes [S.] V. **Earls** [S.] XIV. 1770.

14. JOHN (CAMPBELL), DUKE OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], s. and h., *bap.* June 1723. Was Lieut. Col. as early as 1745, Aide-de-camp to the King, Nov. 1755, Commander in Chief in Scotland 1767-78, Gen. 1778, Col. of the 3rd Regt. of Foot-Guards 1782, and subsequently, 1796, FIELD MARSHAL. M.P. for Glasgow burghs 1744-61, for Dover 1765. Provost of Dumbarton 1754. On 22 Dec. 1766 he was *cr.* (v.p.) a Peer of Great Britain, as BARON SUNDRIDGE of Coomb Bank, co. Kent, with *rem.*, failing heirs male of his body, to his two brothers in like manner. After his accession to the Dukedom he was (the first) President of the Highland Society. He *m.* 3 March 1759 in London, Elizabeth,[a] Dow. DUCHESS OF HAMILTON [S.], 2nd da. of John GUNNING of Castle Coote, co. Roscommon, by Bridget, da. of Theobald (BOURKE), 6th VISCOUNT BOURKE OF MAYO [I.] She was *b.* at Hemingford Grey, co. Huntingdon, was Lady of the Bedchamber to Charlotte, Queen of George III, and on 20 May 1776 was *cr.* BARONESS HAMILTON of Hameldon, co. Leicester, with rem. of that Barony to the heirs male of her body. She *d.* in London 20 Dec. 1793, and was *bur.* at Kilmun in Cowal. His Grace, being then the second Field officer in seniority, *d.* 24 May 1806, in his 83rd year, at Inverary Castle, and was *bur.* 10 June at Kilmun. Will pr. Jan. 1807.

[GEORGE JOHN CAMPBELL, *usually spoken of as* EARL OF CAMPBELL, 1st s. and h. ap. of his father, at that time *styled* MARQUESS OF LORN, *b.* in London 17 Feb. 1763, *d.* at Roseneath, co. Dumbarton, 9 July 1764.]

Dukes [S.] VI. **Earls** [S.] XV. 1806.

15. GEORGE WILLIAM (CAMPBELL), DUKE OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], LORD SUNDRIDGE, &c. [G. B.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* 22 Sep. 1766 in London. M.P. for St. Germans 1790-96. On 3 Aug. 1799 (by the death of his uterine br. the Duke of Hamilton [S.]), he *suc.*, in right of his mother, to the Peerage, as LORD HAMILTON of Hameldon. [G.B.] Was Vice Admiral of the West Coast of Scotland 1807. Lord Steward of the Household and P.C. 1833. **G.C.H.** 1833. He *m.* 29 Nov. 1810, Caroline Elizabeth (who had been, at her own suit, divorced in 1810 from the 1st MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY), 3rd da. of George Bussey (VILLIERS), 4th EARL OF JERSEY, by Frances, da. of Philip TWISDEN, BISHOP OF RAPHOE [I.] She *d.* 16 June 1835. Her admon. Nov. 1835. He *d.* s.p. 22 Oct. 1839.

(a) "It is a match that would not disgrace Arcadia . . . besides, exactly like antediluvian lovers, they reconcile contending clans—the great houses of Hamilton and Campbell," writes Horace Walpole. She was the second of the three sisters (of whom the eldest was Countess of Coventry) who "of surpassing loveliness and captivating manners long reigned supreme in the circles of the *beau monde*." See "Romance of the Aristocracy," by Sir B. Burke, Ulster, vol. i, p. 63, edit. 1855.

Dukes [S.] VII. **Earls** [S.] XVI. } 1839.

16. JOHN DOUGLAS EDWARD HENRY (CAMPBELL), DUKE OF ARGYLL, &c. [S.], LORD SUNDRIDGE, &c. [G.B.], br. and h. *b.* 21 Dec. 1777, and *bap.* 18 Jan. following at St. James' Westm. Sometime an officer in the army. M.P. for Argyllshire 1799-1822. He *m.* firstly 3 Aug. 1822, Elizabeth, 1st da. of William CAMPBELL of Fairfield, co. Ayr, by Sarah CUNNINGHAM of Cambridge, New England, his 1st wife. She *d.* s.p. 9 Aug. 1818. He *m.* secondly, 17 April 1820, Joan, only da. and h. of John GLASSELL of Long Niddry, East Lothian, by Helen, da. of John BUCHAN of Letham. She *d.* 22 Jan. 1828. He *m.* thirdly, 8 Jan. 1831, Anne Colquhoun, 1st da. of John CUNINGHAME of Craigends, by Margaret, da. of Sir William CUNINGHAME of Robertland, Bart. [S.] He *d.* 25 April 1847. Will pr. Oct. 1847. His widow *d.* s.p. (in the Roman Catholic faith) 25 Feb. 1874 at Rutland Gate, Midx.

Dukes [S.] VIII. **Earls** [S.] XVII. } 1847.

17. GEORGE DOUGLAS (CAMPBELL, *alias* GLASSELL CAMPBELL), DUKE OF ARGYLL, MARQUESS OF KINTYRE AND LORN (*sic*) [1701]; EARL OF ARGYLL [1457]; EARL OF CAMPBELL AND COWALL [1701]; VISCOUNT LOCHOW AND GLENYLA [1701]; LORD CAMPBELL [1445]; LORD LORNE (*sic*) [1470]; LORD OF KINTYRE [1626]; and LORD OF INVERARY, MULL, MORVERN AND TIREE [1701], all in the Peerage of Scotland, also LORD SUNDRIDGE [1764], and LORD HAMILTON [1776], both in the Peerage of G.B., Hereditary Master[a] of the Royal Household [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 30 April 1823 at Ardencaple Castle, co. Dumbarton. Chancellor of the Univ. of St. Andrews 1851; P.C. and LORD PRIVY SEAL 1853; Rector of the Univ. of Glasgow 1854 and 1855; POSTMASTER GEN. 1855-58; **K.T.** 2 May 1856; LORD PRIVY SEAL (2nd time) 1859-66; LL.D., Cambridge, 1862; Lord Lieut. of co. Argyll, 1862; Secretary of State and PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL FOR INDIA 1868-74; D.C.L. Oxford, 1870; LORD PRIVY SEAL (3rd time) 1880-81. **K.G.** 22 Oct. 1883, retaining therewith the order of the Thistle.[b] He *m.* firstly, 31 July 1844, Elizabeth Georgiana, 1st da. of George Granville (SUTHERLAND LEVESON GOWER), 2nd DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, by Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, 3rd da. of George (HOWARD), 6th EARL OF CARLISLE. She was *b.* 30 May 1824, and was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen from Dec. 1868 to Jan. 1870. She *d.* suddenly, 25 May 1878, at Carlton House terrace, Midx. He *m.* secondly, 19 Aug. 1881, at Danbury Palace, Essex, Amelia Maria, widow of Col. the Hon. Archibald Henry Augustus ANSON, 1st da. of Thomas Legh CLAUGHTON, BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS, by Julia Susanna, 1st. da. of William Humble (WARD), 10th LORD WARD.

[RT. HON. SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL,[c] *styled* MARQUESS OF LORN, *b.* 6 Aug. 1845 at Stafford House, St. James' Westm. Ed. at Eton school and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. M.P. for Argyllshire 1868-78; Private Sec. to his father at the India office 1868-71; **K.T.** (extra) 31 March 1871. P.C. 1875. **G.C.M.G.** 17 Sep. 1878. Gov. Gen. of Canada Oct. 1878 to 1883. He *m.* 21 March 1871, at the chapel in Windsor Castle, H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE Caroline Alberta, 4th da. of Her most gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA. She was *b.* 18 March 1848.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, were about 168,000 acres in co. Argyll, and about 7,000 in co. Dumbarton. Total about 175,000 acres, worth about £51,000 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal residences,* Inverary Castle, co. Argyll; and Roseneath, co. Dumbarton.

(a) This office was confirmed as *hereditary* in 1676. See p. 125, note "f."

(b) He was one of the (ordinary) Knights of the Thistle (of whom his ancestor, the 3rd Duke, was another) who have obtained the Garter; but, in his case, was added the *very rare* distinction of being one (out of four) of those Knights who were permitted to retain *both* orders. See p 11, note "b."

(c) He was Gazetted (on the announcement of his marriage) 25 Oct 1870, as "John *George Edward Henry* Douglas Sutherland," which was corrected as above (by the omission of the names of "George Edward Henry") in the Gazette of 25 Nov. following.

ARKLOW.

[*Note.*—The existence of the Barony of Arklow as an Irish Peerage involves a wide question. In the elaborate account of the Butler family given (1754 and 1789) by John Lodge, in his Peerage of Ireland ("Lodge," iv., pp. 1-76), the title of "Baron of Arklow" is not even *mentioned*. Mr. William Lynch, however (who may be considered as the recognized authority on FEUDAL INSTITUTIONS in Ireland), classes it (Lynch, p. 92) as "AN ANCIENT FEUDAL BARONY" descending (in accordance with his views on these "prescriptive or feudal dignities") to the heir *male*. He contends (p. 81) that the first holder of this "Barony" was Theobald Walter,(a) the first "Butler" [who was possessed, possibly in 1177, but certainly in 1205, of the Lordship of Arklow], and that from him it has descended to his heirs male, thereby vesting in each successive Earl of Ormonde of the house of Butler. In support of this assertion he urges (p. 219) that "it continued to be enjoyed by the heir male of the Butler family, even when, under Hen. VIII, the heir male had ceased to hold the Earldom," and that it was "so enjoyed by the successive heirs male who became Earls." He, also, mentions its recognition, under Charles II, "in various Royal instruments" (p. 220), and speaks of "the multiplicity of proofs and documents still to be found respecting his Lordship's [Lord Ormonde's] right, as heir male, to the ancient feudal Barony of Arklow" (p. 91). In accordance with this view the holder of this Earldom has very frequently been considered as "BARON ARKLOW OF ARKLOW" [I.]

On the other hand, the claim of the family of Butler to this title (such claim having in June 1881 been specially insisted upon in a circular, issued by Lord James W. Butler(b)), has been well discussed by "J. Horace Round, Esq., M.A.," in a most able article printed in "Coll. Gen.," pp. 42-48. Mr. Round very truly observes (1) "that there is not one scrap or tittle of direct evidence to prove that a Barony of Arklow [I.] was ever *cr.*, or even that any lineal ancestor of the present Marquess ever *sat as Baron Arklow* in any Parl. of Ireland;" (2) that when, in 1791, the Ormonde honours were successfully claimed by the heir male of the family, his claim to the Barony of Butler and the *Barony of Arklow* was *disallowed* by the Law officers on the ground that he did not produce "any evidence" in support of it. Moreover (3) when the h. male of the house of Butler was, 23 Feb. 1527-8, *cr.* Earl of Ossory [I.] "to compensate him for the loss of the Earldom of Ormonde," he was "duly described" as *Sir Piers Butler*, and not as Baron Arklow(c) which

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(a) In the British Museum is a curious letter from Walter, 12th Earl of Ormonde, the h. male (then imprisoned in the Fleet by James I who had espoused the cause of the h. gen.), to Camden, running thus—"I entreated you some fortnight past to do me the favour to make search to see if Tibbot Fitz Walter was LORD BARRON OF ARCLO; he went over in King John's time and Henry the Second's tyme. What troble you shal receave for this busness shal be thankfully requiring [*Qy.* requited ?] by your loving friend, Walter Ormond and Oss."

(b) His Lordship thus ends his letter—"*I may conclude* by adopting the distich of the head of the De Couci family (freely Englished)—

'I am no Duke nor Prince, I know,
I am son of the twenty fifth Lord of Arklow,'

With Lord James Wandesford Butler's compliments."

On this statement Mr. Round very sensibly remarks "*Twenty fifth Lord of Arklow* his father indeed was, but in the sense that Ingelram de Ghysnes was hereditary *Sire de Coucy*; in the sense that John Hampden is described in his epitaph as *24th hereditary Lord of Great Hampden.*"

Even, however, in this *limited* sense one can hardly see how the title of "Lord of Arklow" can belong to the more recent Earls, to whom that "Lordship" never belonged, inasmuch as "the Lordship of Arklow, co. Wicklow," appears not only, as Mr. Round shews, to have belonged to the Boleyn family, during *their* tenure of the Earldom of Ormonde [I.], but to have been *completely alienated* from the Butler family after the attainder of 1715. In the middle of the 18th century it was settled by Margaret, Dow. Viscountess Allen [I.], as a marriage portion (1750) for her da. the Hon. Frances Allen spinster, with John Proby, afterwards Lord Carysfort [I.] See will of the said Viscountess, pr. Nov. 1758.

(c) This is from another article by Mr. Round (also in "Coll. Gen.," pp. 84-91) on "the Earldoms of Ormond [I.]," see p. 89 thereof.

ARRLOW.

expressly militates against Mr. Lynch's statement (as above quoted) that the Barony was continuously enjoyed by the h. male. To this may be added (4) that the solitary instance quoted by Mr. Lynch out of the "multiplicity of proofs" as to the right of the heir male to the Barony of Arklow, consists of the, very unimportant, fact of the 2nd Duke of Ormonde having been enrolled a Bencher of King's Inn, Dublin, in 1702, under the style of (inter alia) "*Vicecomes de Thurles et Dingle, Baro de Arklow et Louthinia,*" a singularly careless way of recording the titles of Viscount Thurles [I.], *Baron* Dingwall [S.], Baron of Arklow [I.], and Baron *Butler* of *Llanthony* [E.]

The case then appears to stand thus,—nothing whatever is heard of this Barony (so far as is at present known) till the year 1588, when the words "*Baro de Arclo*" appear on the Garter plate of Thomas, the 10th Earl of Ormonde, who *d.* s.p.m. in 1614. These words again appear, in 1661, on that of James, 12th Earl, 1st Marquess, and, subsequently, 1st Duke. As the Marquess was heir *male*, though *not* heir gen. (which, however, his wife was) to the 10th Earl, this certainly gives some force to the argument that the Barony of Arklow was a title descending to heirs *male*. Such recognitions, however (though of more value than the inaccurate record quoted by Mr. Lynch) are as nothing in comparison of the recognition contained in the patents of 1642 and 1661, wherein James the 12th Earl (being *cr.* Marquess and Duke respectively) is styled (among other titles) LORD BARON OF ARKLOW, as he is also in letters patent, 2 April 1662, restoring to him the co. of Tipperary (See "Lodge," iv, p. 51, note). Yet even this recognition *in letters patent* of the existence of a Barony of Arklow, can only be held, on the most favourable hypothesis, to constitute a creation of that date, and cannot therefore, in any case, be appealed to, after the extinction of the male issue of the person so recognised, which in this instance took place 17 Dec. 1758, at which date any Barony of Arklow, constituted by the "recognitions" of 1642, 1661 and 1662, must be considered as having become *ex.*

The decision of the House in 1791 (above alluded to), in which the claim of "John Butler, Esq." to the title of Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Viscount of Thurles, Baron Butler and *Baron of Arklow* [I.] was *allowed as to the Earldoms and Viscountcy* ONLY, is entirely in accordance with this view, and it was probably held by the Law officers of the Crown that no such Barony was vested in the family of Butler, when, ten years later, the title was granted as a Peerage [U.K.] to a son of the reigning monarch.

At the same time it must be borne in mind that the Butler family were not promoted to an Earldom till 1328,[d] and that if, as must be admitted, there were, at that period, Baronies, in the sense of Peerage dignities, existing in Ireland, it is *more* than probable that *some* Barony[e] (whether under the name of "BUTLER," "LE BOTILLER," "ARKLOW" or "CARRICK") was vested in this leading House, and, if so, such Barony, according to "Lynch" (a work which, as a rule, the Editor has generally followed), would have been a prescriptive dignity descendible to heirs male. In this case such Barony (whatever its name) would be vested *de jure* in the Marquess of Ormonde [I.], but, in the present state of our knowledge of this most intricate subject, the matter must remain only one of opinion.]

i.e. "ARKLOW IN IRELAND," Baron of. See "SUSSEX," Duke of, *cr.* 1801, *ex.* 1843.

i.e. "ARKLOW," Baron. See "ALBANY," Duke of, *cr.* 1881.

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[d] *i.e.* the date of the Earldom of *Ormonde*. The question as to the Earldom of *Carrick* [I.], of which the creation charter was 1315 (the year *before* the Earldom of Kildare), is very ably discussed by Mr. J. H. Round in his article on "the Earldoms of Ormond" (see p. 129, note "c"), who comes to the well sustained conclusion that the Carrick charter "was simply inept."

[e] A full account of the holders of this Barony will be given under the name of "BUTLER;" beginning with Theobald Fitz Walter who may be considered as the first Baron, as on him Henry II conferred the honourable office of Chief Butler, an office which of itself would, probably, confer, or imply, the rank of a BARON, and which henceforth gave the name to the family. Under the name of Butler or Le Botiller (without any territorial designation) these Barons appear in every roll of Parl. to which they were summoned, and under this name in like manner the grant of the Earldom of Carrick [I.] was made, in 1315, to the 7th Baron, as also that of the Earldom of Ormonde [I.] in 1328, to his son, the 8th Baron.

ARLINGTON.[a]

Barons and Baronesses.

Earls and Countesses.

I. 1664, and 1672.

I. 1672.

1. SIR HENRY BENNET of Euston, Suffolk, 2nd s. of Sir John Bennet of Dawley, Midx., by Dorothy, da. of Sir John CROFTS of Saxham, Suffolk (which Henry was a yr. br. of Sir John Bennet of Dawley, K.B., *cr.* in 1682 LORD OSSULSTON) was *b.* about 1618, became Secretary of State in 1668, and, on 14 March 1664, was *cr.* BARON ARLINGTON of Arlington, Midx., with a *spec. rem.*, failing his issue male, *to the heirs of his body*.[b] In 1670 he was one of the five who formed the Council for foreign affairs[c] to whom alone the King revealed his policy. He was also one of those sent to Holland to treat with Louis XIV of France concerning a peace with the States. On 22 April 1672 he was *cr.* BARON ARLINGTON of Arlington, co. Midx., VISCOUNT THETFORD, co. Norfolk, and EARL OF ARLINGTON, with a similar *spec. rem.*,[d] and in default of heirs of his body, with a further *rem.* to his br. Sir John Bennet, K.B., abovenamed, and the heirs male of his body. **K.G.** 15 June 1672. Lord Chamberlain of the Household. He purchased the estate of Euston, Suffolk, from the family of Fielding, and the plot of land lying west of St. James' Park, Midx. (whereon he built Arlington House), from Hugh Audley, Registrar of the Court of Wards, the well known miser. He *m.* Isabella, da. of Henry de NASSAU, LORD OF AUVERQUERQUE in Holland, by Elizabeth, da of the COUNT OF HORN. He *d.* s.p.m. 28 July 1685 aged 67, at Arlington House, afsd., and was *bur.* at Euston. His widow *d.* 18 Jan. 1717-8, in her 87th year. Her will pr. Feb. 1717-8.

II. 1685. *2.* ISABELLA, DUCHESS OF GRAFTON, and *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ARLINGTON, &c., only da. and h., wife of Henry (FITZROY), 1st DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G., to whom (when he was aged 9 and she about 4 years) she was *m.* 1 Aug. 1672. He *d.* 9 Oct. 1690 and was *bur.* at Euston aged 27. Her Grace *m.* (for her second husband) 1698, Sir Thomas HANMER, 3rd Bart. Lic., to marry at Whitechapel, at Bp. of London's office, 14 Oct. 1698, he aged about 24, and she about 25. He *d.* s.p. 5 May 1746. She *d.* 7 Feb. 1722-3 in her 56th year.

III. 1722-3. *3.* CHARLES (FITZROY), DUKE OF GRAFTON, &c., who had *suc.* his father as such in 1690, and who *suc.* his mother as EARL OF ARLINGTON, &c., in 1722-3, only s. and h. See "GRAFTON," Duke of, *cr.* 1675 (under the second Duke), in which title the *Earldom and the two Baronies of Arlington* and the *Viscountcy of Thetford* became *merged*.

ARMAGH.

See "CHAWORTH OF ARMAGH," Viscount [I.], *cr.* 1627, *ex.* 1644.

See "ROKEBY OF ARMAGH," Baron [I.], *cr.* 1777, *ex.* 1883.

i.e. "EARL OF ARMAGH" [I.] See "CUMBERLAND," Duke of, [G.B.], *cr.* 1799.

(a) Usually called *Harlington*, a parish near Hounslow, Midx.

(b) Dugdale, in his MS. additions to his Baronage, states that this patent was surrendered before the granting of that of 1672, but this is apparently a mistake as he is styled Baron Arlington in the second patent.

(c) Called the "Cabal" from the initial letters of their names, *i.e.* Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale. Of these, says Hume (vol. vi, p. 9, edit. 1848), "Arlington was the least dangerous either by his vices or his talents. His judgment was sound, though his capacity was but moderate, and his intentions were good, though he wanted courage and integrity to persevere in them. Clifford and he were secretly Catholics." Lord Clarendon gives a somewhat contemptible character of him, as being "unversed in any business;" one "who had not the faculties to get himself beloved"; &c.

(d) It is difficult to account for the extensive limitation in 1664. As to that in 1672 the King had probably in view the match of the little heiress (*expectant*) with his own son which took place about three months later.

ARMOY.

i.e. "LORD OF ARMOY, co. Antrim [I.] See "D'AMORIE," Baron [E.], *cr.* 1317.(e)

ARRACAN.

See "AMHERST OF ARRACAN in the East Indies," Earl, *cr.* 1826.

ARRAN (in Scotland).

Earls [S.]

I. 1467, to 1469. *1.* THOMAS BOYD, *styled* MASTER OF BOYD, s. and h. ap., of Robert, 1st LORD BOYD OF KILMARNOCK [S.], Governor of Scotland 1466-69, by Mariota, da. of Sir Robert MAXWELL of Calderwood, was, by his father's influence, *m.* to Mary, eldest da. of JAMES II [S.], and sister of the reigning monarch (then a minor) JAMES III [S.] The island of Arran, within the Sheriffdom of Bute, was given as her dower, and by charter,(a) 26 April 1467, he was *cr.* EARL OF ARRAN [S.], and sat in Parl. as such 16 Oct. following. He proceeded to Denmark in 1469 to escort to Scotland the Princess Margaret for her espousal to James III [S.], but, during his absence, that King had become alienated from him and he had to fly his country, and was *attainted* in 1469, as also was his father, and his uncle, Sir Alexander, who was beheaded on 22 Nov. in that year. He was in England in 1472, and is said to have *d.* shortly afterwards at Antwerp. M.I.(b) His widow *m.* in 1474 James (HAMILTON), LORD HAMILTON [S.], who *d.* 12 Nov. 1479, and whose s. by her was *cr.* in 1503 EARL OF ARRAN [S.] as below. She *d.* about May 1488.

II. 1503. *1* JAMES (HAMILTON), LORD HAMILTON [S.], s. and h. of James, 1st LORD HAMILTON [S.], by his second wife Mary, Dow. COUNTESS OF ARRAN [S.] abovenamed, da. of JAMES II [S.] He *suc.* his father 12 Nov. 1479, being then about four years old. He was P.C. in 1503, when he was sent to conclude a marriage between James IV [S.] and Margaret, da. of Henry VII; after which, by charter 11 Aug. 1503, he was *cr.* EARL OF ARRAN, co. Bute [S.], his cousinship to the King being therein recited.(c) On the death of the King at Flodden he yielded his claim to be appointed Regent, to Albany, by whom he was, in 1517, made one of the Lords of Regency. He commanded the army for the King against Lennox at Linlithgow, 4 Sep. 1526. He *m.* firstly, Beatrix, da. of John (DRUMMOND), 1st LORD DRUMMOND [S.], by Elizabeth, da. of David (LINDSAY), DUKE OF MONTROSE [S.] She *d.* s.p m. He *m.* secondly, Elizabeth, da. of Hon. Alexander HOME, *styled* Master of Home (s. and h. ap. of Alexander, 1st Lord Home [S.]), by Elizabeth HEPBURN his wife. She had been *m.* previously to Sir Thomas HAY, but, it having been ascertained that he was still alive, a sentence of divorce was pronounced in 1513. He *m.* thirdly, before 22 Nov. 1516, Janet, widow of Sir Robert LIVINGSTON of Easter Weems, da. of Sir David BEATON of Criech, Comptroller of Scotland. He *d.* before 21 July 1529.

(e) See also "Irish Peerage, etc.," at p. xii of this vol.

(a) The creation of this Earldom, as also of the earlier Scottish Earldoms generally, was *by charter*; patents being unknown till 1600. The form of the erection of the Earldom of Arran was somewhat peculiar; *four* charters were simultaneously granted on 26 April 1467 to Thomas Boyd, the designed Earl, and Mary his wife, one of them conveying the island of Arran. *Ex. inform.* R. R. Stodart, Lyon Clerk Depute.

(b) James Boyd, his only s. and h., was restored to the estates of the family on 14 Oct. 1482, but *d.* young and unm. in 1484, leaving Grizel, his only sister and h., who *m.* firstly, Alexander (Forbes), 4th Lord Forbes [S.], and secondly, David (Kennedy), 1st Earl of Cassilis [S.], but *d.* s.p.

(c) The original limitation was to heirs male of the body of the Grantee, but it possibly was altered on 16 Jan. 1512-3, when the limitation of the *lands and Baronies* of Hamilton, Machanshire, &c., was extended to several of his bastard sons and the heirs male of their bodies, with rem. to others therein specially named; with a final rem. to the nearest h. male whomsoever of the grantee bearing the name and arms of Hamilton. Four days afterwards three of these bastard sons were legitimated on the ground that the Earl "had no heirs of his body lawfully procreated to succeed to him in his inheritance, and in consideration of his propinquity to the King, &c." See also another charter granted, 1540, to the 2nd Earl.

III. 1529? *2.* JAMES (HAMILTON), EARL OF ARRAN, &c. [S.], s. and h. by 3rd wife. He accompanied James V [S.] into France in 1536. On 15 Sep. 1540 he had a *new charter of the Earldom of Arran*, &c. [S.], to him and the heirs male of his body, with rem. to his br. and other persons of the name of Hamilton, in like manner, successively, whom failing, to his nearest heirs bearing the arms and name of Hamilton. On the death of the King in 1542 he was chosen REGENT OF SCOTLAND, and, on 13 March 1542-3, was declared SECOND PERSON of that realm and HEIR PRESUMPTIVE OF THE CROWN. In June 1548, when the Queen was sent into France, he was made, in that Kingdom, a KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL, and on 5 Feb. 1548-9 *received* from Henry II of France *the grant of the Duchy of* CHATELLHERAULT in Poictou, by occasion of which he is supposed, by some, to have acquired a hereditary French title of Honour[d] as DUC DE CHATELLHERAULT. In 1554 he resigned the Regency to the Queen-mother. He opposed the match of the Queen with Darnley, and consequently had to leave the Kingdom 1565-69, but he returned to oppose the Regency of Moray and Lennox, though finally he submitted to the Regent Morton, 23 Feb. 1572-3. He *m.* before 23 Sep. 1532 Margaret, 1st da. of James (DOUGLAS), 1st EARL OF MORTON [S.], by Catharine, illegit. da. of JAMES IV [S.] He *d.* at Hamilton 22 Jan. 1574-5.

IV. 1574-5. *3.* JAMES (HAMILTON), EARL OF ARRAN &c. [S.], s. and h.[e] Being taken prisoner by the murderers of Cardinal Betoun, he was deprived, by Act. of Parl. 14 Aug. 1546, of all right of any succession, until he was free. In 1560 he was suggested by the Lords of the Congregation as a husband for Queen Elizabeth [E.], and, in 1561, he openly aspired to be husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. Soon afterwards, however, he was declared to be *insane*, notwithstanding which, he, in 1579, was included in the attainder of his brothers, whereby his *titles* became *forfeited*, and so continued for six years till the act of forfeiture was repealed 10 Dec. 1585. During this period, however, he, in 1581, *resigned the Earldom of Arran* [S.] in favour of James Stewart (as mentioned below), which resignation was "*reduced*" by the Court of Session[f] in 1586 "as the act of a person incompetent in consequence of insanity," whereby he was *restored* to his honours. He *d.* s.p. March 1609.

V. 1581 to 1585. *1.* JAMES STEWART, of Bothwellmuir, second s. of Andrew, 2nd LORD OCHILTREE [S.], by Agnes, da. of John CUNNINGHAM of Caprington, and grandson of Andrew, 1st Lord Ochiltree [S.], by Margaret da. (by Beatrix, his first wife) of James (HAMILTON), 1st EARL OF ARRAN [S.], served the States of Holland against the Spaniards, returned, in 1579, to Scotland and was made, by the King, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, P.C., Capt. of the Guard, and tutor to the insane Earl of Arran [S.] above mentioned. Under pretence that he was the lawful h. of that family, and that the children of the abovenamed James (Hamilton), Earl of Arran by his *third* wife (from whom sprang the succeeding Earls), were illegitimate, he obtained, 22 April 1581, a grant of the Baronies of Hamilton, &c., and on 28 Oct. 1581 was *cr.* EARL OF ARRAN, LORD OF AVANE and HAMILTON [S.], to him and his heirs male. Shortly afterwards his influence over the King became supreme and he was appointed CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND, LIEUT. OF THE REALM, &c. He fled, however, after the taking of Stirling and was declared an enemy to his country and was *attainted* in Nov. 1585. He *m.* 6 July 1581, Elizabeth, the

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[d] The matter of the Dukedom of Châtellherault is fully discussed in note "a," page 5. The very able article on this French title alluded to at page 6, line 31, which is there (erroneously) stated to have been written "by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols," should have been attributed to a higher authority, viz., Mr. R. R. Stodart, Lyon Clerk Depute, Edinburgh.

[e] According to "Douglas," vol. i, p. 702, the French Dukedom of Châtellherault did not descend to him, having been resumed by the Crown of France.

[f] See "Hewlett's Jur.," p. 24, in which instance Mr. Hewlett fully admits the absolute supremacy of the Court of Session in adjudicating on Scotch Peerages, stating that "There can be no doubt that, on sufficient cause, *the Court of Session had jurisdiction* to reduce a resignation, and, if a resignation were reduced, *to reduce all titles* flowing from, or grounded upon it."

divorced wife of Robert (STEWART), EARL OF LENNOX and MARCH [S.], 1st da. of John (STEWART), 4th EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] by his 1st wife Elizabeth, da. of George (GORDON), 4th EARL OF HUNTLY [S.] Her rapacity equalled that of her husband. He, after his disgrace, lived (as Capt. Stewart) on his own estate in Ayrshire, but returned to Court in 1595 where he was well received by the King. He *d.* 1596 being assassinated by Sir James Douglas at Symontown, co. Lanark.

VI. 1609. *4.* JAMES (HAMILTON), MARQUESS OF HAMILTON, EARL OF ARRAN, and LORD HAMILTON [S.], nephew and h. of the (ivth) 3rd Earl of Arran, being s. and h. of John Hamilton, *cr.* in 1559 Marquess of Hamilton [S.], to whose peerage he had *suc.* in 1604, which John was next br. of James, the insane Earl of Arran [S.] abovenamed. He *d.* 2 March 1624-5, aged 36.

VII. 1624-5. *6.* JAMES (HAMILTON), MARQUESS OF HAMILTON, EARL OF ARRAN, &c. [S.] s. and h. On 12 April 1643 he was *cr.* DUKE OF HAMILTON, MARQUESS OF CLYDESDALE, EARL OF ARRAN,[g] &c. [S.], with a *spec. rem.* He *d.* s.p.m. 9 March 1649.[h]

[CHARLES HAMILTON, *styled* EARL OF ARRAN, s. and h. ap. He *d.* unm. v.p., and was *bur.* 30 April 1640 in Westm. Abbey.]

VIII. 1649. *7.* WILLIAM (HAMILTON), DUKE OF HAMILTON, MARQUESS OF CLYDESDALE, EARL OF ARRAN, &c. (under the above mentioned patent of 1643), MARQUESS OF HAMILTON (1599) and EARL OF ARRAN (1503, under the charter of 1540), all in the Kingdom of Scotland. He *d.* s.p.m. 12 Sep. 1651, when the Marquessate of Hamilton [S.], *cr.* 1559, became *ex.*; but the EARLDOM OF ARRAN [S.], *cr.* 1643, devolved, with the Dukedom of Hamilton and the other honours [S.] of that date, *under the spec. rem.*, to his niece, while the ANCIENT EARLDOM OF ARRAN [S.], *cr.* 1503 and regranted 1540, has since that time remained *dormant.*[i]

For fuller particulars see "HAMILTON," Marquesses and Dukes of [S.]

i.e. EARL OF ARRAN [S.] (*a creation*[g] *of 1643*), see "HAMILTON," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 12 April 1643.

ARRAN (in Ireland).

Earls [I.]

I. 1662. *1.* LORD RICHARD BUTLER, 5th s. of James, 1st DUKE OF ORMONDE, by Elizabeth, *suo jure* BARONESS DINGWALL [S.], was *b.* 15 June 1639 and was *cr.*, 13 May 1662, BARON BUTLER OF CLOUGHGRENAN, VISCOUNT TULLOGH and EARL OF ARRAN [I.],[a] with *spec. rem.*, failing the heirs male of his body, to his younger br. John Butler. P.C. 26 Aug. 1663. Almager [I.] 2 Sep. 1666. In 1673 he distinguished himself in the sea fight with the Dutch, for which he was *cr.*, 27 Aug. 1673, a Peer of England, as BARON BUTLER of Weston, co. Huntingdon. On 2 May 1682 he was made Deputy to his father, then Lord Lieut. of Ireland, during his absence, and on 10 Sep. 1684, being Col. of a Regiment of Guards, was made FIELD MARSHAL. He *m.* firstly

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(g) It seems to have been very usual in Scotland to repeat all the minor titles in the patent whereby an Earl or Marquess was advanced to a higher title. This, if there were no resignation, would be a new creation. *Ex. inform.* R. R. Stodart, Lyon Clerk Depute.

(h) After his death his eldest da. Anne, afterwards (1651) *suo jure* (under the spec. rem. of 1643) Duchess of Hamilton, &c. [S.], became, the *heir of line* to the Earls of Arran [S.], but the charter of 1540 seems to render such Earldom a *male* fief.

(i) The heir male of the body of the 2nd Earl of Arran [S.], to whom the regrant in 1540 had been made, was in 1651 his great grandson James (Hamilton), 2nd Earl of Abercorn [S.], but neither he nor any of the succeeding Earls took any steps towards establishing their claim to the ancient Earldom of Arran [S.] See tabular pedigree shewing such descent and representation on p. 6.

(a) He had purchased the isles of Arran, co. Galway, from Erasmus Smith.

Mary, only da. of James (STUART), DUKE OF RICHMOND [E.] and DUKE OF LENNOX [S.] by Mary, da. of George (VILLIERS), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. She was h. to her only br. who *d.* a minor and unm. 14 Aug. 1660. She *d.* s.p. 4 July and was *bur.* 19 Aug. 1667 at Kilkenny Cathedral aged 18. He *m.* secondly, June 1673, Dorothy, da. of John FERRERS of Tamworth Castle, by Anne, da. of Sir Dudley CARLETON. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 25 and was *bur.* 27 Jan. 1685-6, in Westm. Abbey, when (his abovenamed br. John, EARL OF GOWRAN [I.], having *d.* before him s.p.) *all his peerage honours* became *ex.* Will. dat. 7 Jan. 1677-8, "intending to embark for England," pr. 13 Jan. 1686-7. His widow *d.* Nov. 1716. Her will dat. 23 March 1716 in which she directs to be *bur.* at Tamworth, near her father, pr. 7 Dec. 1716.

[JAMES BUTLER, *styled* LORD TULLOGH, s. and h. ap., *bap.* 19 Feb. 1673-4 at Westm. Abbey, *bur.* there 10 Oct. 1676.]

[THOMAS BUTLER, *styled* LORD TULLOGH, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. *Bur.*, an infant, at Christ Church, Dublin, 7 June 1681.]

[THOMAS BUTLER, *styled* LORD TULLOGH, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. *Bur.*, an infant, 24 Aug. 1685 at Kensington, Midx.]

II. 1693. *1.* CHARLES BUTLER, nephew of Richard (BUTLER), EARL OF ARRAN [I.] abovenamed, being 2nd and yst. surv. s. of Thomas BUTLER, *styled* EARL OF OSSORY (the s. and h. ap. of James, 1st DUKE OF ORMONDE), by Amelia, 1st da. of Henry de NASSAU, Lord of Auverquerque in Holland, was *b.* 4 Sep. 1671, and made Lord of the Bedchamber to Will. III, and Col. of a Regiment of Horse. On 8 March 1693 he was *cr.*[a] BARON OF CLOUGHGRENAN, VISCOUNT OF TULLOGH and EARL OF ARRAN [I.] On 23 Jan. 1694 he was *cr.* BARON BUTLER OF WESTON, co. Huntingdon [E.] Brig. General 24 Jan. 1702; Lieut. Gen. 22 April 1708; Col. of the 3rd Troop of Horse Guards; Gov. of Dover Castle, and Dep. Gov. of the Cinque Ports; Master of the Ordnance, 1712-14; Chancellor of the Univ. of Oxford, 10 Sep. 1715, and High Steward of Westm., 28 Feb. 1715-6. By Act. of Parl. [E.] 1721 he was enabled to repurchase the family estates (forfeited by the attainder of his br. the Duke of Ormonde in 1715) which were thus preserved in the family. In 1722 he is said to have been *cr.* a Duke [Qy. DUKE OF ARRAN?] by the *titular* James III of England. See p. 62 (note) under "Jacobite Peerages," Notwithstanding this *titular* creation and that (some 23 years subsequently) by the death of his br. James, 2nd DUKE OF ORMONDE [I.], s.p.m., on 16 Nov. 1745, he became *de jure* DUKE OF ORMONDE, &c. [I.], he appears never to have styled himself otherwise than as Earl of Arran [I.],[b] the popular idea at that time being that the *Irish* titles (as well as the English) of his said br. had been forfeited by the act of attainder of the *English* Parl. 20 Aug. 1715. He *m.* 18 Sep. 1721 Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Thomas (CREWE), 2nd LORD CREWE OF STEANE, by his 2nd wife Anne, da. and coheir of Sir William AIRMINE, Bart., of Osgodby. She *d.* 21 May 1756 in her 77th year and was *bur.* (as Countess of Arran) at Steane, co. Northampton. M.I. Will. dat. 6 June 1732, pr. with nine codicils 2 Feb. 1757. He *d.* s.p. 17 Dec. 1758 in his 88th year at his lodgings next the Tilt yard, Whitehall, and was *bur.* 23rd at St. Margaret's, Westm., when ALL THE HONOURS [I. and E.] which had been confirmed on him, as also the DUKEDOM AND MARQUESSATE OF ORMONDE [I.] (which had been conferred on his

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[a] See the preamble to this creation in "Lodge," vol. iv, p. 64, note.

[b] On 20 April 1750 by the death unm. of his niece Lady Elizabeth Butler (the only rem. issue of his br. the 2nd Duke), he became entitled to the BARONY OF DINGWALL [S.], which was at that time (like the Irish titles) considered (erroneously) to have been forfeited by the *English* attainder in 1715. The right to this Barony passed on his death (1758) to the heir general, *i.e.* his sisters and their issue. See "DINGWALL," Baron [S.], *cr.* 1609.

grandfather, whose sole remaining issue male he was) became *ex.* ; while the right to the EARLDOM OF ORMONDE, &c. [I.] devolved on the heir male of the grantee. See "ORMONDE," Earl of [I.] His will dat. 19 Jan. 1757, pr. with two codicils 17 Jan. 1759.(c)

III. 1762. *1.* SIR ARTHUR GORE, Bart. [I.], of Castle Gore, co. Mayo, s. and h. of Sir Arthur Gore, Bart. [I.], of the same, by Elizabeth, 1st da. of Maurice ANNESLEY of Little Rath, co. Kildare, *suc.* his father 10 Feb. 1741, in which year he was elected M.P. for Donegal, was made P.C. May 1748, and on 15 Aug. 1758 was *cr.* BARON SAUNDERS of Deeps, co. Wexford, and VISCOUNT SUDLEY of Castle Gore, co. Mayo [I.] He took his seat in the House 16 Oct. 1759. On 12 April 1762 he was *cr.* EARL OF ARRAN of the Arran islands, co. Galway [I.], and took his seat, as such, 16 of the same month. He *m.* 16 March 1730 at St. Mary's, Dublin, Jane, widow of William WORTH of Rathfarnham, only da. and h. of Richard SAUNDERS of Saunders Court, co. Wexford. She was *bap.* 20 Dec. 1704 and *d.* 20 March 1747. He *d.* 17 April 1773.

IV. 1773. *2.* ARTHUR SAUNDERS (GORE), EARL OF ARRAN, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 25 July 1734. M.P. for Donegal and subsequently for co. Wexford. Took his seat in the House 26 April 1774 P.C. On 8 March 1783 he was nom. **K.P.**, and was one of the Knights Companions at the *first installation* of that order on the 27 following.(d) He *m.* firstly, 24 July 1760, Catharine, only da. of William (ANNESLEY), 1st VISCOUNT GLERAWLY [I.], by Anne, da. of Marcus (BERESFORD), 1st EARL OF TYRONE [I.] She *d.* in Dublin 23 Nov. 1770. He *m.* secondly Anne, da. of Rev. Boleyn KNIGHT of Otley, co. York. She *d.* 1778. He *m.* thirdly Jan. 1781 Elizabeth, da. of Richard UNDERWOOD of Dublin. He *d.* 8 Oct. 1809. His widow *d.* 5 June 1829.(e) Her will pr. June 1829.

(c) Bishop Burnet's character of him, with Dean Swift's remarks thereon *in italics* is as follows—"of very good sense, though seldom shews it; of a fair complexion, middle stature, towards 40 years old. *This is right, but he is the most negligent of his own affairs.*"

(d) THE IRISH ORDER OF ST. PATRICK was instituted by George III on 5 Feb. 1783 consisting of 15 Knights Companions who were then nominated; but, of these, the Earl of Antrim [I.] desiring to relinquish the stall *intended* for him (being unwilling to resign, as was required of him, the order of the Bath), letters patent were passed nominating the Earl of Arran to be one of the original Knights of St. Patrick in his room. These fifteen original Knights were as under, *viz.* :—

1. H.R.H. PRINCE EDWARD, 4th s. of the King, *afterwards* (1799) DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHEARN [G.B.], and EARL OF DUBLIN [I.]
2. William Robert (Fitz Gerald), DUKE OF LEINSTER [I.]
3. Henry (Smyth de Burgh), EARL OF CLANRICARDE [I.]
4. Thomas (Nugent), EARL OF WESTMEATH [I.]
5. Murrough (O'Brien), EARL OF INCHIQUIN [I.]
6. Charles (Moore), EARL OF DROGHEDA [I.]
7. George (de la Poer Beresford), EARL OF TYRONE [I.]
8. Richard (Boyle), EARL OF SHANNON [I.]
9. James (Hamilton), EARL OF CLANBRASSIL [I.]
10. Richard (Colley-Wellesley), EARL OF MORNINGTON [I.]
11. Arthur Saunders (Gore), EARL OF ARRAN [I.]
12. James (Stopford), EARL OF COURTOWN [I.]
13. James (Caulfield), EARL OF CHARLEMONT [I.]
14. Thomas (Taylour), EARL OF BECTIVE [I.]
15. Henry (Loftus), EARL OF ELY [I.] He was out of the Kingdom at the time of the installation (27 March 1783), and died shortly afterwards (3 May 1783) without having been invested or installed.

(e) Her second da. Cecilia Lætitia, widow of Sir George Buggin, by Royal lic. 2 March 1834, took the name of UNDERWOOD (being her mother's maiden name), and on 10 April 1840 was *cr.* Duchess of Inverness. She *d.* s.p. 1 Aug. 1873.

V. 1809. *3.* ARTHUR SAUNDERS (GORE), EARL OF ARRAN, &c. [I.], s. and h. by first wife, *b.* 20 July 1761. He *m.* 29 Dec. 1787 Mary, only surv. da. and h. of Sir John TYRRL, 5th and last Bart. by Mary, only da. and h. of Thomas CRISPE of Parbold Hall, co. Lancaster. She *d.* 31 Aug. 1832. Her will pr. Oct. 1832. He *d.* s.p. 20 Jan. 1837.

VI. 1837. *4.* PHILIP YORKE (GORE), EARL OF ARRAN, &c. [I.], nephew and h., being s. and h. of Col. the Hon. William John Gore (by Caroline, yst. da. of Sir Thomas Pym HALES, Bart.), which William John was next br., of the whole blood, to the last Earl. He was *b.* 23 Nov. 1801 at Dublin Castle. In Aug. 1820 he was appointed Attaché to the legation at Stockholm, in Feb. 1825 to the embassy at Paris, and in June 1826 to that at Lisbon. In Jan. 1828 he was Secretary of legation at Buenos Ayres, and *Chargé d' affaires* there from Oct. 1832 to Oct. 1834. On 15 Jan. 1836 he *suc.* his father, and a year afterwards he *suc.* to the Peerage as above. K.P. 6 May 1841. He *m.* 1 March 1838 Elizabeth Marianne, 2nd da. of Gen. Sir William Francis Patrick NAPIER, K.C.B., by Caroline Amelia, 2nd da. of Gen. the Hon. Henry Edward FOX. He *d.* 25 June 1884, in his 83rd year, at 27, Chesham street, Belgrave square, Midx. His widow living 1884.

VII. 1884. *5.* ARTHUR SAUNDERS WILLIAM CHARLES FOX (GORE), EARL OF ARRAN, VISCOUNT SUDLEY and BARON SAUNDERS [I.], s. and h. *b.* at Bath, Somerset, 6 Jan. 1839. Attaché at Hanover, 1839; at Stuttgardt, 1860, and at Lisbon, 1861. Spec. Commissioner of Income tax 1865-84. On 7 Nov. 1884 he obtained a Peerage of the United Kingdom, being *cr.* BARON SUDLEY of Castle Gore, co. Mayo. He *m.* 21 Feb. 1865 at St. Geo. Han. sq., Edith Elizabeth Henrietta, sister and, in her issue, sole h. of Robert, 4th EARL OF RODEN [I.], and da. of Robert JOCELYN, *styled* VISCOUNT JOCELYN, by Frances Elizabeth, da. of Peter Leopold Louis Francis (COWPER), 5th EARL COWPER. She was *b.* 10 Feb. 1845 and *d.* at Basle 3 Oct. 1871, aged 26.

[ARTHUR JOCELYN CHARLES GORE, *styled* VISCOUNT SUDLEY, only s. and h. ap. *b.* 14 Sep. 1868.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 30,000 acres in co. Mayo, and about 7,000 in co. Donegal. Total about 37,000 of the yearly value of about £10,000; exclusive of about 7,000 acres let on perpetual leases, or of fisheries, &c. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence*, Castle Gore, co. Mayo.

ARRASS.

See "MACDONELL AND ARRASS," Baron [S.], *cr.* 1660, *ex.* 1680.

ARTAGH.

See "DE FREYNE OF ARTAGH, co. Roscommon," Baron, *cr.* 1839, *ex.* 1856.

ARUNDEL[a] (co. Sussex).

Earls.

I. 1067.

1. ROGER DE MONTGOMERY (who, in right of his 1st wife, Isabel de BELLESME, was (1070-82) COUNT OF ALENCON in Maine), having, during the invasion of England, remained, as REGENT, in Normandy, came over thence, for the first time, with King William, in Dec. 1067, and, at the Christmas festival, was *cr.* an EARL, receiving, among other large grants from the Conqueror, about one third of the county Sussex, including the city of Chichester and the CASTLE OF ARUNDEL.[b] By this last grant he *may* be considered to have become EARL OF ARUNDEL, according to the remarkable admission[c] in 1433 on the claim to that Earldom.

For fuller particulars see "SHREWSBURY," Earls of, *cr.* 1071.

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[a] The old Sussex tradition is that—"Since William rose and Harold fell,
There have been Earls of Arundel."
(See "N. & Q.," 6th s., ix, 341.) And such (unless, perhaps, for a year or so) is the case if only for "*of*" we read "*at*," leaving it as an open question whether the earlier Earls were not (more properly) Earls of a greater territory, though styled as "*of Arundel*" from their chief residence.

In treating of these Earls the Editor has followed Vincent in considering Roger de Montgomery (to whom the Conqueror gave the Castle of Arundel) to have been the *first* Earl of Arundel. Whether or no he and his sons (undoubted *possessors* of Arundel) are *numbered* among such Earls, is not, however, very material.

[b] This formed the *Honour of Arundel*, which consisted of the rapes of Arundel and Chichester, being two out of the six rapes into which Sussex is divided. It contained, besides the city of Chichester and the Castle of Arundel (as abovenamed), 84½ Knights' fees (or 57,460 acres), ten Hundreds (with their forests, woods and chases), three Lordships (Halnaker, Petworth and Midhurst), eighteen parks and seventy-seven manors. See Tierney's "Hist. of Arundel," p. 12.

[c] The claim to the Earldom as being one *by tenure* of the Castle of Arundel was made by John Fitz Alan, *alias* Arundel, who had been sum. to Parl. in 1429 as *Lord* ARUNDEL. In 1433 (11 Hen. VI) he petitioned to be sum. to Parl. and considered as *Earl* of Arundel, "a dignity or name united and annexed to the Castle and Lordship of Arundel, for time whereof *memory of man* was not to the contrary." This was "a peculiar and distinct claim" (as stated in the First Report on the Dignity of a Peer, page 406), "not connected with any general, but asserting a special right, and which, being founded on prescription, was to be supported by evidence of constant and immemorial enjoyment of the asserted right, which right if not shown to have been so constantly enjoyed, the title by prescription failed. *This claim*, though opposed by John (Mowbray), Duke of Norfolk, *was admitted* by the Crown, notwithstanding that the assertion of the constant annexation of the title to the Castle of Arundel *could not have been sustained*, had it been (which it was not) made the subject of an enquiry." See "Courthope," p. 30.

The claim then of 1433 was, as is stated above, "admitted by the Crown, or so far admitted as that the assertion in the petition is made the consideration (with others not connected with the question) for the King's acceding to it, with a saving clause nevertheless of the right of the King, of the Duke of Norfolk (who, being the heir general of the Earls of Arundel, had opposed the Earl's claim) and of every other person; which saving clause, as is remarked in the First Report on the Dignity of a Peer, *was that species of saving which is deemed in law illusory, operating nothing.*" See Courthope's "Observations on Dignities," p. xx, and see also Tierney's History of Arundel (vol. i, p. 106), where the judgment is set out reciting "that Richard Fitz Alan was seized of the Castle, Honour and Lordship [of Arundel] in fee; that, *by reason of his possession thereof*, he was, without other reason or creation, EARL OF ARUNDEL, &c."; and stating also, that "the King, contemplating the person of the present claimant, now Earl of Arundel, etc., has, with the advice and assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls and Barons in this present Parl. assembled, *admitted* John, now Earl of Arundel, to the place and seat anciently belonging to the Earls of Arundel in Parl. and council."

Almost similar words are used in the Act of Parl. obtained in 1627, which, in form of a petition to the King recites that the *Earldom of Arundel* had been real and *local* from the time whereof the *memory of man* was not to the contrary, and had, from the time aforesaid, been used and enjoyed by the Petitioner and such of his ancestors

ARUNDEL(*) (co. Sussex).

Earls.

1. Roger de Montgomery (who, in right of his [illegible]
1. 1067. [illegible] he was [illegible] de Montgomery, was (1070-85) Count or [illegible]
Arundel in Maine, having during the Interim of England, [illegible]
remained, as History, in Normandy, came over thence, for
the first time, with King William, in Dec. 1067, and, at the Christmas
festival, was cr. an EARL, receiving among other large grants from the
Conqueror, about one third of the county Sussex, including the city
of Chichester and the Castle of ARUNDEL(*). By this last grant he
may be considered to have become EARL OF ARUNDEL, according
to the remarkable admission(†) in 1433 on the Rolls to that Earldom.

(*) The old Saxon tradition is that—" Since William rose and Harold fell,
(See " N. & Q." 4th s. ix. 341.) And such (unless, perhaps, for a year or so) is the
case if only for " er " was read " el." Leaving it as an open question whether the earlier
Earls were not (more properly) Earls of a greater territory, though styled as " of
Arundel " from their chief residence.

In treating of these Earls the Editor has followed Vincent in considering Roger de
Montgomery (to whom the Conqueror gave the Castle of Arundel) to have been the
first Earl of Arundel. It matters or no to be said (notwithstanding pretensions of Arundel)
are received among Earls, is not, however, very material.

(†) This formed the Absence of Arundel, which, consisted of the rapes of Arundel and
Chichester, being two out of the six rapes into which Sussex is divided. It con-
tained, besides the city of Chichester and the Castle of Arundel (as above-named)
fifty Knights' fees (or 57,450 acres), the Hundreds (with their forests, woods and
services) as to Dealeship (Dallington, Ewhurst, and Shillinton), deputies Parks and
Warrens, Free Fishery " Hist. of Arundel," p. 12.

(‡) The claim to the Dealeship as by one by Rentry of the Castle of Arundel was
made by John Fitz Alan, after Arundel, who had been sum to Parl. in 1429 as Lord
Arundel. In 1433 (11 Hen. VI) he petitioned to be sum. as Earl, and considered as
Earl of Arundel. " a dignity or name a real and annexed to the Castle and Lordship of
Arundel, & time whereof memory of man was not to the contrary." This was " a peculiar
and distinct claim " (as stated in the Earl Report on the Dignity of a Peer, page 498),
" not connected with any grant, but asserting a special right, and which, being
founded on prescription, was to be supported by evidence of constant and immemorial
enjoyment of the asserted right, which right it did appear to have been so constantly
enjoyed, the title by prescription failed. This claim, though opposed by John
(Mowbray) Duke of Norfolk, was admitted by the Crown, notwithstanding that the
assertion of the constant annexation of the title to the Castle of Arundel could not
have been ascertained, but is been (which, it was not) made the subject of an enquiry."
See " Courthope," p. 29.

The claim then of 1433 was, as is stated above, " admitted by the Crown, or by
admitted as that the assertion in the petition is true " is the conclusion (with others
not connected with the question) for the King's according to it, with a saving clause
reservations of the right of the King, of the Duke of Norfolk (who, being the heir
general of the Earls of Arundel, had opposed the Earl's claim) and of every other
person ; which saving clause, as is remarked in the First Report on the Dignity of a Peer,
(not that specific of saving rights is decent in few things operating nothing." See
Courthope's " Observations on Dignities," p. xx, and see also Turner's History of
Arundel (vol. i. p. 198), where the judgment is set out reciting " that Richard Fitz
Alan was seized of the Castle, Honour and Lordship [of Arundel] in fee ; that, by
reason of his possession thereof, he was, without other reason or question, EARL OF
ARUNDEL, &c." ; and adding also, that " the King, contemplating the person of the
present claimant, now Earl of Arundel, &c., has, with the advice and assent of the
Prelates, Dukes and Barons in this present Parl. assembled, ordained
John, now Earl of Arundel, to the place and seat appertaining belonging to the Earls of
Arundel in Parl. and council."

Almost similar words are used in the Act of Parl. obtained in 1627, which, in form
of a petition to the King recites that the Earldom of Arundel had been real and true
from the time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, and had, from
the time aforesaid, been used and enjoyed by the Patrimony and such of his ancestors

At all events he was frequently so styled, though, occasionally, he is styled EARL OF CHICHESTER. Dugdale and many later writers consider him to have been EARL OF SUSSEX.(d) On the dismemberment of Mercia, in 1070, another Earldom was conferred on him, by the grant of nearly the whole of the co. of Shropshire (with, apparently, *Palatine* authority), together with the Castles of Shrewsbury and Montgomery, and the Lordship of the West Marches.(e) He was thenceforth generally known as EARL OF SHREWSBURY, though occasionally (according to modern notions, more correctly) as EARL OF SALOP. He is the "COMES ROGERUS" of the Domesday survey, where, however, no *local* designation as attributed to him. He *d.* 27 July 1094.

II. 1094. *2.* HUGH (DE MONTGOMERY), EARL OF SHREWSBURY, &c., and (who *may* be considered according to the admission of 1433(c) abovenamed) EARL OF ARUNDEL, second s. but h. to his father's English possessions. He *d.* s.p. 1098.

III. 1098. *3.* ROBERT (DE BELLESME), COUNT of ALENCON afsd. (having, in 1082, *suc.* his mother as such) was permitted, by William II, to succeed to the English Earldoms of his yr. br. He became therefore EARL OF SHREWSBURY, &c., and (*may* be considered according to the admission(c) of 1433 abovenamed) EARL OF ARUNDEL. He was exiled and *attainted* in 1102, whereby *all his English honours* and estates became *forfeited* to the Crown.

For fuller particulars see "SHREWSBURY," Earls of, *cr.* 1071.

IV. 1138, to 1176. *1.* WILLIAM DE ALBINI, or (as it was always

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as had possessed the Castle of Arundel, &c. Now it is to be noted that the Claimant of 1433 alleged that his ancestors the possessors of Arundel were *Earls of Arundel*, both *before*, as well as after, *the Conquest*. If this were true, not only would King Harold and his father, Earl Godwin, have to be included, but, it is to be presumed, a long shadowy race of Earls extending upwards towards (even if not including) the primeval man. If, however, on the other hand, the words "memory of man" be taken in their strict legal significance, as indicating the reign of Richard I, the act of 1627 (and, possibly, the admission of 1433 also) would not apply to any Earl of Arundel, *prior* to 1189.

(d) In an article, pub. in the "Archæological Journal," on the "Earls of Sussex," by J. R. Planché (Somerset Herald, 1865-80), the writer (after stating that *without the third penny* of the pleas of the county "the greatest authorities have denied that a man *could* be an English Earl," argues that Earl Roger, having the custody of Chichester, may (as did the Earl in the time of King Edward) have had a *third* of the annual rental of the city of CHICHESTER, and might, therefore, with good reason, be considered EARL OF CHICHESTER. Mr. Planché states, however, that, on the other hand (to quote a parallel case) William de Warenne, who, in the Domesday survey, held the borough of *Lewes* and the Rape of Pevensey, *receiving a third* of the profits thereof, is never styled Earl (either of *Lewes*, or of Sussex) but simply William de Warenne.

The fact, however, appears to be that Roger de Montgomery was AN EARL (pure and simple) and that (as was usual in those early times) his *Earldom* was *indifferently styled* either from the territories of CHICHESTER or of SHROPSHIRE, or from the Castles of ARUNDEL, SHREWSBURY, or MONTGOMERY, which were, respectively, the "caput" of the Honours. *Ex inform.* R. E. Chester Waters.

A parallel case, in which the Earl of a county is indifferently styled either from the capital or from his stronghold therein, is that of William, *Earl of Gloucester*, who, on 29 Sep. 1155, tests a charter to Shrewsbury Abbey as *Earl of Bristol* (Eyton's Itin. of Hen. II, p. 12). *Ex inform.* J. H. Round.

(e) The (*palatine*) Earldom of Chester (by gift of the county thereof), was, with similar power and privileges, granted, at the same time, to Gherbod the Fleming.

pronounced) D'AUBENEY,[f] surnamed "the Strong Hand,"[g] Lord of the Manor of Buckenham, co. Norfolk, (s. and h. of William DE ALBINI, of the same, "*Pincerna Regis*,"[h] by Maud, da. of Roger le BIGOD), *m.* in 1138 (being the third year of her widowhood) Adelicia, QUEEN DOWAGER OF ENGLAND (widow of Henry I), 1st da. of Godfrey OF LOVAIN, DUKE OF BRABANT AND LOTHEIR (or Lower-Lorraine) by Ida, COUNTESS OF NAMUR. With her he acquired the *Castle and Honour of Arundel* which had been settled on her by way of dower, whereby it *may* be considered that (according to the admission of 1433[i] abovenamed) he became EARL OF ARUNDEL.[k] In the following year, 1139, he gave shelter to the Empress Maud at Arundel Castle, but ever afterwards adhered to Stephen. In a charter, before 1150, of the Queen Dowager to the Abbey of Reading she styles her husband "EARL OF CHICHESTER," he having been *cr.*, by King Stephen, EARL OF SUSSEX and having witnessed[l] a charter to the

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(f) A truly marvellous work entitled "The Early Genealogical History of the HOUSE OF ARUNDEL," has been written by "John Pym Yeatman, Esq., Barrister at Law, &c." (London : 1882, folio, pp. 406.) Herein is contained "An account of the origin of the families of Montgomery, Albini, Fitz Alan and Howard (*sic*) from the time of the Conquest of Normandy by Rollo the Great." Such researches are beyond the scope of *this* publication, and only so far as it concerns the actual *Earls of Arundel* will it be hereafter alluded to. The enormous amount of documents examined, as also the labour that must have been undergone by its author, is truly appalling, yet must it be said of this (in every sense of the word) "GREAT" work (as was said of that of a still more eminent author eighteen centuries earlier), that therein are "*things hard to be understood*" An accurate and lucid history of the great family of de ALBINI or D'AUBENEY is yet to be written, and it is to be hoped it will be undertaken by Mr. Chester Waters, as belonging to that period in which his genealogical knowledge, always great, is *pre-eminent*. He assures the Editor, that, notwithstanding the remark of Père Anselme (vol. ii, p. 446)—"Il n'y a presque point de provinces en France, ou l'on ne trouve des Gentilhommes du nom D'Aubigné et D'Aubigny," all the Baronial families *in England* of this name can be clearly traced to a common ancestor.

(g) This was from (or, more probably, itself suggested) the legend that, at Bourges in France, in 1137 (the year previous to his marriage) he had pulled out the tongue of a lion sent to destroy him by Adelicia, the Queen Dowager of France, out of jealousy from his having rejected her for the sake of her namesake of England. This tale Vincent, in his "Errors of Brooke" (Mr. Brooke having related it as a fact), calls that of the "Lye-on."

(h) See p. 66, note "b." This office of "Chief Butler" (*Pincerna*) appears, in the division of 1243 not to have followed the Manor of Buckenham in Norfolk (which was the principal estate of the *grantee*), but the Castle of Arundel which was the "caput Baroniæ" of Earl Hugh, the *last holder*. It is now held as appendant to the EARLDOM OF ARUNDEL, the fees being the gold basin, ewer, and cup used by the King at the Coronation banquet.

(i) See p. 138, note "c."

(k) "In the elaborate discussion of the title of Earl of Arundel by the Lords' committees in their Reports upon the dignity of a Peer, it has been *doubted whether* even *the Earldom of Arundel was ever possessed by the family of Albini*, as a title of dignity, and it will, perhaps, ever remain questionable whether it may not have been attributed to the Albinis in the same manner as their residence at Strighull or Chepstow was the occasion of the Earls of Pembroke being called Earls of those Castles, or their possession of the Castle of Tutbury gave a like designation to the Earls of Derby. Historians and numerous contemporary evidences have, however, constantly styled the family of Albini by the title of Earls of Arundel, and they [*i.e.* these Earls] could not with propriety be omitted in this place ; nevertheless, it must be observed that the assertion made, upon the claim of John, Earl of Arundel (temp. Hen. VI.), that the dignity of Earl of Arundel had been constantly and invariably enjoyed by the Lords of the Castle of Arundel, cannot, under any circumstances, be maintained." See "Courthope," p. 27. See also observations under "Albemarle" at p. 53 of this work.

(l) "*Testibus Matildâ Reginâ* (shewing it was in the reign of King Stephen) *et Will'mo, Comite de Sussexa*"—Confirmation charter. Patent Roll 2 Hen. VI. See "Trefoil" (Vincent's MSS.), in the Coll. of Arms, p. 360 ; also see Planché's "Earls of Sussex" alluded to in note "d," p. 139.

Abbey of Barking under that name. He was influential in arranging the treaty of 1153 whereby the Crown continued with King Stephen *for life*, though the inheritance thereof was secured to Henry II. To this instrument he subscribed as "Earl of Chichester." Henry II, by a grant undated, but supposed to have been in 1155 (the year after his accession), *confirms* to him as "William, EARL OF ARUNDEL, the Castle of Arundel, with the whole honour of Arundel and all its appurtenances," and, by the same instrument, bestows on him the third penny of the pleas of the county of SUSSEX "*unde Comes est.*"(m) No doubt however he was more generally known as "EARL OF ARUNDEL," and as such (*only*) he is spoken of by his s. and h. [who styles *himself* Earl of *Sussex*] in a charter to the Priory of Bromhale; and as Earl of *Arundel* (only) he is described in the record at the said Priory of Bromhale of his death. He was justly held in great esteem by Henry II, and was one of the embassy to Rome in 1164, and to Saxony (on the espousal of the Princess Matilda to the Duke of Saxony) in 1168. He was also in command of the Royal army in Aug. 1173, in Normandy, against the King's rebellious sons, where he distinguished himself for his "swiftness and velocity,"(n) and, on 29 Sep. following he assisted at the defeat of the Earl of Leicester near Bury St. Edmunds, who, with his Flemings, had invaded Suffolk. His wife, the Queen Dowager, retired in 1150 to a nunnery at Affligam, near Alost, in Flanders, where she *d.* and was *bur.* 9 April 1151 aged about 48. He survived her 25 years and *d.* at Waverley Abbey, Surrey, 12 Oct. (1176) 22 Hen. II,(o) and was *bur.*, with his father, at Wymondham Priory, Norfolk.

(m) This was apparently but a *confirmation* to him of the EARLDOM OF SUSSEX and its third penny (as well as of the Honour and Castle of Arundel) which he had enjoyed before, unless (indeed) the deed signed by him *as* Earl of Sussex, *temp.* Stephen (see p. 140, note "l"), is a forgery.

Dugdale, speaking of this Earl (vol. i, p. 119) says :—"After the death of King Stephen he did not only obtain [from King Henry II] the castle and honour of Arundel to himself and his heirs, but a confirmation of the Earldom of Sussex (for though the title of Earl was most known by Arundel and Chichester, at which places his chief residence used to be, yet it was of the county of Sussex that he was really Earl) by the *tertium denarium* of the Pleas of Sussex granted to him, which was the usual way of investing such great men (in ancient times) with the possession of any Earldom, after those ceremonies of girding with the sword and putting on the robes performed, which have ever, till of late, been thought essential to their creation." See also p. 139 of this work, note "d."

(n) Mr. Pym Yeatman in his "House of Arundel" argues, (p. 288,) that this activity would not be likely to belong to the husband of Queen Adelicia (who would then be at least 70) and so is confirmatory of his theory that this Earl *d.* before that date.

(o) The Editor has adopted the usually received version of this date (1176) being that of the death of the *first* Earl of the line of de Albini, a date, which, (judging by the age of his wife), would make him at that time some 73 years old or upwards. Mr. Yeatman, on the other hand, states that this (first) Earl *d.* 20 years previously, *viz.* in 1156, and that *his son* William, the *second* Earl, was the Earl who *d.* 1176, and that this 2nd Earl left by his wife (whom he could not have *m.* before 1173) an infant s. (omitted by all previous writers) William, the 3rd Earl. This theory certainly disposes of a very puzzling fact, *viz.* that in 1176, the lands of Arundel reverted to the Crown, when the successor, *if* a son of Queen Adelicia, *must* have been 25 years and upwards. There is however considerable difficulty in tracing Mr. Pym Yeatman's argument, and especially in discovering on what *evidence* he relies for the asserted death of the first Earl in 1156. It is remarkable that Dugdale allows of only four (instead of *five*) Earls of the house of Albini, omitting the 2nd Earl William (as given in the text) and stating that the Earl who *d.* 1221 was s. (not grandson) of the 1st Earl. This account (which is clearly wrong) was followed by the Committee of the House of Lords in their Report on the Peerage, and consequently, though under protest, by Sir N. H. Nicolas. On the other hand Mr. Yeatman introduces (as above stated) *yet another* William de Albini, as Earl of Arundel, making *six* Earls in all of that house. A tabular pedigree of these Earls (shewing the three different accounts) is annexed.

PEDIGREE OF THE EARLS OF ARUNDEL, OF THE HOUSE OF DE ALBINI.

According to "Dugdale," the Lords' Reports, &c.

I. William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, *d.* 12 Oct. 1176. = Adelicia the Queen Dowager.

II. William, Earl of Arundel, *d.* abroad 1221 = Maud, widow of Roger, Earl of Clare.

III or IV. William, Earl of Arundel, &c., *d.* abroad March 1220-1. = Mabel, sister of Ranulph (de Meschines), Earl of Chester.

III, IV, or V. William, Earl of Arundel, &c. who, according to Dugdale, was the Earl William who *m.* Mabel, sister of the Earl of Chester, but it is certain that this Lady *left issue* by her said husband. He *d.* s.p.

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IV, V, or VI. Hugh, Earl of Arundel, &c., *d.* s.p. 1243.

According to "Courthope" and the (now) generally received version.

I. William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, *d.* 12 Oct. 1176. = Adelicia, the Queen Dowager, *m.* 1138, *d.* 1151, aged 48.

II. William, Earl of Arundel and Sussex, *d.* 24 Dec. 1193. = Maud, widow of Roger (de Clare), Earl of Hertford, which Earl *d.* 1173.

Maud, da. of Wilm. de Warenne, by Ala, *d.* of William Talvace. 1st wife. = III. William, Earl of Arundel, &c. [a minor at his father's death, 1176]. Deprived of the Castle of Arundel and of his Cornish estates, *d.* before (1200) 2 John. = Sybil Broc, who as widow of "WILLIAM ARUNDEL" [*Qy. if such description could be applied to her?*] was living 1199. She *d.* s.p. 10 Nov. 1253. (See p. 224 of Yeatman's "Arundel.")

III or IV. William, Earl of Arundel, &c., *d.* abroad March 1220-1. = Mabel, sister of Ranulph (de Meschines), Earl of Chester.

Maud, eldest da. *m.* Robert de Tatshall. Her s. & h. Robert de Tatshall, inherited the Castle and Manor of BUCKENHAM, Norfolk, which had been the "*caput Baroniæ*" of William de Albini, "*Pincerna.*"

Isabel, second da. *m.* John Fitz Alan. Her s. and h. John Fitz Alan inherited the Castle and Honour of ARUNDEL. (*See pedigree* p. 152).

Nicola, 3 da. *m.* Roger de Somery and obtained, as her 4th share, the Manor of Barrow on Soar, co. Leicester, &c.

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Cicely *m.* Roger de Montalt and obtained, as her 4th share, the important manor of KENNINGHALL, the Castle of Rising &c., Norfolk.

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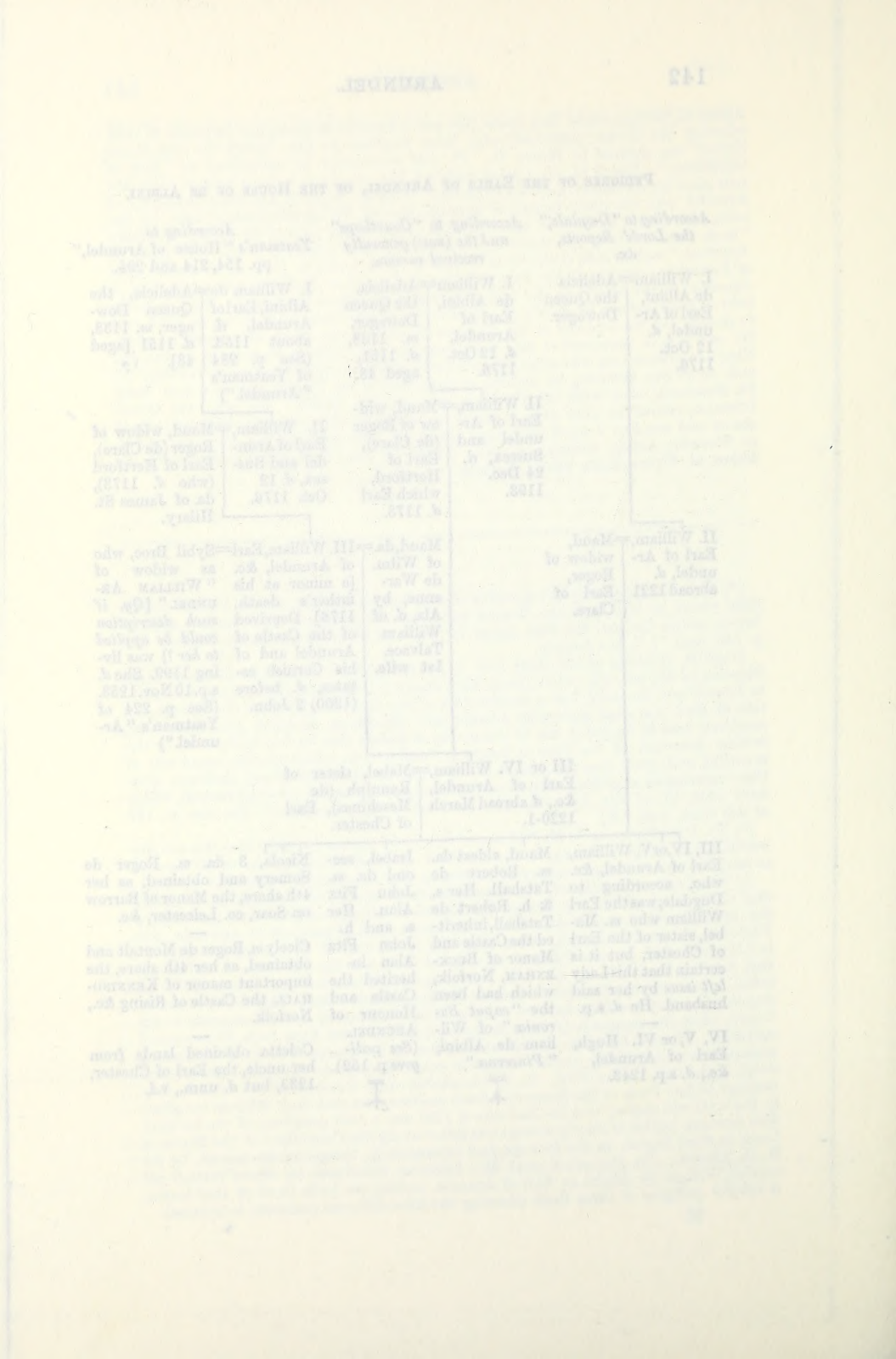
Coletta obtained lands from her uncle, the Earl of Chester, 1233, but *d.* unm., v.f.

According to Yeatman's "House of Arundel," pp. 154, 214 and 295.

I. William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, *d.* about 1156. (See p. 284 of Yeatman's "Arundel.") = Adelicia, the Queen Dowager, *m.* 1138, *d.* 1151 [aged 48].

II. William, Earl of Arundel and Sussex, *d.* 12 Oct. 1176. = Maud, widow of Roger (de Clare), Earl of Hertford (who *d.* 1173), da. of James St. Hilary.



V. 1189. *2.* WILLIAM (DE ALBINI), EARL OF SUSSEX, s. and h. who, in 1176-77, was confirmed in *that* dignity, but the Castle and Honour of *Arundel* having, for some unexplained reason, passed to the Crown, on the death of the last holder,[a] he did not obtain restoration of them till Richard I, in 1189, restored them to him, when (according to the admission[b] of 1433 abovenamed) he became EARL OF ARUNDEL. He received also at the same time, the third penny of the pleas of Sussex in the precise words of the grant made to his father. In 1191 he was made Custos of Windsor Castle, and in 1194 one of the Receivers of the money raised for the King's ransom. He *m.* Maud, widow of Roger (DE CLARE), Earl of Hertford (who had *d.* 1173), da. and h. of James ST. HILARY. He *d.* 24 Dec. 1193 and was *bur.* at Wymondham Priory.

VI. 1193. *3.* WILLIAM (DE ALBINI), EARL OF SUSSEX, and (according to the admission[b] of 1433 abovenamed) EARL OF ARUNDEL, s. and h. He was a favourite of King John, whose concession of the Kingdom to the Pope, 15 May 1213, he witnessed, and whom he accompanied to Runnymede, 15 June 1215, becoming one of the sureties for the King's observance of *Magna Charta*. When, however, King John abandoned Winchester, 14 June 1216, to Louis (afterwards Louis VIII) of France, he joined that Prince, but (consistently taking the winning side) returned to his allegiance 14 July 1217, after the Royalist victory at Lincoln. Shortly afterwards he acted as JUSTICIARY, the young King, Henry III, having restored to him his forfeited possessions. He *m.* Mabel, 2nd da. of Hugh (DE MESCHINES, surnamed KEVELIOC), EARL OF CHESTER (by Bertred, da. of Simon, Comte D'EVREUX in Normandy), who, in her issue, was (1232) one of the four coheirs to her br. Ranulph (surnamed BLUNDEVILLE), the powerful Earl of Chester. He embarked in the crusade of 1218 and was at the taking of Damietta in Nov. 1219, but *d.* at Cainell, near Rome, ("quoddam oppidulum Kainel nomine") shortly before 30 March 1221 (when the news reached England), and was *bur.* at Wymondham Priory.

VII. 1221. *4.* WILLIAM (DE ALBINI), EARL OF SUSSEX,[c] and (according to the admission[b] of 1433 abovenamed) EARL OF ARUNDEL, s. and h. Being just) of age at his father's death he did homage for his inheritance on 21 April of the same year. He *d.* s.p. and probably unm., "adolescens" in the 4th year after his father, and a few days before 7 Aug. 1224, according to the most reliable account (the Dunstable Register), and was *bur.* at Wymondham Priory, though, according to "Dugdale," he did not die till (1234) 18 Hen. III, in which year, doubtless, his br. and h. obtained possesion of his lands.

VIII. 1224, or 1234. *5.* HUGH (DE ALBINI), EARL OF SUSSEX, and (according to the admission[b] of 1433 abovenamed) EARL OF ARUNDEL. He is said to have been at his brother's death in 1224 aged about nine years. His wardship was obtained by the famous Justiciary, Hubert de Burgh. He *m.* in 1234, Isabel, da. of William (de WARENNE, *alias* PLANTAGENET), EARL OF SURREY, by his second wife Maud, da. of William (MARSHAL), EARL OF PEMBROKE, the said Earl of Surrey having given 300 marks for the right so to dispose of him. This same Earl also performed the office of

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[a] It certainly was not because the successor was a minor (as suggested in the Lords' Reports on the Peerage, I. 410), *if* it is allowed (as in the text) that such successor was s. of Adelicia, for, in that case, his (said) mother would have been dead above a quarter of a century. Moreover the Earl himself had been receiving, since 1180, the third penny of the county of Sussex. See Madox's Baron. 139.

Early in 26 Hen. II (1180) Walter de Constantine renders an account of the Honour of Arundel, but during the greater part of the thirteen years following the death of Earl William in 1176, it was held, presumably for the Crown, by the family of Fitz Reinfred (1180-89), of whom Walter was Archbishop of Rouen, and his br. Roger (Sheriff of Sussex, 1179-89) one of the Justices in the King's Court.

[b] See p. 138, note "c."

[c] "In his father's Confirmation Charter to Robertsbridge (Dugd. Mon. ii. 120) he signs himself son to the 3rd Earl of Sussex, and in a Charter of King Hen. III. (a° 12 m. 6) he is called *Willielmus comes Sussex* [Qy. *Sussexiæ*] *quartus*." See "Courthope," p. 28.

"*Pincerna*" at the King's nuptials (1236) on behalf of his said son-in-law, who was still a minor and; at that time, excommunicated.[a] Notwithstanding his minority he had, however, shortly before, *viz.* in 1234, obtained, for 2500 marks, possession not only of his *paternal* estates, but also those which he inherited by the death of his *maternal* uncle Ranulph, Earl of Chester. In 1242 he was one of the seven Earls who accompanied the King in his expedition to Guienne. He *d.* "in the flower of his youth" 7 May 1243, and was *bur.* with his ancestors at Wymondham Priory. On his death the large estates of the family were divided between his four sisters and coheirs or their issue, while the EARLDOM OF SUSSEX *reverted to the Crown*. His widow survived him nearly forty years, during which long period the family of Fitz-Alan, though in possession of the Castle of Arundel, *never assumed the title of* EARL OF ARUNDEL. She *d.* 1282 and was *bur.* at Marham, in Norfolk, in the conventual church which she had there founded.

IX. 1243. *6?* JOHN FITZ-ALAN, feudal LORD OF CLUN AND OSWALDESTRE, co. Salop, s. and h. of John Fitz-Alan of the same by his first wife, Isabel, da. of William, and 2nd sister and, in her issue, coheir of Hugh (DE ALBINI), EARLS OF SUSSEX, &c., abovenamed, *suc.* his father (whom his mother had predeceased) in 1240. To him, by writ dat. 27 Nov. 1243, was awarded (in right of his deceased mother) the Castle and Honour of Arundel, whereby (according to the admission[b] of 1433 abovenamed) he became EARL OF ARUNDEL, and, though still a minor, obtained possession of Arundel (as well as of his paternal estates co. Salop) on payment of £1000. By the title, however, of EARL OF ARUNDEL he *never appears to have been known* (either in his lifetime or afterwards), although he lived 28 years after the acquisition of that Castle and Honour. In an inspeximus of 2 Ed. I (1273-4) he is expressly called "*Dominus de Arundel*" (*i.e.* Lord of the Honour of Arundel), and in several other instruments he is ranked among the *Barons* of the Kingdom, while in his *Inq. p. mortem* his s. and h. is described (merely) as "*fil d'ni Joh'is Alani.*" He took part in the Welsh war 1258, and, though sometimes he leagued with the Barons against the Crown, was, while fighting on the Royal side, taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes in 1264 together with the King. He *m.* Maud, da. of Rhys DE VERDON. He *d.* 1268. His widow *m.* Richard DE AMUNDEVILLE and *d.* (1283) 12 Ed. I.

X. 1268. *7?* JOHN FITZ-ALAN, feudal LORD OF CLUN AND OSWALDESTRE, and (according to the admission[b] of 1433 abovenamed) EARL OF ARUNDEL, only s. and h., *b.* 14 Sep. 1246. He did homage for his estates Dec. 1268. He, also (as Mr. Courthope remarks), though "22 years at his father's decease was *never known* [c] *as* EARL OF ARUNDEL, and it is incredible that, if he had ever borne that title, *as annexed to the Castle and Honour*, the fact would have been omitted in the inquisition which finds him to have died seized (1272), 56 Hen. III, of that Castle and Honour *held by the 4th part of a* BARONY." He *m.* Isabel da. of Roger de MORTIMER, feudal Lord of Wigmore, by Maud, da. and coheir of William DE BRAOSE of Brecknock. He *d.* 18 March 1272 and was *bur.* in the monastery of Haghmon, Salop. His widow *m.* before (1273) 1 Ed. I, Ralph ARDENNE, and, (for a third husband), *m.* 2 Sep. 1285, at Poling, Robert de HASTINGS, for which marriage, having omitted to obtain the Royal lic., she was fined £1000. She was living in 1300.

(a) This excommunication was by Edmund (de Abingdon), Archbishop of Canterbury (1233-45), on account of his Grace's dogs having been seized in the forest of Arundel.

(b) See p. 138, note "c."

(c) These words must, Mr. Planché says, be qualified, and should run "never known *during his lifetime*," as, in a patent of 35 Ed. I, in reference to Edmund Fitz Alan, s. of Richard, Earl of Arundel, we find the words *sub nomine Johannis filii Alani, quondam* Comitis Arundelliæ, *antecessoris præfati Edmundi*, which is certainly an acknowledgment, however late, that Edmund's grandfather, John Fitz Alan, *was* Earl of Arundel;—yet in 8 Ed. I (1280) (a few years only after the death of the said John) we find his widow Isabel, to whom the custody of the Castle and Honour of Arundel was committed, spoken of, not as the widow of the Earl of Arundel, but (merely) as '*quæ fuit uxor Joh'is Filii Alani.*"

XI. 1272, or 1289, or 1291-92. *8 or 1.* RICHARD FITZ-ALAN, feudal LORD OF CLUN AND OSWALDESTRE, and (according to the admission of 1433[a] abovenamed) EARL OF ARUNDEL, only s. and h. He was *b.* 3 Feb. 1267, and was consequently only five years old at his father's death. According to Glover[b] he was *cr.* EARL OF SUSSEX[c] in 1289, when (being just of age) he was knighted and "received the *sword of the county of Sussex*" from King Ed. I "*ut vocatur* [*Qy! vocetur*] *Comes*;" but it seems more probable that this creation was as EARL OF ARUNDEL.[d] At all events we hear no more of the former title (SUSSEX) as connected with this family, but only of the title of Arundel. In (1291-92) 20 Ed. I we find him summoned by two different writs as EARL OF ARUNDEL (*Placita de quo warranto*, 681), and in the roll of writs tested 24 June (1295), 23 Ed. I, a writ of summons to Parl. appears to have been addressed to him as "*Ric'o. fil. Alani, Com. Arundell*," ranking him as *junior* to all the other Earls. He fought in the Welsh wars (1288), in the French (1296), and in the Scotch wars in 1298, being present at the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300. He *m.* before 1285 (when he was but 18) Alisona, da. of (—), MARQUIS DE SALUZZO in Piedmont. She *d.* 25 Sep. 1292 and was *bur.* at Todingham Priory. He *d.* early in 1302 in his 36th year and was *bur.* with his ancestors.

XII. 1302, to 1326. *9 or 2.* EDMUND (FITZ-ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL, s. and h. *b.* 1 May 1285 in the Castle of Marlborough. His wardship was obtained by John, EARL OF SURREY AND SUSSEX, whose granddaughter, Alice, the only da. of his only s. William DE WARENNE, *alias* PLANTAGENET (by Joan, da. of Robert [DE VERE], EARL OF OXFORD), he *m.*, in 1305, while still a minor. On 9 Nov. (1306), 34 Ed. I, he was sum. to Parl. as EARL OF ARUNDEL, and took part in the Scotch wars in that year. In 1308 he officiated as "*Pincerna*"[e] at the coronation of Ed. II. In 1316 he was Commander Gen. north of the Trent, and in 1323 Chief Justiciary of North and South Wales. He was one of the few nobles who adhered to the King, and being taken prisoner by the Queen's

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[a] See p. 138, note "c."

[b] "If Glover (a most careful and learned genealogist of the time of Elizabeth) has stated this upon good authority, which all, who know his character, will feel confident to be the case; it disproves Vincent's assertion that Richard Fitz Alan never had the county of Sussex." See Planché's "Earls of Sussex."

[c] "The EARLDOM OF SUSSEX must at this period have been a subject of contention between the de Warrens and Fitz-Alans, for John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, was receiving, at the very time that this investiture occurred, writs directed to him as *Earl of Sussex*. John de Warren was perhaps the greatest noble of the time in which he lived, and his power and influence may have operated to induce Fitz-Alan to abandon his claim upon the Earldom of Sussex and to adopt that [i.e. the *Earldom of Arundel*] by which his descendants have ever since been known." See "Courthope," p. 29.

[d] It is worthy of remark, in connection with the *very* doubtful right, either of his father or grandfather, to the Earldom of Arundel, that it was not till 1282, *viz.* sometime after their death and during this Earl's minority, that Isabel,* widow of Hugh (de Albini), Dowager Countess of Arundel, died. *It would almost appear* (possibly owing to the largeness of her dower) *that the Earldom was not dealt with during her lifetime.* A somewhat parallel case occurs, later on, in this same family, when Richard, Earl of Arundel, who, in 1347, had *suc.* his maternal uncle the Earl of Surrey, *did not assume the Earldom of Surrey* till the death of Joan, the Dowager Countess of Surrey in 1361.

[e] See p. 140, note "h." A petition, however, is recited in Taylor's "Glory of Regality" (pp. 120-124), stating that the Earl "by his great *power*, though he never had *any* of the manors attached to it, obtained the office." The manor of Kenninghall in Norfolk, which was *one* of these (*three*) manors, was *subsequently* in possession of the Earls of Arundel and, late in the 17th century, the office is said to belong to the then Duke of Norfolk "*as* Earl of Arundel *and* Lord of the Manor of Kenninghall."

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* Mr. Planché, in his "Earls of Sussex" has hopelessly confused this Isabel, the *widow*, with Isabel the *sister* and (in her issue) coheir of Earl Hugh. Had this last named lady been alive, *she* (and not her son, grandson, and great grandson), would (according to the decision of 1433) have been entitled to the Earldom of Arundel; but this lady died before her husband, who (himself) died three years before the said Earl Hugh.

party was, without trial, *beheaded* at Hereford 17 Nov. 1326, in his 42nd year. He was subsequently attainted when his estates and *honours* became *forfeited*. His widow (who, in her issue was, in 1347, the sole h. of her br. John, Earl of Surrey and Sussex, and consequently of the great family of de WARENNE) was living 1330 but *d.* before 1347.

XIII. 1327? to 1330. *1.* EDMUND (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF KENT, received the Castle and Honour of Arundel, whereby (according to the admission (f) of 1433) he may be considered to have become EARL OF ARUNDEL.(g) He was *beheaded* 3 Sep. 1330 and, being attainted, all his honours became *forfeited*, but the Castle and Honour of Arundel were retained by his widow, on whom they had been settled. For fuller particulars see "KENT," Earl of, *cr.* 1321.

XIV. 1331. *10 or 3.* RICHARD FITZ-ALAN, s. and h. of Edmund, (xii) 9th or 2nd Earl of Arundel, *b.* about 1306. He was in (1330-1) 4 Ed. III. fully restored in blood and honours (confirmed 1351 and again 1354), and, in Dec. of that same year obtained restitution of the Castle and Honour of Arundel from the Dowager Countess of Kent. By such restorations he doubtless became EARL OF ARUNDEL(g). In 1337 he was made Justiciary of North Wales for life. He took a distinguished part in the wars with France, was Admiral of the King's Fleet in 1346, was present at the battle of Creci and at the fall of Calais in 1347. He had shortly before, viz., on 30 June 1347, *suc.* to the vast estates of the family of WARENNE, by the death, s.p. leg., of his mother's br. John, Earl of Surrey and Sussex. By fine levied (1349-50) 23 Edw. III, he settled the Castle, town and manor of Arundel on himself and his (then) wife Eleanor, for their joint lives, with rem. to the heirs male of his body by his said wife. On the death of Joan, Dowager Countess of Surrey, the widow of his said uncle in 1361, but *not before*(h), he assumed the title of EARL OF SURREY, and in 1366 settled the vast estates of the family of Warenne on his issue. He *m.* firstly 9 Feb. 1320-1, in the King's Chapel at Havering-atte-Bower (when under 16), Isabel, da. of Hugh LE DESPENCER (the younger) by Eleanor, da. and coheir of Gilbert (DE CLARE) EARL OF GLOUCESTER. By her he had no male issue, and from her he obtained a divorce in 1345 on the ground of his minority and never having willingly consented to the match. He *m.* in the same year, 1345 (a Lady with whom he had previously intrigued, viz.) Eleanor, Dowager BARONESS BEAUMONT, da. of Henry (PLANTAGENET) EARL OF LANCASTER, by Maud, da. and h. of Sir Patrick CHAWORTH. She *d.* at Arundel 11 Jan. 1372 and was *bur.* at Lewes. He *d.* 24 Jan. 1375-6, also at Arundel in his 70th year, and was also *bur.* at Lewes. Will dat. 5 Dec. 1375.(i).

XV. 1376 to 1397. *11 or 4.* RICHARD (FITZ-ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL, and generally considered (also) EARL OF SURREY, s. and h., by second wife, *b.* about 1348. He assisted at the coronation of Ric. II in 1377, was a member of the Council and was made Admiral of the west and south, 1377, and subsequently, 1386, of all England. **K.G.** 1386. He distinguished himself in the French wars, and was made Gov. of Brest in 1388. Together with the Duke of Gloucester he took an active part against the King, who, in 1388, was entirely in that Duke's power. In 1394 he obtained pardon for all political offences, but was treacherously seized 12 July 1397, tried at Westminster and beheaded two months afterwards in Cheapside. He *m.* firstly in 1359 Elizabeth, da. of William (DE BOHUN), EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, by Elizabeth, da. of Bartholomew DE BADLES-

(f) See p. 138, note "c."

(g) "It may not be presumed," says Mr. Courthope (see "Courthope," p. 29), "that the grant to the Earl of Kent made him Earl of Arundel, or that the restoration of the Castle and lands to Richard, s. and h. of Edmond, made him Earl of Arundel either inasmuch as there was in the Act of Restoration a special provision applying to the title of Earl of Arundel as a name of dignity, which would have been unnecessary had the restitution of the Castle and Honour been considered as sufficient." But as to the latter part of this remark, it is more probable that such "special provision" was only added *ex abundante cautelâ*.

(h) See remark at end of note "d," p. 145.

(i) He alienated the manor of Nether Bilsington, Kent, which had been held by the preceding Earls since the time of Hen. I, by serjeanty. See Taylor's "Glory of Regality," p. 144. His youngest s. Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1397 to 1414, *d.* 9 Feb. 1413-14, aged 61.

MERE. She *d.* 3 April 1385 and was *bur.* at Lewes. He *m.*, secondly (without Royal lic., for which he was fined 400 marks), in 1391, Philippa, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, da. of Edmund (MORTIMER), EARL OF MARCH, by Philippa, da. and h. of Lionel (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF CLARENCE. He *d.* as aforesaid 21 Sep. 1397 and was *bur.* in the church of the Augustin Friars in Bread Street, London, and, having been *attainted*, all his *honours* were *forfeited*. His will is dat. 4 March 1392 at "Mon Chastel Philipp."[a] His widow (by whom he had no issue), was *b.* 21 Nov. 1365 and *m.* after April 1398 (as her 3rd husband) Thomas (POYNINGS), LORD ST. JOHN OF BASING, and *d.* 26 Sep. 1400, being *bur.* at Boxgrove.

XVI. 1398? to 1399. *1.* JOHN (HOLAND), DUKE OF EXETER, K.G., had a grant of the Castle and Honour of Arundel[b] (with all lands appertaining thereto in the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Essex and Herts) whereby (according to the admission[c] of 1433) he may be considered to have become "EARL OF ARUNDEL." He was *degraded* in Parl. in 1399 and *beheaded* in 1400, whereby *all his honours* and estates became *forfeited*. For fuller particulars see "EXETER, Duke of, *cr.* 1397."

XVII. 1400. *12 or 5.* THOMAS FITZ-ALAN, 2nd but only surv. s. and h. of Richard (xv) 11th or 4th Earl of Arundel by his first wife, *b.* 13 Oct. 1381. On 4 June 1399 he landed in England, with Henry, Duke of Lancaster (afterwards Henry IV), who delivered the captive King into his custody (though under 18), making him Governor of the Tower of London. At Henry's coronation (13 Oct. 1399) he was made K.B. and officiated as "*Pincerna.*" In Oct. 1400 his father's attainder was reversed and he was *restored* in blood and in honours as EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY, taking his seat though still a minor. He was also put into possession of all his father's estates. K.G. 1400. He was victorious against the Welsh in 1405, and against the French in 1411. By Henry V he was made Warden of the Cinque Ports and High Treasurer. He was at the taking of Harfleur, where he was attacked with dysentery of which he *d.* at Arundel shortly afterwards. He *m.* 26 Nov. 1405 at Lambeth, in the presence of the Court, Beatrix, illegit. (but probably legitimated) da. of John I, KING OF PORTUGAL,[d] by Donna Agnes PEREZ. She was one of the thirteen Ladies for whom on the feast of St. George in 1413 (1 Hen. V), robes of the Order of the Garter were provided.[e] Her right of dower being withheld, she, in 1421, was naturalised. The Earl *d.* as afsd. 13 Oct. 1415, s.p., on his birthday of 34 and was *bur.* in the chapel at Arundel. Will dat. 10 Oct. 1415. On his death, the estates and representation of the family of Warenne (Earls OF SURREY) devolved on his three sisters and coheirs[f]. His widow *m.* (lic. 20 Jan. 1432-3) John

(a) "Test. Vet." and "Nichols' Wills." It is a very curious and most interesting document. In it he styles himself "Earl of Arundel *and Surrey*."

(b) They were valued at £600 a year.

(c) See p. 138, note "c."

(d) See an exhaustive article by Sir N. H. Nicolas, in "Coll. Top. et Gen.," vol. i, p. 80. Her br. Alphonso, Duke of Braganza (ancestor of the future [1640] Kings of Portugal) was legitimated 20 Oct. 1401. See also a paper by J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald, in the "Archæological Journal," 30 June 1860. Her arms without any mark of bastardy are on her seal, her tomb, &c., &c.

(e) A list of these, from 50 Ed. III to 3 Hen. VII, is in Beltz's "Order of the Garter," p. ccxxi, &c. It appears to have been *an actual dignity conferred*, as, in several cases, the ladies so decorated were neither the wives nor widows of Knights of the Order.

(f) *Viz.* (1) Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, whose descendants (as heirs general) opposed the claim of the junior branch of the family of Fitz Alan (as heirs male) to the Earldom of Arundel. Her great grandson John Mowbray (afterwards Duke of Norfolk), was in 1451 *cr.* EARL OF WARREN AND SURREY, being ancestor to the present (1885) LORD MOWBRAY, who in her right is coheir to the *ancient* Earls of Arundel, of the family of Fitz Alan *prior* to 1415; as also is he (by the marriage, in 1749, of his paternal ancestor, William, Lord Stourton, with Winifred Howard) to all the *succeeding* Earls of Arundel, whether of the family of Fitz Alan or of Howard, from 1415 (the above date) to 1777. (2) Joan, Baroness Abergavenny, widow, who *d.* 1434. (3) Margaret, wife of Sir Rowland Lenthal. See Pedigree, p. 152.

(HOLAND), 2nd EARL OF HUNTINGDON, who was (1437-43) Lieut. of Guienne, and afterwards (1442-3) DUKE OF EXETER. She *d.* s.p. at Bordeaux 23 Oct. 1439 and was *bur.* at Arundel. M.I.

XVIII. 1415. *13 or 6.* JOHN FITZ ALAN, *alias* DE ARUNDEL, (who, according to the admission of 1433 [c] abovenamed, may be considered) EARL OF ARUNDEL by tenure of the Castle, cousin and h. male, being s. and h. of John Fitz Alan, *alias* de Arundel (by Elizabeth, da. of Hugh LE DESPENSER), which last named John (who never was sum. as a Baron) was s. and h. of John, LORD ARUNDEL (sum. to Parl. as a Baron, [a] 1377-1379), who was br. of the whole blood to Richard XVth (11th or 4th) Earl of Arundel. He was *b.* 1 Aug. 1385 at Ditton manor, in Stoke Pogis, Bucks, *suc.* his father in 1391, and his grandmother (*suo jure* BARONESS MALTRAVERS) on 10 Jan. 1404-5, but was never sum. to Parl. in the Barony either of Maltravers or of Arundel, though frequently *styled* LORD MALTRAVERS. He was in the French wars in 1415, in which year he suc. to the Castle and Honour of Arundel as afsd., and (according to some authorities) was sum. to Parl. as EARL OF ARUNDEL, in Sep. 1416, [b] though, (probably owing to the opposition of the great family of MOWBRAY, the heirs gen. of the former Earls of Arundel), never afterwards. He *m.* before 1407 Eleanor, da. of Sir John BERKELEY of Beverstone, co. Gloucester, by his 1st wife, Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir John BETTESHORNE of Betteshorne in Sopley, Hants. He *d.* 21 April 1421 and was *bur.* at Arundel. His widow *m.* Sir Richard POYNINGS, Knt., who was s. and h. ap. of Robert, LORD POYNINGS, but who *d.* v.p. before 1446. She *m.* (for her third husband) Walter (Hungerford), LORD HUNGERFORD, K.G., who *d.* 1449. She *d.* Aug. 1455 and was *bur.* at Arundel. Will (in which she styles herself "Countess of Arundel and Lady Maltravers," and speaks of her late husband as "John, Earl of Arundel") dat. 20 July 1455 and pr. 23 Aug. following.

XIX. 1421. *14 or 7.* JOHN FITZ-ALAN, *alias* DE ARUNDELL (who, in right either of his father's writ, or of the admission of 1433 [c] abovenamed, may be considered) EARL OF ARUNDEL, s. and h. He was *b.* 14 Feb. 1407-8 at Lytchett Maltravers, Dorset. On 19 May 1426 he was *cr.* **K.B.** at Leicester with the young King, under the name of "LORD MALTRAVERS." His claim to the Earldom of Arundel not having been recognised, [d] he was, when of age, sum. to Parl. as a *Baron* (LORD ARUNDELL) on 13 July and 2 Aug. (1429) 7 Hen. VI, the writ being directed "*Johanni de Arundeli de Arundell, Chev.*" In Dec. 1431 he was at the coronation of Henry VI at Paris. He distinguished himself in the French wars, and was made Governor of Rouen. On 22 April 1432 he was made **K.G.**; and in 1433 his petition to be considered EARL OF ARUNDEL, [c] *by tenure of the Castle of Arundel*, was allowed, but he was never afterwards sum. to Parl. either as an Earl or a Baron. He was also *cr.* DUKE OF TOURAINE in France, by the Regent Bedford. He *m.* firstly (or, more probably, was contracted when a minor to) Constance, da. of John (CORNWALL), LORD FANHOPE, by Elizabeth, da. of John *of Gaunt* (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF LANCASTER. She *d.* s.p. and v.p. before 1429. He *m.* secondly, before 1429, Maud, widow of Sir Richard STAFFORD (who *d.* 1427), da. of Sir Robert LOVELL, by Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Guy BRYAN, who was 1st s. and h. ap. of Guy, LORD BRYAN. The Earl having been severely wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Gerberoy, *d.* a few weeks afterwards at Beauvais, 12 June 1435, and was *bur.* in the Grey Friars there, though, by will dat.

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[a] The writ was addressed to him as "JOHN DE ARUNDEL," but probably it was in right of his wife Eleanor, *suo jure* BARONESS MALTRAVERS. Neither his s. or grandson were so summoned, nor his great grandson (John) till 1429 (when the Baroness was dead), while his great great grandson (Thomas) was sum. in 1452 as "ARUNDELL OF MALTRAVERS;" and (Henry) the grandson of this last was sum. in 1533 as "MALTRAVERS."

[b] See full account of this mysterious summons and its subsequent partial erasure (between 1658 and 1688) from the roll, in Tierney's "History of Arundel," vol. i, page 101, note. Sir C. G. Young states of this Lord that "it does not appear that the title [of Earl] was ever attributed to him during his lifetime," and that the will of his widow was not made till "some years after her son was recognised as Earl." See "Coll. Top. et Gen.," vol. vi, p. 16.

[c] See p. 138, note "c."

[d] Qui *se dicit* COM. ARUNDELL" (Rot. Exit., Michs., 8 Hen. VI.)

8 April 1430, he had directed his burial to be at Arundel. His widow *d.* the next year, 1436. Her will, directing her burial to be at the Abbey of Abbotsbury, dat. 11 May 1436, pr. 25 Oct. following.

XX. 1435. *15 or 8.* HUMPHREY (FITZ-ALAN) EARL OF ARUNDEL, &c., only child and h. by second wife, *b.* 13 or 30 Jan. 1429 and *d.* unm. 24 April 1438 in his 10th year, when the DUKEDOM OF TOURAINE[a] in France became *ex.*[b]

XXI. 1438. *16 or 9.* WILLIAM (FITZ-ALAN) EARL OF ARUNDEL, &c., uncle and h. He was *b.* 23 Nov. 1417, and, when of full age, obtained livery of his lands in Nov. 1438. On 3 Dec. 1441 he was sum. to Parl.[c] as EARL OF ARUNDEL.[d] He was Justice in Eyre of all forests south of the Trent in 1459. He took part with the Yorkists at the battle of St. Albans, 17 Feb. 1461. In 1460 he was Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1471 he was made **K.G.** He assisted as "*Pincerna*" at the coronation of Richard III, as also at that of Henry VII. which King received knighthood at his hands shortly before that ceremony. He founded the "Arundel Mass" (by gift of the manor of Aynhoe, co. Northampton), to be celebrated at Mag. Coll., Oxford. He *m.* Joan, da. of Richard (NEVILL) EARL OF SALISBURY, by Alice, da. and h. of Thomas (MONTACUTE) also EARL OF SALISBURY. She (who was sister of Richard, EARL OF WARWICK, well known as the "King-Maker") was *bur.* at Arundel. He *d.* early in the year 1488 in his 71st year, and was *bur.* there.

XXII. 1488. *17 or 10.* THOMAS (FITZ-ALAN, *alias* ARUNDELL), EARL OF ARUNDEL, &c., s. and h. He (as "*Lord Maltravers*") was made **K.B.** at the coronation of Ed. IV in 1461, and **K.G.** 26 Feb. 1473-4. It appears from the Rolls of Parl. that in (1471) 11 Ed. IV, he sat as LORD MALTRAVERS, though there is no *record*[e] of his having been so sum. till 15 Nov. (1482), 22 Ed. IV, when the writ addressed to him (v.p.) was "Thomæ ARUNDELL DE MALTRAVERS,"[f] in

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(a) The title of Duke of Touraine was afterwards conferred by the French King, Charles VII, on Archibald (Douglas), 3rd Earl of Douglas [S.] in 1424, but became *ex.* on failure of his issue male, in 1440.

(b) His maternal inheritance, the property of the Bryan family, passed to his half sister Avice Stafford, *b.* 4 Dec. 1423, who *m.* James Butler, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire. See an interesting article, by B. W. Greenfield, in "N. and Q.," 5 s. iii, 172.

(c) This summons was not till eight years after the admission (1433) which confirmed the Earldom of Arundel to the Fitz-Alan family. The delay is accounted for by the absence in France of Earl John and the minority of his successor. It is probable, also, that this William may have been sum. some two or three years earlier, but the lists of summonses from 1438 to 1441 are (unfortunately) lost.

(d) PRECEDENCY OF THE EARLS OF ARUNDEL.

In 1446, Thomas (Courtenay), Earl of Devon, challenged the precedence of the Earl of Arundel. The decision of the King, with consent of the Lords of Parl., was "that William, now Earl of Arundel, have, keep, and enjoy his seat, place and pre-eminence in the High Court of Parl., and in the King's Councils and elsewhere in the King's high presence, as Earl of Arundel, *by reason of the Castle, Honour and Lordship of Arundel*, as worshipfully as ever did any of his ancestors, Earls of Arundel, afore his time, *above* the said Earl of Devonshire and his heirs, without letting, challenge or interruption of the said Earl of Devonshire or of his heirs or of any other person." Rot. Parl., v. 140. "Thus ended," adds Canon Tierney, "a controversy which, in its results, confirmed this Parliamentary decision of 1433 and established the Earldom in its original supremacy of honour above every other similar title of dignity."—See Tierney's "Hist. of Arundel," vol. i, p. 138.

(e) From 13 to 21 Ed. IV no writs are extant.

(f) ELDEST SONS OF PEERS SUM. TO PARL. V.P. IN ONE OF THEIR FATHERS' PEERAGES.

[A list of such, down to 32 Car. II, is given at p. 579 of Dugdale's "Summons."]

Those sum. *in* and *before* the 16th century are as under.

I. THOMAS FITZ ALAN, *alias* ARUNDELL, s. and h. ap. of William, Earl of Arundel, *sum.* as LORD ARUNDELL DE MALTRAVERS, 22 Ed. IV, 1 Ric. III and 1 Hen. VII, being the first instance of any so summoned.

which title (LORD ARUNDELL DE MALTRAVERS) he sat, till in 1488 he *suc.* to the Earldom. In Sep. 1486 he was one of the Godfathers to Prince Arthur, and in 1489 was made Warden of the New Forest. He *m.* in or before 1464, Margaret, 2nd da. of Richard (WIDVILE), EARL RIVERS, by Jacqueline OF LUXEMBOURGH, da. of Peter, COMTE DE ST. POL and BRIENNE. She was sister to Elizabeth, QUEEN CONSORT OF EDWARD IV. She *d.* before him and was *bur.* at Arundel. He *d.* 25 October 1524 at Downley Park in Singleton, and was *bur.* at Arundel. Will dat. 12 Aug. 1524, pr. 29 Nov. following.

XXIII. 1524. *18 or 11.* WILLIAM (FITZ-ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL, &c., s. and h. He was *b.* about 1484. He was made **K.B.**, with Prince Arthur, in 1489, and **K.G.** 23 April 1525. He assisted at the coronation (May 1533) of Queen Anne Boleyn, and subsequently (1536) at her trial. He obtained, at the reformation, the grant of the priory of Michelham and numerous lands formerly belonging to the Priory of Lewes. He is said to have *m.* firstly, Elizabeth, a da. of Robert (WILLOUGHBY), LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, who is said to have *d.* s.p.m.

II. HENRY FITZ ALAN, s. and h. ap. of William, Earl of Arundel, *sum.* as LORD MALTRAVERS, 25, 28, 31, 33 and 35 Hen. VIII.

III. FRANCIS TALBOT, s. and h. ap. of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, *sum.* as LORD TALBOT, 28 Hen. VIII.

IV. FRANCIS RUSSELL, s. and h. ap. of John, Earl of Bedford, *sum.* as LORD RUSSELL, 6 Ed. VI.

V. JOHN DUDLEY, s. and h. ap. of John, (Earl of Warwick and) Duke of Northumberland, *sum.* as EARL OF WARWICK, 6 and 7 Ed. VI.

VI. GEORGE TALBOT, s. and h. ap. of Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, *sum.* as LORD TALBOT, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Ph. and Mary, and 1 Eliz.

VII. JOHN PAULET, s. and h. ap. of William, Marquess of Winchester, *sum.* as LORD ST. JOHN, 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Ph. and Mary, and 1, 8, 13 and 14 Eliz.

VIII. THOMAS RATCLIFFE, s. and h. ap. of Henry, Earl of Sussex, *sum.* as LORD FITZ WALTER, 1, 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary.

IX. HENRY HASTINGS, s. and h. ap. of Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, *sum.* as LORD HASTINGS, 1 Eliz.

X. HENRY STANLEY, s. and h. ap. of Edward, Earl of Derby, *sum.* as LORD STRANGE, 1, 5, 8, 13, 14 and 18 Eliz.

XI. WILLIAM PAULET, s. and h. ap. of John, Marquess of Winchester, *sum.* as LORD ST. JOHN, 18 Eliz.

XII. WILLIAM PAULET, s. and h. ap. of William, Marquess of Winchester, *sum.* as LORD ST. JOHN, 23 and 28 Eliz.

*XIII. GILBERT TALBOT, s. and h. ap. of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, *sum.* as LORD TALBOT, 30 Eliz.

XIV. FERDINANDO STANLEY, s. and h. ap. of Henry, Earl of Derby, *sum.* as LORD STRANGE, 30 and 31 Eliz.

[The above are all that were so sum. till the accession of James I in the 17th century, after which the number is very great.]

See also "*Writs of Summons to the eldest s. of a Peer in his Father's Barony*" in "Courthope," p. xxxix, where the effect of such writ is fully discussed in a very able and lucid manner. It is there mentioned that "the *only instance of a son, sum. in his Father's Earldom*" is that (above-mentioned) of the Earl of Warwick (1552-53), 6 and 7 Ed. VI. It is also stated that in 1628 *the s. of a Viscount (i.e.* Edward Conway, s. and h. ap. of Edward, Baron Conway and Viscount Conway) was *sum.* v.p. *in his Father's Barony*; and that in 1680 the *s. of a Baron (i.e.* Conyers Darcy, s. and h. of Conyers, Lord Darcy and Lord Conyers) was *sum.* v.p. *in one of his Father's Baronies.*

As to the right of the eldest son of an Earl to be sum. to Parl. compare also the writ (1336) 10 Ed. III to Hugh (Courtenay) Earl of Devon, "quod ipse &c. *vel* filium suum primogenitum ibidem mittat." See Dugdale's "Summons," p. 187.

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* Respecting the alleged summons (v.p.) of John Russell, *styled* Lord Russell, who *d.* v.p., 1584, being s. and h. ap. of Francis, Earl of Bedford, see under "BEDFORD."

He *m.* (secondly) in or before 1511, Ann, da. of Henry (PERCY), 4th EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, by Maud, da. of William (HERBERT), 1st EARL OF PEMBROKE. He *d.* 23 Jan. 1543-4, and was *bur.* at Arundel. Will dat. 23 Jan. 1543-4, pr. 5 March following. His widow *d.* 1552. Her will dat. 4 March 1551-2, pr. 14 Dec. 1552.

XXIV. 1543-4. *19 or 12.* HENRY (FITZ-ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL, &c., only s. and h. by Ann, his (second) wife, *b.* about 1513, was named after King Henry VIII, who was one of his sponsors. He was sum. to Parl. (v.p.) 5 Jan. (1533-4). 25 Hen. VIII, &c.,[a] in his father's Barony, as (LORD MALTRAVERS), and, in 1536, though only 23, was made Governor of Calais. On 24 April 1544, he was made **K.G.**, and in July of that year was "Marshal of the Field" against the French, and was at the taking of Boulogne, after which he was made Lord Chamberlain. He was one of the Council of Twelve named by Henry VIII in 1547, and acted as HIGH CONSTABLE at the coronation of Edward VI. He was however fined and imprisoned for more than a year (1552) in the Tower through the hostility of the Duke of Northumberland, on whom however he took ample revenge by pretending to join him in setting up Lady Jane Grey as Queen and then betraying him to Queen Mary and arresting him at Cambridge. The Queen subsequently made him Lord Steward of the Household, and he acted as HIGH CONSTABLE at her coronation, and the same offices were continued to him by Queen Elizabeth. With that Queen indeed he aspired to be united in marriage, but being rejected, he resigned all his offices in 1564. In 1568 he was on the Commission for the trial of the Queen of Scots, and aided in the design of his widowed son-in-law, the Duke of Norfolk, for obtaining her in marriage. For this he was again imprisoned and was not finally released till after Norfolk's execution in 1572.[b] He *m.* firstly, Catharine, da. of Thomas (GREY), 2nd MARQUESS OF DORSET, by his 2nd wife Margaret, da. of Sir Robert WOTTON, which Catharine was aunt to the unfortunate Queen, Jane Grey, abovenamed. He *m.* secondly, Mary, Dow. COUNTESS OF SUSSEX, da. of Sir John ARUNDEL of Lanherne, co. Cornwall. By her he had no issue. She *d.* at Arundel House, Strand, 21 Oct. 1557, and was *bur.* at St. Clement Danes. The Earl *d.* at the same place, s.p.m.s., 24 Feb. 1579-80, and was *bur.* at Arundel. M.I.[c] Will dat. 30 Dec. 1579, pr. 27 Feb. 1579-80.

[HENRY FITZ-ALAN, *styled* LORD MALTRAVERS, only s. and h. ap. by first wife, *b.* in 1538. He *m.* Ann, widow of Sir Hugh RICH, da. and h. of Sir John WENTWORTH of Gosfield, Essex. Being sent Ambassador to the King of Bohemia he caught a fever and *d.* s.p. and v.p. 30 June 1556 at Brussels, and was *bur.* in the Cathedral there.]

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[a] See p. 149 ; note "f."

[b] He was probably the earliest patron of Thomas Vautrollier (or Vautroullier), the learned printer, who dedicates his first printed work to him in 1570. See "N. and Q.," 2nd s., iv, 84. He was the purchaser (for £41. 6s. 6d.) of what was afterwards known as ARUNDEL HOUSE in the Strand, which, having been originally the old town house of the Bishops of Bath, had passed, *temp.* Ed. VI, "without recompence," into the hands of the King's uncle Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, after whose death and attainder in 1549 it was sold as above. Here were stored the statues and other rarities collected by the Earl's great grandson Thomas (Howard), Earl of Arundel, and here Hollar drew his well known view of London. Here also the meetings of the Royal Society were held, after the fire of London. The house was taken down in 1678, when Arundel street, Surrey street, Norfolk street, and Howard street were erected on its site, which still (1885) belongs to the Earl's descendant Henry (Fitz-Alan Howard), Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, &c.

[c] By his death the male line of Fitz-Alan, Earls of Arundel, owners of the Castle of Arundel for upwards of 300 years, became *extinct.* See tabular pedigree illustrating their descent p. 152.

PEDIGREE OF THE EARLS OF ARUNDEL OF THE HOUSE OF FITZ-ALAN.

John Fitz-Alan, feudal Lord of Clun, &c. = Isabella, 2nd sister and, in her issue, coheir of Hugh (de Albini), Earl of Arundel, &c. (See pedigree, p. 142.)

I. John Fitz-Alan, who *suc.* to the Castle, &c., of Arundel in 1243 and was (according to the admission of 1433) Earl of Arundel, *d.* 1268.

II. John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, as above, s. and h. *d.* 1272.

III. Richard, Earl of Arundel, sum. to Parl *as such*, s. and h. *d.* 1302. = Alisona de Saluzzo.

IV. Edmund, Earl of Arundel, s. and h., *attainted* and *d.* 1326. = Alice de Warenne, or Plantagenet, who, in her issue, was heir to the Earls of Surrey and Sussex.

V. Richard Fitz-Alan, *restored* as Earl of Arundel in 1331, s. and h. *styled* himself Earl of Surrey in 1361, *d.* 1376. = Eleanor Plantagenet.

VI. Richard, Earl of Arundel, &c., s. and h. Beheaded and *attainted* 1397. = [illegible]

John, Lord Arundel, sum. to Parl. as such 1377-79, *d.* 1379. = Eleanor, *suo jure* Baroness Maltravers, *d.* 1405.

VII. Thomas Fitz-Alan, *restored* in 1400 as Earl of Arundel and Surrey, *d.* s.p. 1415.

Elizabeth,[a] 1st sister and coh., relict of Thomas (Mowbray), Duke of Norfolk, and aged upwards of 40 in 1415. = †

Joan,[a] 2nd sister and coheir, relict of William (Beauchamp), Lord Abergavenny, and aged 40 in 1415. = †

Margaret,[a] 3rd sister and coheir, wife of Sir Rowland Lenthall, and aged 33 in 1415. = †

John Fitz-Alan, *alias* de Arundel, *d.* 1391.

VIII. John, Lord Maltravers (1405) and Earl of Arundel (1415) *d.* 1421.

(a) *In the descendants of these three Ladies vests the representation of the earlier Earls of Arundel. In 1885 the coheirs of the eldest (the Duchess of Norfolk) were, as to one moiety, the heir gen. of the Lords Berkeley, and, as to the other (the Howard) moiety, (1) Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, and (2) Lord Petre.* See p. 147, note "f."

IX. John, Earl of Arundel, &c., s. and h. d. 1435.

X. Humphrey, Earl of Arundel, &c., only s. and h. *d.* s.p. 1438.

XI. William, Earl of Arundel, &c. uncle and h. *d.* 1488.

XII. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, &c. s. and h. *d.* 1524.

XIII. William, Earl of Arundel, &c., *d.* 1544. = Anne Percy.

XIV. Henry, Earl of Arundel, &c., the last heir *male* of the house of Fitz-Alan, Earls of Arundel, *d.* s.p.m.s. 1580. = Catharine Grey.

Henry Fitz-Alan, only s. and h. ap. *styled* Lord Maltravers, *d.* v.p. and s.p. 1556.

Joan, *m.* John, Lord Lumley and *d.* v.p. and s.p. 1576.

Thomas (Howard), Duke of Norfolk, &c., beheaded 1572 = Mary, in her issue, sole h to her father *d.* v.p. 1557;

Philip (Howard), Earl of Arundel, who, in 1580, *suc.* his maternal grandfather in the Castle and Honour of Arundel. He *d.* 1595, being great grandfather of Thomas (Howard), Earl of Arundel, restored, in 1660, to the Dukedom of Norfolk. See tabular pedigree, under "NORFOLK," Duke of.

XXV. 1580, to 1589. *26 or 13.* PHILIP (HOWARD), EARL OF ARUNDEL, formerly *styled* EARL OF SURREY[a], grandson & h., being s. and h. of Thomas, (Xth) 4th DUKE OF NORFOLK, EARL OF SURREY, &c. (who was *attainted* 16 Jan. and beheaded 2 June 1572) and only child, by (his *first* wife) Mary, 2nd da. (by first wife) and only child that had issue, of Henry (FITZ-ALAN), EARL OF ARUNDEL[b] abovenamed. He was *b.* 28 June 1557 at Arundel House, Strand, and *bap.* 2 July following at the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, Philip of Spain, from whom he was named, being one of his Godfathers. On the 25 Aug. following, his mother *d.* in her 17th year. He was ed. at the Univ. of Cambridge. On 24 Feb. 1579-80 he *suc.* his maternal grandfather and, on the *same day*, Lord Lumley, on whom (jointly with Joan his wife, who had *d.* s.p. some four years previous, being the eldest of the two daughters of the late Earl of Arundel) the Arundel estates had, in 1570, been settled, conveyed his life interest in the Castle and Honour of Arundel to him, whereby (according to the admission[c] of 1433) he became EARL OF ARUNDEL. He was sum. to Parl. as "*Earl of Arundel*" 16 Jan. (23 Eliz.) 1580-1, and took his seat as such 11 April following ; P.C. in 1581. Shortly afterwards he became (as his wife had previously become) a Roman Catholic, and, having endeavoured to escape from England without licence, was taken prisoner in 1585 and fined £10,000. He was *attainted* in 1589 on a charge of high treason when *all his honours* became *forfeited*, and was imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he *d.*, not without suspicion of poison. He *m.* in 1571 at "the age of 12 years complete," and again, "about 2 years after that, when he was at years of full consent, that is after 14 complete," Anne, one of the children of his stepmother, Elizabeth, DUCHESS OF NORFOLK, being eldest of the three sisters[d] and coheirs of George, LORD DACRE OF GILLESLAND, and da. of Thomas (DACRE), Lord Dacre of Gillesland, by Elizabeth (the abovenamed Duchess), da. of Sir Francis LEYBURN. The Earl *d.* as afsd. 19 Oct. 1595, after about eleven years of imprisonment, and was *bur*

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[a] PRE-EMINENCE OF THE EARLDOM OF ARUNDEL OVER THE EARLDOM OF SURREY.

In the settlement made by Henry (Fitz-Alan), Earl of Arundel, of the Earldom of Arundel, on Philip Howard, *styled* Earl of Surrey, (being s. and h. ap. of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk), the said Earl of Arundel, "after reciting that forasmuch as the said Earldom was the most ancient Earldom of this Realm, and that, in a certain event, the same was to descend to the Earl of Surrey or to the heirs of his body, covenanted with the said Duke of Norfolk, that after such time as the same honour or dignity of Duke of Norfolk shall descend to the said Earl of Surrey, or to the heirs of his body, then *the son and heir apparent* of the said Earl of Surrey and the heirs of his body, in all writings and in all common appellations and callings *shall be* written, named, and *called* the EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY. Although this covenant is since annulled by the resettlement of the estates (Act of Parl., 3 Car. I), the Duke of Norfolk, on his accession in 1842, styled his eldest son EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY, and to evince a further regard for the House of Fitz-Alan, was desirous that the name of Fitz-Alan should be borne by his issue."—MS. note by T. W. King, York Herald (1848-72), in his copy of "Nicolas."

[b] A most interesting little work (London, 1857, small 8vo. pp. 318) was edited by the late (1856-1860) Duke of Norfolk, from the original MS. in his possession entitled "The life and death of the Renowned Confessor, Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, &c." and "The life of the R[t] Hon. Lady, the Lady Anne, Countesse of Arundell and Surrey, Foundresse of the English College of the Society of Jesus in Gant." The author was probably a Jesuit monk. It appears herein that the Earl in his youth was somewhat wild and had behaved so undutifully to his grandfather (the Earl of Arundel) and his aunt, the Lady Lumley, that "they both were so aversed from him that they alienated unto others a great part of their estates which otherwise would have come from them to him;" also by his profuse expenditure "in tiltings and tourneys," in entertaining ambassadors as also the Queen herself, once at Keninghall, Norfolk, and again at his house in Norwich, he became to be so deeply indebted that he was forced to make "sale of a good quantity both of his own and his Lady's lands." After his conversion however his manner of life was very different and indeed most truly exemplary.

[c] See p. 138, note "c."

[d] The two other sisters and coheirs *m.* his two brothers of the half blood. One of these *d.* s.p., and the other brought the estate of Naworth to her husband, Lord William Howard, by whom she was ancestress to the Earls of Carlisle.

(firstly) in the chapel of the Tower of London, but removed thence, in 1624, to West Horsley, Surrey, the seat of the widow, and finally to Arundel. His widow, who was *b.* 31 March 1557 at Carlisle, and who brought to her husband the estate of Greystock, *d.* at Shefnal Manor, Salop, 19 April 1630, in her 74th year, and was *bur.* at Arundel.

XXVI. 1604. *21 or 14.* THOMAS HOWARD, only s. and h. *b.* 7 July 1585 at Finchinfield, Essex. By Act of Parl. 1604, he was *restored in blood*, and to the titles of EARL OF ARUNDEL and EARL OF SURREY, and to such honours as his father had enjoyed, and SUCH BARONIES *as had been possessed by* his grandfather, *the attainted Duke of Norfolk*. Many of the estates, however, were in the hands of other members of the family. K.G. 24 April 1611. On 14 Feb. 1613 he carried the sword of state at the marriage of Elizabeth, dau. of James I., soon after which he went to Italy and commenced acquiring the celebrated collection known as "the Arundel Marbles," &c. (a). On 25 Dec. 1615 he publicly professed the Protestant religion, and, becoming high in Court favour, in July 1616 was made P.C.; in Oct. of that year he was one of the six commissioners of the office of Earl Marshal, and on 29 Aug. 1621 was made EARL MARSHAL solely. In Aug. 1622 his power to act as such, independently of the High Constable, was declared by patent. He assisted at the Coronation in 1625, but, next year, was imprisoned and heavily fined, owing to the clandestine marriage of his eldest s. and h. ap. with Lady Elizabeth Stuart. In 1627 (3 Car. I) he obtained an Act. of Parl. "For the annexing of the Castle, honour, manor and lordship of Arundel, &c., with the titles and dignities of the BARONIES OF FITZ-ALAN, CLUN AND OSWALDESTRE AND MALTRAVERS,(b) and with divers other lands, &c., being now parcels of the possessions of [him the said] Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal of England, to the same title, name and dignity of EARL OF ARUNDEL," settling the same on *him* and the heirs *male* of his body, with rem. to the *heirs of his body*, with rem. to his *uncle* Lord William Howard(c) *and his issue* (male and general) in like way, with rem. to the *said Earl and his heirs* for ever. In Dec. 1632 he was sent as Ambassador from the King to his sister the widowed Queen of Bohemia, and again in 1636 to Holland, on the subject of the Palatinate. In Dec. 1638 he had the command of the train bands against the Scotch Covenanters. In March 1641 he presided as LORD HIGH STEWARD at the trial of Strafford. In Feb. 1642 he embarked

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(a) At Evelyn's request, the Earl's grandson, Henry Howard "of Norfolk" (afterwards Duke of Norfolk) gave (1) to the University of Oxford "those celebrated and famous inscriptions, Greek and Latine . . . . whatever I found had inscriptions on them that were *not* statues;" and (2) to the Royal Society the Earl's library and such MSS. as were not reserved for the College of Arms; of this a catalogue was printed in 1681 entitled "Bibliotheca Norfolciana." The Duke also gave (3) to the College of Arms (of which, as Earl Marshal, he was head) all MSS. relating to Genealogy and kindred subjects—of which a catalogue was printed in 1829 (8vo, pp. 136), edited by C. G. Young, afterwards Garter King of Arms. As to the statues, most of them were sold in 1720 (for £6,335), but many, especially those in any way mutilated, had been removed as early as 1678, by Cuper (the Earl's gardener) to his public pleasure gardens at Bankside, Southwark. See Cunningham's "London," under "Tart Hall," and "Cuper's Gardens."

(b) In his petition the Earl calls them "the titles names and dignities of *Lord Fitz-Alan, Lord of Clun and* of *Oswaldestre* and *Lord Maltravers*."

(c) He was the youngest (but the survivor) of the two brothers of the half blood (neither of whom had for their mother the heiress of the Fitz-Alan family) of the last Earl, so that (probably owing to this fortunate survivorship) the Earls of Suffolk, who descend from the *elder* of these two brothers, and, consequently, are next in rem. to the *paternal* honours of the family, *viz.*: the Dukedom of Norfolk, &c., are *postponed* (in the Act of Parl. of 1627), as to the Earldom of Arundel &c., to the Earls of Carlisle and all other issue, male *or female*, of this Lord William Howard, their ancestor's *younger* brother. Both these Earls, (*i.e.* Suffolk and Carlisle) though not descended from the heiress of the last Earl of Arundel of the family of Fitz-Alan, have a descent from Richard (Fitz-Alan), Earl of Arundel and Surrey (who *d.* 1397) through his 1st da. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas (Mowbray), Duke of Norfolk, and grandmother of their ancestor Sir John Howard, *cr.* Duke of Norfolk. Such descent, however, carries with it no *representation* either of the Fitz-Alan or of the Mowbray family.

with the Princess Mary to conduct her to her husband, the Prince of Orange, and never returned to England. In answer to a petition (which he had presented in 1641), signed by sixteen Peers, praying to be *restored to the Dukedom* of his grandfather, the King, by patent, dated at Oxford 6 June 1644, *cr.* him EARL OF NORFOLK, with rem. failing the heirs male of his body, to those of his uncle Thomas, late Earl of Suffolk, rem. to his uncle Lord William Howard with like remainder. He *m.* in 1605, Alethea, 3rd da. and coh. but eventually sole h. of Gilbert (TALBOT), 7th EARL OF SHREWSBURY, by Mary, da. of Sir William CAVENDISH. He *d.* at Padua 26 Sep. 1646, aged 61, and was *bur.* at Arundel. Admon. 13 Nov. 1646. One will is dat. 28 Mar. 1617. Another will dat. 3 Sep. 1641, pr. at York 23 July 1647.(d) His widow, who on 7 Dec. 1651 (on the *d.* of her surv. sister s.p.) inherited the BARONIES OF FURNIVAL (1295), STRANGE OF BLACKMERE (1308), and TALBOT (1331), *d.* 24 May 1654 at Amsterdam, and was *bur.* at Rotherham, co. York.(e) Admon. 1659, in Court of Delegates, to William [Howard], Viscount Stafford, yr. s. of deceased. Further admon. 8 Jan. 1714-5 to Henry (Stafford-Howard), Earl of Stafford, grandson and next of kin.

[SIR JAMES HOWARD, *styled* LORD MALTRAVERS, s. and h. ap. *bap.* 17 July 1607 at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the King (James I) being his Godfather. On 3 Nov. 1616 he was made **K.B.** at the creation of the Prince of Wales. He *d.* (of the small pox), under age and unm., at Ghent in Flanders July 1624 and was *bur.* at Arundel.]

XXVII. 1646. *22 or 15.* HENRY FREDERICK (HOWARD), EARL OF ARUNDEL, &c., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* 15 Aug. 1608. He, together with his eldest br. was made **K.B.** 3 Nov. 1616. On 13 April 1639 he was sum. to Parl. (in his father's Barony) as LORD MOWBRAY,(f) and placed at the upper end of the Baron's Bench on the 16 April following.(g) He was a zealous Royalist, was present at the battle of Edgehill, and was with the Court at Oxford, by which University, on 1 Nov. 1644, he was made M.A. In 1648 he was fined by Parl.

(d) See notes concerning him "N. & Q.," 3rd s., ii, 403. The character given of him by Clarendon is by no means flattering, insinuating an over-weening pride and incompetence—*e.g.*, that he went to court but seldom "because *there*, only, was a greater man than himself"—that "He was willing to be thought a scholar" because of his purchase of statues and collection of medals, but "as to all parts of learning he was most illiterate"—that his dress was "very different from that of the time, such as men had only beheld in the pictures of the most considerable men, all which drew the eyes of most and the reverence of many towards him"—that he was "not much concerned for religion," nor "inclined to this or that party," but "had little other affection for the nation than as *he* had a share in it, in which, like the great Leviathan, he might sport *himself*; from which he withdrew as soon as he discerned the repose thereof was likely to be disturbed and died in Italy under the same doubtful character of religion in which he lived." Evelyn, however, speaks of him very differently as "*the magnificent* Earl of Arundel, my noble friend while he lived."

(e) For her was built by Nicholas Stone, in 1638, "TART HALL," near Buckingham House but just *outside* St. James' Park. This descended to her second s. Lord Stafford, whose name is still preserved in Stafford Row.—See Cunningham's "London." It was thro' her that the Howard family inherited the Manor of Worksop, Notts, held by Grant Serjeantry. See Taylor's "Glory of Regality," p. 138.

(f) The *entirety* of the Barony of MOWBRAY (and not a moiety only, as, till recently, has been generally supposed) was vested in his father, the abeyance of it (as well as that of the Barony of SEGRAVE) having (doubtless) been terminated *by Ric. III* in favor of the Howard family (who, with the Berkeley family, were *coheirs* to a *moiety* of it), inasmuch as it is certain that that King addressed the Duke of Norfolk (John Howard) as "*Lord Mowbray and Segrave.*" The House of Lords, (when the Barony of Mowbray was assigned, on 27 July 1877 to Lord Stourton (the senior coheir of the Barony thus [by Richard III] terminated), though they did not *expressly* state that the abeyance had been terminated *by Ric. III*, came to the resolution that at some period *subsequent* to 1481 but *before* the time of Elizabeth, it *was terminated* in favor of the Howard family, a resolution which (coupled with the recognition of the Barony above quoted and the fact that no other such recognition took place in the 16th century) amounts (practically) to the same thing.

(g) Lord Clifford, Lord Abergavenny and Lord Audley were the three next immediately below him.

£6,000 but allowed to compound for his estates. He appears to have contested his father's will and to have behaved very undutifully to his mother, who had brought an annual revenue of more than £30,000 to the family, and to whom he allowed but a paltry sum. She, however, outlived him. He *m.* in 1626 (a marriage for which his father suffered fine and imprisonment) Elizabeth, da. of Esme (STUART), 3rd DUKE OF LENNOX [S.], by Katharine, only da. and h. of Gervase (CLIFTON), LORD CLIFTON. He *d.* 17 April 1652 at Arundel House, Strand, in his 44th year and was *bur.* at Arundel. His widow *d.* 23 Jan. 1673-4. Will (in which she directs to be *bur.* by her husband) dat. 3 Nov. 1673, *pr.* 30 March 1674.

XXVIII. 1652. *23 or 16.* THOMAS (HOWARD), EARL OF ARUNDEL, EARL OF SURREY, EARL OF NORFOLK, &c., s. and h., *b.* 12 July 1628. Ed. at Utrecht. While, with his grandfather in 1645, at Padua he had a brain fever, from which his mental faculties never recovered. On 29 Dec. 1660 he was *restored* (together with the heirs male of the body of the 1st Duke of Norfolk) to the DUKEDOM OF NORFOLK. He *d.* unm. at Padua, 13 Dec. 1677, and was *bur.* at Arundel. See fuller account, under "NORFOLK," Dukes of.

The Earldom of Arundel and the other honours entailed therewith by the Act. of Parl. of 1627, have been, since 1660. *merged* in the Dukedom of Norfolk; the Duke of Norfolk in 1660 and each of his successors being *heir male of the body* of Thomas (Howard), XXVIth (21st or 14th), Earl of Arundel, on which class of heirs the *first* limitation is made. If, however, such heirs male were to become *extinct* the Earldom of Arundel, &c., would pass (under the *next* rem. in the entail of 1627) to the heirs *general* of the body of the said Thomas (which are numerous), and would consequently become separated from the Dukedom of Norfolk, and could only become re-united therewith on the failure of such heirs general; when the subsequent limitation would take effect.

ARUNDEL.

Barons by writ.

I. 1377. *1.* JOHN FITZ-ALAN *alias* DE ARUNDEL,[a] younger s. of Richard (FITZ-ALAN) XIVth (10th or 3rd) EARL OF ARUNDEL, by his second wife, Eleanor, da. of Henry (PLANTAGENET), EARL OF LANCASTER, *m.*, before 1364, Eleanor, 2nd and youngest da. of Sir John MALTRAVERS, by Wensiliana, his wife, which Eleanor was found grandaughter and coheir [she eventually was sole h.] of John, LORD MALTRAVERS, on 16 Feb. 1364-5, at which period she was aged 19. In consequence, probably, of such marriage, he was sum. to Parl., from 4 Aug. 1377 (1 Ric. II) to 20 Oct. 1379 (*not* however as LORD MALTRAVERS, but) as LORD ARUNDEL,[b] the writ being directed "*Johanni de Arundel.*" According to Walsingham (198) he was MARSHAL OF ENGLAND in that same year, 1377. He *d.* 15 Dec. 1379, being drowned in the Irish sea. Will dat. 26 Nov. 1379. *Inq. post mortem* 3 Ric. II. His widow (*suo jure*, BARONESS MALTRAVERS) *m.* (as his second wife) Reginald, 2nd LORD COBHAM (of Sterborough), who *d.* 1402-3. She *d.* 10 Jan. 1405.

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[a] The family of Fitz Alan, *alias* de Arundel affords a singular instance of the name of the *dignity* being adopted as the surname.

[b] This Barony of Arundel must probably be held to be the same Barony as that of Maltravers, and the summons of 1371 to be one *jure uxoris*, and consequently not one creating any new dignity. The s. and h. of the Baron (so sum. in 1377), *d.* before his *mother*, Baroness Maltravers, and (consequently?) was never sum.; the grandson and h. of the Baroness became Earl of Arundel within six years after he came of age, and is said to have been sum. as an *Earl* the following year. Notwithstanding this, however, his s. and h. was sum. in 1429 (*not* as an EARL, but) as a BARON (and that too by the title of LORD ARUNDEL, *not* Lord Maltravers), until his claim to the Earldom of Arundel was allowed (four years later) in 1433. If the Barony of Arundel be held to be a *separate* one from that of Maltravers, it is now (1885) in abeyance between the Lords Mowbray and Petre, the coheirs general of the Baron sum. in 1377. If however it is the *same* Barony as that of Maltravers it passes (as such) under the Act of Parl. of 1627 to the Duke of Norfolk. See a good account of this branch of the family by Sir C. G. Young (Garter, 1842-69) in "Coll. Top. & Gen.," vol. vi, pp. 1 to 20.

II. 1379. *2.* JOHN FITZ-ALAN *alias* DE ARUNDEL, s. and h., aged 15 at the death of his father, but *never sum. to Parl.* He was with the army in Scotland in 1383 and in France in 1388. He *m.*, before 1387, Eleanor, da. of Edward (DESPENCER) Lord LE DESPENCER, by Elizabeth, da. and h. of Bartholomew (BURGHERSH) LORD BURGHESH. He *d.* 1391. His widow *m.* Sir Hugh DE LA ZOUCHE. *Inq. post mortem* (1407-8), 9 Hen. IV.

III. 1391. *3.* JOHN FITZ-ALAN *alias* DE ARUNDEL, s. and h., *b.* 1387. In Jan. 1405 he *suc.* his grandmother in the Barony of MALTRAVERS, but was never sum. to Parl. as a Baron. In 1415 he *suc.* to the estates and title of the Earldom of Arundel, and in Sep. 1416 was sum. to Parl. as EARL OF ARUNDEL. See "ARUNDEL," Earl of, under xviiith Earl.

ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR.

Barons.

I. 1605. *1.* THOMAS ARUNDELL of Wardour Castle, Wilts, s. and h. of Matthew A. of the same, by Margaret, da. of Sir Henry WILLOUGHBY of Wollaton, Notts., was *b.* about 1560, served, when a young man, in the Imperial Army of Germany against the Turks, and, having taken a standard from the enemy at Gran in Hungary, was *cr.* by the Emperor Rodolph II, on 14 Dec. 1595 (by patent dat. at Prague) a COUNT OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.[a] Any precedence, however, as such, in England was never acknowledged by Queen Elizabeth, though the title was recognised by her successor. In 1598, being then aged 36, he *suc.* his father, and on 4 May 1605 was *cr.* (by James I) BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, co. WILTS. He *m.* firstly (settlement dat. 19 July 1583) Mary, da. of Henry (WRIOTHESLEY), 2nd EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON, by Mary, da. of Anthony (BROWNE), 1st VISCOUNT MONTAGUE. She was *bur.* 27 June 1607 at Tisbury, Wilts. He *m.* secondly, 1 July 1608 at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Anne, da. of Miles PHILIPSON of Crooke, co. Westmoreland. She *d.* 28 June 1637 and was *bur.* at Tisbury. M.I. Admon. as of St. Giles in the fields, Midx., 1 Feb. 1639-40, granted to her da. Catharine EURE, widow. He *d.* 7 Nov. 1639, aged 79, and was *bur.* at Tisbury. M.I. Inq. post mortem, 17 Car. I.

II. 1639. *2.* THOMAS (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, s. and h. by first wife, *b.* about 1575. He was a devoted Royalist and raised a regiment of horse for the King. He *m.* 11 May 1607 Blanche, 6th da. of Edward (SOMERSET), 4th EARL OF WORCESTER, by Elizabeth, da. of Francis (HASTINGS), 2nd EARL OF HUNTINGDON. This Lady defended Wardour Castle against the Parliamentary forces, but (by her husband's directions) a mine was sprung and the Castle sacrificed. He *d.* at Oxford of wounds received at the battle of Lansdown, 19 May 1643, aged 58, and was *bur.* at Tisbury. M.I. Will dat. 7 Jan. 1641, cod. 14 May 1643, pr. 28 Nov. 1648. His widow *d.* at Winchester, 27 Oct. 1649, in her 66th year and was also *bur.* at Tisbury. M.I. Her will dat. 28 Sep. 1649, pr. 2 Nov. same year.

III. 1643. *3.* HENRY (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, s. and h. From 1678 to 1683 he was, with other "popish" Peers, imprisoned in the Tower, on the accusation of Titus Oates. By James II, in 1685, he was made P.C., and, on 11 March 1686, LORD PRIVY SEAL and K.B. He was one of the five Lords to whom that King committed the administration of his affairs in 1688. He *m.* Cecily, widow of Sir John FERMOR of Somerton, Oxon, da. of the Hon. Sir Henry COMPTON, K.B., by Cecily, da. of Robert (SACKVILLE), EARL OF DORSET. She *d.* 21 March 1675, in her 67th year, and was *bur.* at Tisbury. M.I. He *d.* at his residence, Breamore, Wilts., 28 Dec. 1694, and was *bur.* with his wife.[b] Will pr. 12 Aug. 1695.

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[a] This patent is duly recorded in the College of Arms, London.

[b] Wardour street, Soho, built about 1686, was called after him, as, also, was Arundel street (Panton square), which first appears, under that name, in 1673 in the rate books of St. Martin's in the fields.

IV. 1694. *4.* THOMAS (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, s. and h. He *m.* Margaret, widow of Robert LUCIE of Charlecote, co. Warwick, and da. of Thomas SPENCER of Ufton in that co. He *d.* 1712 and was *bur.* at Tisbury.

V. 1712. *5.* HENRY (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, s. and h. He *m.* (*after* 10 April 1691 and *before* Oct. 1694) Elizabeth, sister of Lt. Gen. Thomas PANTON (living 1735) and da. of Col. Thomas PANTON of St. Martin's in the fields, Midx., a large proprietor in that parish (being the "celebrated Gamester"[a] who *d.* 1681), by Dorothy his wife. She *d.* 9 and was *bur.* 11 May 1700 at St. James' Westm. He *d.* 20 April 1726. Admon. 13 June 1726.

VI. 1726. *6.* HENRY (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, s. and h. *b.* 4 Oct. 1694. He *m.* firstly Eleanora Elizabeth, da. and h. of Raymond EVERARD, of co. Tipperary, and of Liege, a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire. She *d.* at Wardour Castle 22 May 1728 in her 35th year, and was *bur.* at Tisbury. M.I. He *m.* secondly Anne, da. of William (HERBERT), 2nd MARQUESS OF POWIS, by Mary, da. and coheir of Sir Thomas PRESTON, Bart. He *d.* at Richmond, Surrey, 29 June 1746, and was *bur.* at Tisbury. Will, &c., pr. July 1746. His widow *d.* s.p., at Salisbury, 2 Oct. 1757 and was also *bur.* at Tisbury. Will dat. 17 March 1757, pr. 2 Nov. following.

VII. 1746. *7.* HENRY (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, s. and h., by first wife, *b.* 4 Oct. 1717. He *m.* 27 Jan. 1739, Mary, yst. da. and coheir [eventually sole heir] of Richard ARUNDELL-BELING[b] of Lanherne, co. Cornwall, by Anne, da. of Joseph GAGE. He *d.* 12 Sep. 1756, in his 38th year, and was *bur.* at Tisbury. M.I. Will, &c., dat. 10th May 1739, and 27 Feb. 1754, pr. 26 Jan. 1757, by Mary, the relict and universal legatee. His widow *d.* 27 Feb. 1769, and was *bur.* at Tisbury.

VIII. 1756. *8.* HENRY (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, only s. and h., *b.* 31 March, and *bap.* 11 April 1740. In 1769 he *suc.* to his mother's Cornish property at Lanherne. He rebuilt the Castle at Wardour. He *m.*, 31 May 1763, Maria Christiana, only da. and h. of Benedict CONQUEST of Irnham Hall, co. Lincoln, by Mary Ursula, da. of Thomas MARKHAM, of Ollerton, Notts. He *d.* s.p.m. 4 Dec. 1808. Will pr. July 1809. His widow *d.* June 1813. Will pr. Sep. 1813.

IX. 1808. *9.* JAMES EVERARD (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, cousin and h. male, being eldest surv. s. and h. of the Hon. James Everard A. (by Anne, da. and h. of John WYNDHAM of Ashcombe, Wilts), who was 3rd s. of Henry, 6th Lord. He was *b.* 4 March 1763. He *suc.* his father in 1803, five years before he *suc.* to the Peerage. He *m.*, firstly, 3 Feb. 1785, Mary Christiana, 1st da. and coheir of (his paternal uncle) Henry (ARUNDELL), 8th LORD ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, by Maria Christiana abovenamed. She, who was *b.* at Wardour Castle 10 Aug. 1764, *d.* 14 Feb. 1805. He *m.* secondly, 18 Sep. 1806, Mary, 3rd da. of Robert Burnett JONES of Ades, Sussex, sometime Attorney-Gen. at Barbados. He *d.* 14 July 1817. Will pr. Feb. 1818. His widow *d.* 18 Nov. 1853.

X. 1817. *10.* JAMES EVERARD (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, s. and h. by the first wife, *b.* 3 Nov. 1785. He *m.* 26 Feb. 1811, Mary Anne, only da. of George (NUGENT-TEMPLE-GRENVILLE), 1st MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM, by Mary Elizabeth, 1st da. and coheir of Robert (NUGENT), 1st EARL NUGENT [I]. He *d.* s.p. 21 June 1834. His widow *d.* 1 June 1845.

(a) See Cunningham's "London" (1850), under "Panton street."

(b) He was s. of Sir Richard Beling, by Frances, da. and coheir of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, co. Cornwall. By this marriage the two branches of the Arundell family, separated above two centuries, were united.

XI. 1834. *11.* HENRY BENEDICT (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, br. (of the whole blood) and h. *b.* 12 Nov. 1804. He was the only Roman Catholic Peer who, in 1832, voted against the Reform Bill. He *m.* firstly 8 Aug. 1826, Lucy, only child of Hugh Philip SMYTHE, of Acton Burnell, Salop, by Lucy, 2nd da. of Edward SULYARDE of Hawley Park, Suffolk. She *d.* s.p. March 1827. He *m.* secondly 22 Sep. 1829, Frances Catharine, 2nd da. of Sir Henry Joseph TICHBORNE, 8th Bart., by Anne, 4th da. of Sir Thomas BURKE, Bart., of Marble Hill. She *d.* 19 April 1836. He *m.* thirdly 19 June 1838, Theresa, 5th da. of William (STOURTON), 17th LORD STOURTON, by Catharine, da. of Thomas WELD of Lulworth, Dorset. He *d.* 19 Oct. 1862. His widow *d.* 26 Oct. 1878 at North Court House, Abingdon, Berks.

XII. 1862. *12.* JOHN FRANCIS (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, s. and h. by second wife, *b.* 28 Dec. 1831 at Wardour Castle. Ed. at Stonyhurst Coll., Lancashire. He *m.* 13 Oct. 1862 Anne Lucy, da. of John ERRINGTON of High Warden, Northumberland, by his first wife Anne Mary, 3rd da. of Vincent Henry EYRE of Highfield, co. Derby.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, besides 182 acres in Cornwall, worth £120 a year (said to have been in the family since 12 Ed. I), consisted of about 6,000 acres in Wilts, worth about £9,000 a year. Total, 6,219 acres, of the yearly value of £9,174. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence.* Wardour Castle, near Tisbury, Wilts.

ARUNDELL OF TRERICE.

Barons.

I. 1664. *1.* RICHARD ARUNDELL of Trerice, co. Cornwall, s. and h. of John A.[a] of the same (many years M.P. for Cornwall), by Mary, da. of George CARY of Clovelly, Devon, was M.P. for Lostwithiel, and, a Col. in the King's army. Having fought for his King at the battle of Kineton and been despoiled of nearly all his estates by the Parl., he was, in reward for his own and his father's loyalty (whom he had *suc.* in 1656) *cr.*, 23 March 1664, BARON ARUNDELL OF TRERICE, co. Cornwall. He *m.* Gertrude, widow of (his friend and companion in arms) Sir Nicholas SLANNING of Bickley, Governor of Pendennis Castle (who *d.* of his wounds at the taking of Bristol, 1643, aged 25), and da. of Sir James BAGGE of Saltram, Devon, by Grace, da. of John FORTESCUE of Buckland Filleigh. He was *bur.* 10 Oct. 1687 at St. James Westm. Admon. 26 June 1688, and again 23 Aug. 1692. His widow who was aged 6 in 1620 was *bur.* there 28 Nov. 1691.

II. 1688. *2.* JOHN (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF TRERICE, only surv. s. and h. *bap.* 1 Sep. 1649[b] at Richmond, Surrey, and named in his grandfather's will, dat. 14 June 1654. He *m.* firstly Margaret,, in, or before, 1677, only da. of Sir John ACLAND of Columb John, Devon (by Margaret, da. of Dennis ROLLE of Stevenstone in that co.), sister and h. of Sir Arthur A. who *d.* a minor in 1672. She *d.* 16 March 1691 and was *bur.* at Newlyn. M.I. He *m.* secondly Barbara, widow of Sir Richard MAULEVERER, da. of Sir Thomas SLINGSBY, 2nd Bart. [S.], by Dorothy, da. and coheir of George CRADOCK. He was *bur.* 23 June

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(a) This John (as also his four sons, of whom two lost their lives in the Royal service) was most zealous in the cause of Charles I. His gallant defence of Pendennis Castle, of which he was Governor, is well known. It was, however, surrendered on 31 Aug. 1646. Lord Clarendon's account thereof is as follows—"This Castle was defended by the Governor thereof, John Arundel of Trerice in Cornwall, an old Gentleman, of near four-score years of age, and of one of the best estates and interest in that County, who, with the assistance of his son, Richard Arundel (who was then a Col. in the Army, a stout and diligent officer, and was by the King, after his return, made a Baron, LORD ARUNDEL OF TRERICE, in memory of his father's service and his own eminent behaviour throughout the war) maintained and defended the same to the last extremity."

(b) "John, s. of Richard Arundell Esq & ye Lady Slannell (*sic*) his wife." The burial, 16 July 1648, of an elder br. of this John is also reg. at Richmond as "John Arundell, s. of the Lady Slannell."

1698 at St. James Westm. Will dat. 1 Dec. 1695, pr. 27 June 1698. His widow *m.* (for her third husband and his second wife) 21 Sep. 1708, Thomas (Herbert), 3th EARL OF PEMBROKE, who *d.* 22 Jan. 1732-3. She *d.* 1 Aug. 1721.

III. 1698. *3.* JOHN (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF TRERICE, s. and h. by first wife, *b.* 25 Feb. and bap. 12 March 1677-8 at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He *m.* Jane, 6th da. of William (BEAW), BISHOP OF LLANDAFF (1679-1706), by Frances, da. of Alexander BOWSIE of the town of Southampton. She was aged 9 years in 1683. He *d.* in London 24 Sep. 1706[a] and was *bur.* at Newlyn. Will dat. 13 July 1706, pr. 3 Dec. 1706. His widow *d.* 29 July 1744, aged 70, and was *bur.* at Thornbury, co. Glouc. M.I. Will dat. 28 Jan. 1739, proved 14 July 1744.

IV. 1706. to 1768. *4.* JOHN (ARUNDELL), BARON ARUNDELL OF TRERICE, only surv. s. and h., *b.* 21 Nov. 1701. He *m.* 1722, Elizabeth, sister of Thomas, Earl Strafford, da. of Sir William WENTWORTH of Ashby, co. Lincoln, by Isabella, da. of Sir Allen APSLEY. She *d.* 21 March 1750, and was *bur.* at Sturminster Marshall, Dorset. M.I. He *d.* s.p., and was *bur.* 13 Aug. 1768 with his wife, when the *title* became *extinct.*

Family Estates.—These, after the death of the last Peer, went, according to the entail in his mar. settl., to William Wentworth the nephew of his wife, whence, by resettlement, they passed to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

ASCOTT.

i.e. "ASCOTT, co. HERTS," Viscount. See "CARNARVON," Earl of, *cr.* 1628; *ex.* 1709.

ASHBROOK.

Viscounts. [I.] *1.* HENRY (FLOWER), BARON CASTLE-DURROW [I.],

I. 1751. was, on 30 Sep. 1751, *cr.* VISCOUNT ASHBROOK [I.] He was the only surv. s. and h. of William, 1st LORD CASTLE DURROW [I.], by Edith, da. of Toby CAULFIELD of Clone, co. Kilkenny. In Aug. 1710, he was cornet of a troop of Horse, and, soon after, a captain. On 29 April 1746, he *suc.* his father as Lord Castle Durrow [I.], and took his seat in the House 28 Oct. 1747. On 30 Sep. 1751, having been *cr.* Viscount Ashbrook [I.] as afsd., he took his seat, as such, on 8 Oct. following. He *m.* March 1740, Elizabeth, da. of William TATTON of Hillingdon, Middx., Lieut.-Gen. in the army, sister of Col. Nevill TATTON. He *d.* at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, 27 June 1752, and was *bur.* at Finglas, near Dublin. Will, in which, failing his own issue, he devised the reversion of all his estates to his wife absolutely, dat. 25 June 1752, pr. 31 July in Dublin, and June 1753, in London. His widow *d.* 10 Feb. 1759, and was *bur.* 13th (with her father) at Hillingdon. Will dat. 27 Nov. 1758, pr. Feb. 1759.

II. 1752. *2.* WILLIAM (FLOWER), VISCOUNT ASHBROOK, &c. [I.], only s. and h. *b.* 25 June 1744 at Castle-Durrow, co. Kilkenny. He *m.* 1766 Elizabeth, sister of William RIDGE of Oxon. He *d.* 30 Aug. 1780. Will pr. Oct. 1780. His widow *m.* 20 Jan. 1790, Rev. John JONES, D.D., and *d.* 22 Feb. 1808.

III. 1780. *3.* WILLIAM (FLOWER), VISCOUNT ASHBROOK, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 19 Oct. 1767. Ed. at Eton. He *d.* unm. 6 Jan. 1802.

IV. 1802. *4.* HENRY JEFFERY (FLOWER), VISCOUNT ASHBROOK, &c. [I.], only br. and h. *b.* 6 Nov. 1776. Claim to Peerage allowed 25 Aug. 1831. He *m.* firstly by spec. lic. 26 May 1802, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Deborah Susanna, only da. and h. of Rev. William Maximilian FREIND, Rector of Chinnor, Oxon, by Deborah, da. and h. of Thomas WALKER of New Woodstock in that co. She

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[a] "He starved himself, being in love with a lady, who left him, and was marryed when she promised never to marry." See "Le Neve's memoranda" in "Top. and Gen.," vol. iii, p. 263.

d. 24 March 1810. Admon. July 1812. He *m.* secondly, 22 June 1812, by spec. lic., Emily Theophila, sister of Charles Theophilus, LORD METCALFE, 1st da. of Sir Thomas Theophilus METCALFE, 1st Bart., by Susannah Selina Sophia, da. of John DEBONNAIRE. He *d.* 4 May 1847. His widow was *b.* 16 June 1790 in Portland Place, Marylebone.

V. 1847. *5.* HENRY (WALKER, *afterwards* FLOWER), VISCOUNT ASHBROOK, &c. [I.], s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 17 June and *bap.* 5 July 1806, reg. at Old Windsor, Berks. By royal lic. 23 Nov. 1827 he took the name of Walker only; and by a subsequent one, 15 July 1847, resumed the name of Flower only. Claim to Peerage allowed 15 July 1847. He *m.* 7 June 1828, at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Frances, 9th da. of Rev. Sir John ROBINSON, 1st Bart. of Rokeby Hall, co. Louth, by Mary Anne, da. of James SPENCER of Rathangan. He *d.* 3 Aug. 1871. His widow is now (1885) living.

VI. 1871. *6.* HENRY JEFFERY (FLOWER), VISCOUNT ASHBROOK, &c., [I.], sometime (1829-47) HENRY JEFFERY WALKER, s. and h. *b.* 26 March 1829. Ensign 52nd Foot, 1848. Retired 1853. Dep. Lieut. of Queen's county. Sheriff 1856. Claim to Peerage allowed 3 May 1872. He *m.* 4 Sep. 1860 at Leamington, co. Warwick, Emily, 1st da. of John Frederick ABINGDON of Esher, Surrey. She was divorced, by decree *nisi*, 28 Feb. 1877.[a] He *d.* s.p.s., 14 Dec. 1882, at Castle-Durrow.

VII. 1882. *7.* WILLIAM SPENCER (FLOWER), VISCOUNT ASHBROOK (1751) and BARON CASTLE-DURROW (1733) [I.], sometime (1830-47) William Spencer Walker, br. and h. *b.* 23 March 1830. Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Dublin. B.A. 1851. Sometime an officer in the 52nd Foot. He *m.* 25 June 1861, Augusta Madeline Henrietta, 1st da. of George MARTON of Capernwray Hall, co. Lancaster, by Lucy Sarah, da. of Rt. Hon. Sir Robert DALLAS, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 23,000 acres, *viz.*, about. 9,300 in co. Kilkenny, 7,700 in Kings County, 4,600 in Queen County, 860 in co. Limerick and 500 in Dublin. Total 23,050 acres of the yearly value of £13,911. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence*, Castle Durrow, co. Kilkenny.

ASHBURNHAM.[b]

Barons.

I. 1689. *1.* JOHN ASHBURNHAM of Ashburnham, Sussex, s. and h. of William A. by Elizabeth, da. of John (POULETT), 1st LORD POULETT, which William was s. and h. ap. of John A. of Ashburnham (Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles I,[c] and well known for his loyalty to that King), *b.* 15 Jan. 1655-6 at Chiswick, Midx., *suc.* his father 1665, *suc.* his grandfather 15 June 1671, and, was, on 20 May 1689, *cr.* BARON ASHBURNHAM of Ashburnham, co. Sussex. On 19 Oct. 1702, he was made Custos Rotulorum of co. Brecon. He *m.* 22 July 1677 at Westm. Abbey, Bridget, da. and h. of Walter VAUGHAN[d] of Porthhammel House, co. Brecon. He *d.* at his house in Southampton

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(a) The cause was the Lady's *crim. con.* with Capt. Hugh Sydney Baillie.

(b) This is one of the twelve families given in Drummond's "Noble British Families." See p. 77, note "a."

"The common account [writes a correspondent] of the descent of this family given by Fuller and others is mythical. The true descent is probably from Criol, to which name belongs the oldest quartering. Hence also the name Bertram."

(c) It seems remarkable that this John Ashburnham who had done so much for the House of Stuart, should not have been raised to a Peerage of the highest rank immediately after the Restoration of that House, while his grandson (whose chief claim to distinction appears to have been that he *was* such grandson) should have been *cr.* a Baron by the very King who had driven the House of Stuart to banishment.

(d) Walter was s. and h. of Sir Charles Vaughan by Frances, da. of Sir Robert Knollys. A pedigree of him is given in Jones' "Brecknockshire," Vol. ii, p. 341, but the name of his wife (about whom there seems some mystery) is not stated therein.

Street, Bloomsbury, 21 Jan. 1709-10, and was *bur.* at Ashburnham 1 Feb. Will pr. Feb. 1710. His widow *d.* 12 May 1719 in her 59th year, and on the 19th was *bur.* at Ashburnham. Her will dat. 12 Sep. 1717, pr. 22 May 1719.

II. 1709-10. *2.* WILLIAM (ASHBURNHAM), BARON ASHBURNHAM, s. and h., *b.* 21 and *bap.* 22 May 1679 at St. Martins in the fields; reg. at Ashburnham. He *m.* Catharine, da. and at length sole h. of Thomas TAYLOR of Clapham, Beds, by Ursula his wife.[a] He *d.* s.p. 16 June, 1710, aged 31, and his widow *d.* 11 July following, aged 23 years, 10 months and 14 days. Both *bur.* at Ashburnham. His will pr. July 1710. The admon. of his widow granted, 26 July 1710, to her mother Ursula Taylor, widow.

III. 1710. **Earls.** I. 1730. *3.* JOHN (ASHBURNHAM), BARON ASHBURNHAM, br. and h. *bap.* 13 March 1687, at St. Margaret's, Westm. M.P. for Hastings 1710. Made Col. of the 1st troop of Horse Guards by Queen Anne. From Dec. 1728 to June 1731 he was Gent. of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. On 14 May 1730 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT ST. ASAPH of the Principality of Wales and EARL OF ASHBURNHAM. On 23 Nov. 1731 he was made Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard.[b] He *m.* firstly 21 Oct. 1710, Mary, da. of James (BUTLER), 2nd DUKE OF ORMONDE, by his 2nd wife Mary, da. of Henry (SOMERSET), 1st DUKE OF BEAUFORT. She *d.* s.p., 2 Jan. 1712, in her 23rd year and was *bur.* at Ashburnham. He *m.* secondly, 24 July 1714, Henrietta Maria, DOW. COUNTESS OF ANGLESEY, 1st da. and coheir of William Richard George (STANLEY), 9th EARL OF DERBY, by Elizabeth, da. of Thomas BUTLER, *styled* EARL OF OSSORY. She *d.* s.p.m., 26 June 1718, in her 31st year, and was *bur.* at Ashburnham. Admon. 26 July 1718 to her husband. He *m.* thirdly Jemina, 2nd da. and coheir of Henry (DE GREY), 1st DUKE OF KENT, by his first wife Jemina, da. and coheir of Thomas (Crewe), 2nd LORD CREWE of Stene. She *d.* 7 July 1731, in her 33rd year and was *bur.* at Ashburnham. He *d.* in his house in St. James' Sq., Westm., 10 March 1736-7, in his 49th year and was *bur.* at Ashburnham. Will pr. March 1737.

II. **Barons.** IV. 1736-7. *4.* JOHN (ASHBURNHAM), EARL OF ASHBURNHAM, &c., only s. and h. by third wife, *b.* 30 Oct. 1724. One of the Lords of the Bedchamber to Geo. II. Keeper of Hyde Park and of St. James' Park, 1753 to 1762. First Lord of the Bedchamber and Groom of the Stole, 1775. He *m.* 28 June 1756, Elizabeth, da. and coheir of John CROWLEY of Barking, Suffolk (who was only s. and h. of Sir Ambrose CROWLEY, Alderman of London), by Theodosia,[c] da. of the Rev. Joseph GASCOYNE, D.D., Rector of Enfield, Midx. She *d.* at Bath 5 Feb. 1781, aged 53. He *d.* 8 April 1812. Will pr. June 1812. Both were *bur.* at Ashburnham.[d]

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[a] Among the sixteen "delinquents" of co. Bedford, whose estates were "decimated" in 1655, the amount (£90) levied on "Richard Taylor of Clopham Esq." was only exceeded by two others, *viz.* Conquest of Houghton Conquest (£120) and Leigh of Leighton Buzzard (£135). See "Thurloe state papers," vol. iv, p. 513. The property of Clapham (more anciently *Clopham*) passed (by sale, or entail) to the family of Ashburnham, by whom it is still held, the Manor House having long been used as a farm. The ped. of Taylor is recorded in the Visit. of Beds, 1634.

[b] In 1730 he sold to the Crown the long lease of "Ashburnham House" in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, which had been built for his ancestor by Inigo Jones, and which, as to internal structure, the graceful staircase, &c., is reckoned one of the finest of his works. Part of the house was shortly afterwards (23 Oct. 1731) destroyed by fire with nearly a fourth part of the celebrated Cottonian MS. then deposited therein.

[c] Through this Lady the estate of Barking in Suffolk came to the family of Ashburnham, her mother, Anne, being da. and h. of Sir Francis THEOBALD of Barking, by Ann, da. of Robert NIGHTINGALE. This Theodosia Crowley survived all her children and *d.* 17 May 1782, aged 89, when Barking devolved on her grandson, George Ashburnham, afterwards the 5th Earl.

[d] For them apparently (the arms of Ashburnham, with those of Crowley in pretence, being on the screen in front) was built Ashburnham House in Dover street, Midx., one of the few old Patrician mansions still (1885) remaining in the Metropolis.

[GEORGE ASHBURNHAM, *styled* VISCOUNT ST. ASAPH, s. and h. ap. *b.* 2 Feb. 1758 and *d.* the 13th inst. and was *bur.* at Ashburnham.]

Earls. III. Barons. V. 1812.

5. GEORGE (ASHBURNHAM), EARL OF ASHBURNHAM, &c., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* 25 Dec. 1760 and *bap.* 29 Jan. following at St. Geo. Han. Sq., the King, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Princess Dow. of Wales, being sponsors. He was sum. by writ, 23 March 1803, v.p., in his father's Barony, as LORD ASHBURNHAM. F.S.A., G.C.H., 1827 and K.G. 10 June 1829. He *m.* firstly, 28 Aug. 1784, Sophia, 3rd da. of Thomas (THYNNE), 1st MARQUESS OF BATH, by Elizabeth Cavendish, da. of William (BENTINCK), 1st DUKE OF PORTLAND. She was *b.* 19 Dec. 1763 and *d.* 9 April 1791. He *m.* secondly 25 July 1795, Charlotte, 1st da. of Algernon (PERCY), 1st EARL OF BEVERLEY, by Isabella Susanna, 2nd da. of Peter BURRELL of Beckenham, Kent. He *d.* 27 Oct. 1830.[a] His widow, who was *b.* 3 June 1776, *d.* 26 Nov. 1862 in Eaton sq., Midx., in her 87th year.

[GEORGE ASHBURNHAM, *styled* VISCOUNT ST. ASAPH, s. and h. ap. by first wife, *b.* 9 Oct. 1785. M.P. for New Romney 1807-12, for Weobly, 1812-13 He *d.* unm., v.p., 7 June 1813.)

Earls. IV. Barons. VI. 1830.

6. BERTRAM (ASHBURNHAM), EARL OF ASHBURNHAM, &c., 1st surv. s. and h. by second wife, *b.* 23 Nov. 1797. He *m.* 8 Jan. 1840, Katherine Charlotte, sister to George, 10th EARL OF HADDINGTON [S.], da. of George BAILLIE of Jerviswood, by Mary, da. of Sir James PRINGLE, Bart. He *d.* 22 June 1878 at Ashburnham and was *bur.* there.[b] His widow, who was *b.* 10 May 1819, is now (1885) living.

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[a] By him was edited a well known book entitled "*A Narrative by John Ashburnham of his Attendance on King Charles the First*, etc. *To which is prefixed a Vindication of his Character and Conduct, from the Misrepresentations of Lord Clarendon, by his lineal Descendant and present Representative.*" 2 vols. 8vo., London : 1830.

[b] He was the Collector of an extensive library of early and rare books, both English and Foreign, and of a vast assemblage of MSS. It comprised four divisions—*viz.* (I) the LIBRI collection, purchased in 1848, containing numerous ancient codices, illuminated MSS., works of mediæval literature, literary and scientific correspondence, &c. (II) The BARROIS collection, rich in old French poetry and romances. (III) The STOWE collection, purchased, at the sale of the Duke of Buckingham's effects, in 1849, containing many early charters, monastic registers, state papers and antiquarian gatherings concerning England [including the MSS. of the well known Thomas Astle, Keeper of the Records], as well as many valuable Irish MSS. (IV) A portion known as THE APPENDIX, comprising Lord Ashburnham's miscellaneous collections. These four portions, containing nearly 4000 MSS., were, in 1883, offered to Government for £160,000. The French Government, however, claiming between 160 and 170 of the MSS. in the Libri and Barrois collections as having been stolen (which MSS. were valued at £24,000), the trustees of the British Museum recommended (17 March, 1883) the purchase of the remainder at £136,000, but the Treasury declined the proposal. *Ex inform.* H. Gough.

Finally, however, in July 1883, the Government purchased the Stowe collection (which in 1849 were sold for £8000) for £45,000, presenting the English portion to the British Museum, and the Irish (on loan) to the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin ; while in May 1884, the Italian Government bought for £23,000, for the Laurenzian library at Florence, the larger portion of the Libri collection (the whole of which, some 1923 MSS., had, in 1846, been sold for £8000), as also the Dante MSS. (some dozen or so) from the "Appendix" ; while the Barrois collection, some 704 MSS. (which had been offered in 1848 to the British Museum for £6000), and the "Appendix" (except as above stated), were returned to Lord Ashburnham.

A very full account of the contents of the whole of the Ashburnham MSS will be found in the 8th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission. Appendix. Part 3.

Earls. V. Barons. VII.

1878. *7.* BERTRAM (ASHBURNHAM), EARL OF ASHBURNHAM (1730), VISCOUNT ST. ASAPH (1730) AND BARON ASHBURNHAM (1689), s. and h. *b.* 28 Oct. 1840 at Ashburnham Place, Sussex Ed. at Westm. school. D.L. for Breconshire.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about, 14,000 acres in Sussex, 3,400 in Suffolk, 5,700 in Carmarthen, and 1,400 in co. Brecon. Total about 24,500 acres, worth about £24,000 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residences,* Ashburnham Place, near Battle, Sussex; and Barking Hall, near Ipswich, Suffolk.

ASHBURTON.

Barons.

I. 1782. *1.* JOHN DUNNING, 2nd but only surv. s. and h. of John D. of Ashburton, Devon (who *d.* there 1 Dec. 1780, aged 80), by Agnes, da. of Henry JUDSHAM of Oldport, in Modbury, in that co., was *b.* 18 Oct. 1731, at Ashburton. He was a Barrister (being one of the most popular Pleaders of his time), Recorder of Bristol, Solicitor-Gen. (1767-1770), and M.P. for Calne (1768-1782). Through the influence of Lord Shelburne (then in power) he was *cr.* on 8 April 1782, BARON ASHBURTON of Ashburton, co. Devon. In July following he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. P.C. He *m.* 31 March 1780 at St. Leonard's, near Exeter, Devon, Elizabeth, only da. of John BARING of Larkbeare, near Exeter, merchant, by Elizabeth, da. of John VOWLER of Bellair, Devon. He *d.* 18 Aug. 1783, aged 52, "just as he had attained the fond object of his ambition."(a) *Bur.* at Ashburton. Will pr. Sep. 1783. His widow, who was *b.* at Larkbeare 21 July 1744, *d.* 23 March 1809. Will pr. March 1809.

II. 1783, to 1823. *2.* RICHARD BARRÉ (DUNNING), BARON ASHBURTON, only surv. s. and h., *b.* 17 Sep. 1782. He *m.* 17 Sep. 1805, Anne, da. of William CUNNINGHAM of Lainshaw. He *d.* s.p. Feb. 1823 at Friar's Hall, co. Roxburgh, when the *title* became *extinct.*(b) Will pr. May 1823. His widow, who is said to have possessed a fortune of £200,000(c), resided at Edinburgh.

III. 1835. *1.* ALEXANDER BARING, 2nd s. of Sir Francis B., Bart., by Harriet, da. of William HERRING of Croydon, Surrey [which Sir Francis was br. of Elizabeth, wife of John (DUNNING), 1st *Lord Ashburton* above-named], was *b.* 27 Oct. 1774, was a merchant in London, M.P. for Taunton, 1806-26; for Callington, 1826-31; for Thetford, 1831-32; and for North Essex, 1832-35. Master of the Mint and President of the Board of Trade 1834-35; P.C., D.C.L., and a Trustee of the British Museum. On 10 April 1835 he was *cr.* BARON ASHBURTON of Ashburton, co. Devon. AMBASSADOR to America, 1842. He *m.* 23 Aug. 1793 Anne Louisa, 1st da. of William BINGHAM of Philadelphia, a Senator of the U.S.A. He *d.* 12 May 1848, and his widow *d.* 5 Dec. following.

IV. 1848. *2.* WILLIAM BINGHAM (BARING), BARON ASHBURTON, s. and h. *b.* June 1799. M.P. for Thetford, 1826-30; for Callington, 1830-31; for Winchester, 1832-37; for North Staffordshire, 1837-41; and for Thetford, 1841-48. President of the Board of Control, 1841-45; Paymaster Gen. of the Forces

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(a) Brydges' Biographical Peerage. See a refutation of what in Campbell's life of Lord Chancellor Charles Yorke is (erroneously) called "one of the best specimens of *Dunning's eloquence*" in "N. and Q.," 2nd s., v, 121.

(b) He was author of a valuable work entitled "Genealogical Memoirs of the Royal House of France," with copious tabular pedigrees. London. 1825, large 4to., pp. 200.

(c) See "N. and Q.," 2nd s., vi, 151.

and Treasurer of the Navy 1845-46. P.C. Commander of the Legion of Honour. He *m.* firstly 12 April 1823, Harriet Mary, 1st da. of George John (MONTAGU), 6th EARL OF SANDWICH, by Louisa, da. of Armar (LOWRY-CORRY), 1st EARL OF BELMORE [I.]. She, who was *b.* 14 May 1805, *d.* s.p.s. 4 May 1857. He *m.* secondly 17 Nov. 1858, Louisa Caroline, 3rd da. of the Rt. Hon. James Alexander STEWART MACKENZIE, by Mary Elizabeth Frederica, 1st da. and coheir of Francis Humberston (MACKENZIE), LORD SEAFORTH. He *d.* s.p.m. 23 March 1864 at the Grange, Hants. His widow, who was *b.* 5 May 1827 and who inherited the Mackenzie estate of nearly 30,000 acres in Rossshire, is now (1885) living at Melchet Park, near Romsey.

V. 1864. *3.* FRANCIS (BARING), BARON ASHBURTON, br. and h. male *b.* 20 May 1800. M.P. for Thetford, 1830-31, 1832-41, and 1848-57. He *m.* Jan. 1833, Hortense Eugenie Claire, da. of Hugues Bernard (MARET), DUC DE BASSANO in France, (the celebrated Minister of Napoleon), by (—). da. of Martin, Comte LEJEAS CHARPENTIER. He *d.* 6 Sep. 1868, leaving personalty to the amount of £250,000. His widow *d.* 15 Dec. 1882, aged 70, at her residence in the Champs Elysees, Paris. Her will dat. 30 Oct. 1878 was pr. (as an English subject) April 1883 in London.

VI. 1868. *4.* ALEXANDER HUGH (BARING), BARON ASHBURTON, only surv. s. and h. *b.* 1835. Ed. at Harrow and at Ch. Ch. Oxford. B.A. 1857. M.P. for Thetford, 1857-67. He *m.* 5 Jan. 1864, Leonora Caroline, 2nd da. of Edward St. Vincent (DIGBY), 9th LORD DIGBY [I.] by Theresa Anna Maria, da. of Henry Stephen (FOX-STRANGWAYS), 3rd EARL OF ILCHESTER.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 15,500 acres in Hants, 10,000 in Wilts, 6,500 in co. Hereford, 4,000 in Essex and 1,000 in Somerset. Total about 37,000 worth about £47,000 a year. Besides this, in 1883, Louisa, the Dow. Baroness, had about 2,500 acres in Devon, about 2,000 in Cornwall and about 200 in Hants, as also about 28,500 in Rossshire, which last named estate though "of the nominal value of £1,885, practically produces no income." Total (for this lady) about 33,000 acres worth about £6,900 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence*—The Grange, near Alresford, Hants.

ASHFIELD.

See "THURLOW OF ASHFIELD, co. Suffolk," Baron, *cr.* 1778; *ex.* 1806.

ASHFORD.

i.e. "ASHFORD of Ashford, co. Kent," Baron. See "ALBEMARLE," Earl of, *cr.* 1696-7.

See "ARDILAUN OF ASHFORD, co. Galway," Baron, *cr.* 1880.

ASHLEY.

Barons.

I. 1661. *1.* SIR ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, Bart., was on 20 April 1661, *cr.* BARON ASHLEY of Wimborne St. Giles, co. Dorset. On 23 April 1672 he was *cr.* BARON COOPER AND EARL OF SHAFTESBURY. See "SHAFTESBURY," Earl of, *cr.* 1672.

ASHTOWN.

Barons [I.]

I. 1800. *1.* FREDERIC TRENCH of Woodlawn (formerly called Moate), in Kilconnel, co. Galway, s. and h. of Frederic T. of Moate, afsd., by Mary, 1st da. and coheir of Francis SADLEIR of Sopwell Hall, co. Tipperary, *b.* 17 Sep. 1755, *suc.* his father 27 Nov. 1797, was M.P. for Portarlington, 1798-1800, when, for his services in promoting the Union with Ireland (to which he had formerly been opposed), he was, on 27 Dec. 1800, *cr.* BARON

ASHTOWN of Moate, co. Galway[a] [I.], such creation being with a *spec. rem.* (very unusual in the case of a *Commoner* when raised to Peerage rank) to the heirs male of the body of his father (which were numerous) failing those of his own body which did not exist. He *m.* 25 May 1785, Elizabeth, only da. and h. of Robert Robinson, M.D., niece of Charles Robinson, a Judge of the King's Bench [I.] He *d.* s.p. 1 May 1840, aged 84, at Bath, and was *bur.* 13 at Kilconnel afsd. His widow *d.* June 1844 at Dublin, aged 77.

II. 1840. *2.* Frederic Mason (Trench), Baron Ashtown [I.], nephew and h., according to the *spec. lim.* in the patent, being 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of Francis Trench of Sopwell Hall, afsd. (by Mary,[b] 2nd da. and coheir of James Mason of Shrewsbury), which Francis was next br. to the first Lord Ashtown [I.], but *d.* before him Nov. 1829, aged 72. He was *b.* 25 Dec. 1804 and was J.P. and D.L. for co. Galway. Claim to Peerage allowed 12 July 1855. He *m.* firstly 29 Aug. 1831, Harriet Georgiana, yst. da. of Thomas Cosby of Stradbally Hall, Queens county, by Charlotte Elizabeth, da. of Rt. Hon. Thomas Kelly, Lord Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas [I.] She *d.* 25 Feb. 1845. He *m.* secondly, 10 Feb. 1852, Elizabeth, 2nd da. and coheir of Richard Oliver Gascoigne of Castle Oliver, co. Limerick and of Parlington, co. York, by Mary, da. of Sir Charles Turner of Kirkleatham, Bart. He *d.* 12 Sep. 1880 at Clodfoy, co. Limerick, in his 76th year. His widow is now (1885) living.

III. 1880. *3.* Frederic Oliver (Trench), Baron Ashtown [I.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of Hon. Frederic Sidney Charles Trench (by Anne, 1st da. of William Thomas [Le Poer Trench], 3rd Earl of Clancarty [I.]), which Frederic was s. and h. ap. of the last Lord by his first wife, but *d.* v.p. 2 March 1879 in his 40th year. He was *b.* 2 Feb. 1868 and was ed. at Eton.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 6,400 acres in Yorkshire, worth about £7,700 a year, and of about 37,200 acres in Ireland (chiefly in the counties of Limerick, Galway, Tipperary, Waterford, &c.), worth about £27,000 a year. Total about 43,600 acres, worth about £34,700 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Sed quere* if the Yorkshire estates are not those of the family of Gascoigne, belonging to the Dow. Baroness? *Principal Residence*—Woodlawn, co. Galway.

ASKE.

See "DUNDAS OF ASKE, co. York," Baron, *cr.* 1794.

(a) The patent is given *in extenso* in the claim of his successor, to establish his right to the Peerage, July 1855. Sir Jonah Barrington in his "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation" is particularly severe on the Grantee—saying that "His change of sides and the majority of *one* to which it contributed [against Mr. Ponsonby's motion] were probably the remote causes of persevering in an Union. Mr. Trench's venality excited indignation in every friend of Ireland." Later on a speech of Mr. Trench is quoted in which he says "he had, *since the night before*, been fully convinced of the advantages of an Union, and would certainly support it." He was one of the nine Commoners who were raised to the Peerage [I.] all on the same day (the 27 Dec. 1800) being the last (Commoners) who were ennobled before the Union, which took place four days afterwards. The Peerage dignities thus bestowed were Lecale, Radstock, Glenbervie, Norbury, Gardner, Nugent (with a spec. rem. to a *younger* son, the grantee being the wife of *Earl Nugent* [I.], Marquess of Buckingham, &c.), Ashtown, Clarina and Erris. These were *in addition* to seventeen others who had been conferred previously in the same year—*viz.*, Whitworth, Castlecoote (with a spec. rem., the grantee being already an Irish Peer), Langford, de Blaquiere, Frankfort, Dufferin, Henniker, Newcomen, Adare, Ventry, Ennismore, Wallscourt, Mount Sandford, Dunalley, Tara, Hartland and Clanmorris. Thus in *one* year the Irish House of Lords was increased by the addition of no less than twenty-six members, besides any number of peerages of higher grade bestowed on its existing members.

(b) Francis Trench and Mary Mason were *m.* 11 June 1802 at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury.

ASTLEY (of Astley).

Barons by Tenure.[a]

I. Hen. II. *1.* PHILIP DE ASTLEY, *alias* DE ESTLEY [Lord of Astley, co. Warwick], living 1165.

II. John. *2.* THOMAS DE ASTLEY, s. and h. living 1220.

III. Hen. III. *3.* WALTER DE ASTLEY, s. and h. *d.* [—].

IV. Hen. III. *4.* THOMAS DE ASTLEY, s. and h. *d.* 1264, being slain at the battle of Evesham.

Barons by Writ.

I. 1295. *1.* ANDREW DE ASTLEY, s. and h. of Sir Thomas de Astley abovenamed, by his first wife Joane, da. of Ernald DE BOIS of co. Leicester, *suc.* his father in 1264, and was by the composition called the *dictum de Kenilworth*, on payment of a fine, put into possession of his father's estates, which had been confiscated. He was in the Scotch wars and at the Battle of Falkirk. He *m.* Maud, da. of Walter and sister and coheir of Roger CAMVILLE of Creek. From 23 June (1295), 23 Ed. I, to 3 Nov. (1306), 34 Ed. I, he was sum. to Parl. *as a Baron* (LORD ASTLEY). He *d.* however (1301) 29 Ed. I,[b] so that the later summons must have been in error.

II. 1301. *2.* NICHOLAS (DE ASTLEY), LORD ASTLEY, s. and h. He was sum. to Parl. 4 July (1302), 30 Ed. I; 11 June (1309), 2 Ed. II, and 26 Oct. (1309), 2 Ed. II. He was taken prisoner or, as some say, slain at Bannockburn in 1314. He *d.* s.p.

III. 1314? *3.* THOMAS (DE ASTLEY), LORD ASTLEY, nephew and h. being s. and h. of Sir Giles de Astley, br. of the last Lord, by Alice, 2nd da. and coheir of Sir Thomas DE WOLVEY. He was sum to Parl. from 25 Feb. (1342-3), 16 Ed. III, to 10 March (1349-50), 23 Ed. III. He founded a chantry in the parish church of Astley. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Guy (DE BEAUCHAMP), 2nd EARL OF WARWICK, by Alice, da. of Ralph DE TONI. He *d.* about (1359) 33 Ed. III.

IV. 1359? *3.* WILLIAM (DE ASTLEY), LORD ASTLEY, s. and h. who appears never to have been sum. to Parl., though included in several commissions by Hen. IV and Hen. VI. He *m.* Joan, da. of John (WILLOUGHBY), LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY. He *d.* s.p.m.

After his death, the Barony of Astley, if a hereditary Peerage (there being no proof of any sitting) would have devolved on his only da. and h. Joan and the heirs of her body. She *m.* firstly Thomas RALEIGH of Farnborough, co. Warwick, by whom she had no issue. She *m.* secondly (as his second wife) Reginald (DE GREY), 3rd LORD GREY DE RUTHIN, who *d.* 1440, leaving, by his said wife, Edward Grey (s. and h. to his mother) who was sum. to Parl. in 1446 as LORD FERRERS DE GROBY. The Barony of Astley (if existing) would from thenceforth follow the destination of that of Ferrers DE Groby, and be *forfeited* therewith on the attainder of Henry (GREY), DUKE OF SUFFOLK, &c., in 1554.—See "FERRERS DE GROBY," Baron of.

ASTLEY of Reading.

Barons.

I. 1644. *1.* SIR JACOB ASTLEY, 2nd s. of Isaac A. of Hill Morton, co. Warwick, and of Melton Constable, co. York, by Mary, da. of Edward WALDEGRAVE of Borley, co. Essex, was Col. of the 3rd Reg. of Foot in the King's campaign against the Scots (1640), Governor of Plymouth; Serjeant Major Gen. of the King's army at the outbreak of the Civil War (1642); wounded at the battle of Edgehill; Governor of Reading; Commander of the King's Infantry at Naseby (1645), where he "performed his part with great gallantry."[c]

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[a] With respect to this Barony *by tenure* (as also in the previous case of the Baronies of ALBINI by tenure), and other Baronies *of a like nature*, the editor only reproduces the account given in "Courthope."—See statement in PREFACE, p. 1, line 30 *et seq.*

[b] See Dugdale, who quotes the Escheat Roll, 29 Ed. I, n. 55.

[c] Whitelocke.

He was taken prisoner at Stow-on-the-Wold, in 1646, where he is said to have uttered the well known *mot* "You have done your work now, and may go to play unless you fall out among yourselves." He was soon afterwards released on being admitted to composition.[b] On 4 Nov. 1644 he was *cr.* BARON ASTLEY OF READING, co. Berks. He *m.* Agnes (a German Lady), da. of Henry IMPLE. He *d.* 1651 and was *bur.* at Maidstone.

II. 1651. *2.* ISAAC (ASTLEY), BARON ASTLEY OF READING, s. and h. He *m.* Anne, 4th da. of Sir Francis STYDOLFE of Mickleham, Surrey, by Mary, da. of Sir James ALTHAM of Oxhey, Herts, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He *d.* 1662 and was *bur.* at Maidstone. His widow *d.* at Maidstone afsd. Admon. 21 Nov. 1674 to her s. Jacob, "Lord Astley, *Baron of Reading.*"

III. 1662, to 1688. *3.* JACOB (ASTLEY), BARON ASTLEY OF READING, s. and h. He *m.* Frances, da. and coheir of his maternal uncle Sir Richard STYDOLFE of Norbury, Surrey, Bart., by Elizabeth, da. of Sir George STONEHOUSE of Radley, Berks. He *d.* s.p.s. 1688 at St. Margaret's Westm., and was *bur.* at Maidstone, when the *title* became *extinct.* Admon. 8 May, 1689. His widow *d.* 11 and was *bur.* 22 July 1692 at Maidstone.

ASTON OF FORFAR.

Barons [S.] I. 1627. *1.* SIR WALTER ASTON, Bart., of Tixall, co. Stafford, 1st surv. s. and h. of Sir Edward A. of the same (whose estates exceeded the annual value of £10,000) by his second wife Anne, da. of Sir Thomas LUCY of Charlcote, co Warwick, was *bap.* at Charlcote 9 July 1584, *suc.* his father in 1598, was made **K.B.** (25 July 1603) at the coronation of James I and was *cr.* a **Bart.** 22 May 1611, on the institution of that order. He was a Statesman of great distinction and served on several missions, where his princely magnificence (particularly at Madrid in 1630) greatly injured his private fortune. On 28 Nov. 1627 he was *cr.*[c] LORD ASTON OF FORFAR [S.] with *rem.* to him and his heirs male for ever bearing the name and arms of Aston. He *m.* about 1607, Gertrude, only da. of Sir Thomas SADLEIR of Standon, Herts, by his second wife Gertrude, da. of Robert MARKHAM of Cotham, Notts. She was living 1616 and, in her issue, was h. to her br. Ralph Sadleir of Standon, who *d.* s.p. 12 Feb. 1660. He *d.* 13 Aug. 1639 and was *bur.* at St. Mary's, Stafford.

II. 1639. *2.* WALTER (ASTON), LORD ASTON of Forfar [S.], 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* 1609. He was a gallant adherent of Charles I and was at the siege of Lichfield, 1646, and at the surrender of Oxford, after which he had to compound for his estates and live privately. In 1660 he inherited the estate of Standon, Herts., from his maternal uncle Ralph Sadleir abovenamed. He *m.* in 1629 Mary, 2nd da. of Richard (WESTON), 1st EARL OF PORTLAND, by his first wife Elizabeth, da. of William PINCHEON of Writtle, Essex. She was *bap.* 2 Jan. 1602-3 at Roxwell, Essex. He *d.* 23 April 1678 aged 69, at Tixall, and was *bur.* at St. Mary's, Stafford, above 1000 people accompanying his corpse.

(b) Lord Clarendon says of him "Sir Jacob Astley was an honest, brave, plain man and as fit for the office he exercised of Major Gen. of the Foot as Christendom yielded, and was so generally esteemed; very discerning and prompt in giving orders as the occasions required, and most cheerful and present in any action. In council he used few but pertinent words; and was not at all pleased with the long speeches usually made there and which rather confounded than informed his understanding; so that he rather collected the ends of the debates, and what he was himself to do, than enlarged them by his own discourses, though he forbore not to deliver his own mind."

(c) "Creavimus, facimus et constituimus præfatum Dominum Walterum Aston *Dominum Aston de Forfar* infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Forfar in dicto regno nostro, ac dedimus, &c., eidem suisque heredibus masculis in perpetuum, cognomen et insignia de Aston gerentibus, titulum, honorem, ordinem et dignitatem *Dominorum Baronum* parliamenti dicti Regni, &c. Tenen. et Haben. dict. titulum, &c., dicti *Domini Baronis de Forfar* cum suffragio in parliamento, &c."—*Ex inform.* R. R. Stodart, Lyon clerk Depute.

III. 1678. *3.* WALTER (ASTON), LORD ASTON of Forfar [S.], s. and h. *b.* 1633. At the election of Scotch Representative Peers, 8 Oct. 1713, a protest was made by him that the patent granted to his grandfather in 1627 should be read, and his name enrolled according to the date thereof.(d) He *m.* firstly Eleanor, widow of Robert KNIGHTLEY of Offchurch, co. Warwick, da. of Sir Walter BLOUNT of Sodington, 1st Bart. by Elizabeth, da. of George WYLDE of Droitwich. She *d.* 3 Dec. 1674. He *m.* secondly Catherine, da. of Sir Thomas GAGE of Firle, 2nd Bart. by Mary, da. of John CHAMBERLAIN of Shirburn, Oxon. He *d.* 24 Nov. 1714 in his 82nd year and was *bur.* at Standon. M.I. Will dat. 2 Nov. 1714, pr. 10 Dec. following. His widow *d.* 2 April 1720 and was also *bur.* there.

IV. 1714. *4.* WALTER (ASTON), LORD ASTON of Forfar [S.], 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. by first wife, *b.* 1660. He *m.* Mary, sister of Thomas and Edward, 8th and 9th DUKES OF NORFOLK, only da. of Lord Thomas HOWARD of Worksop, Notts., by Mary Elizabeth, da. and h. of Sir John SAVILE of Copley, Bart. She *d.* in childbed of her 11th child, 23 May 1723 and was *bur.* at Standon. M.I. He *d.* at Tixall 4 April 1748, aged 88, and was *bur.* the 8th at Standon. M.I. Will dat. 4 July 1746, pr. 15 Aug. 1748.

V. 1748. *5.* JAMES (ASTON), LORD ASTON of Forfar [S.], 3rd but 1st. s surv. and h. He *m.* 30 June 1742 at Twickenham, Midx., Barbara, sister of George, 14th EARL OF SHREWSBURY, 1st da. of George TALBOT by Mary, da. of Thomas (FITZ WILLIAM), 4th VISCOUNT FITZ WILLIAM [I.] He *d.* s.p.m. of the small pox, at Tixall, 24 Aug. 1751, aged 28, and with him expired the issue male of the first Peer when the *Baronetcy* became *extinct.* Will dat. 11 Aug 1751, pr. 5 Dec. following. His widow *d.* at Paris Oct. 1759.(e) Admon. 26 July 1760 and again 3 July 1766.

The Peerage, which apparently devolves on the heir male *general* of the grantee under the terms of the patent, was assumed as below.

VI? 1751. *6.* PHILIP ASTON,(f) styling himself LORD ASTON of Forfar [S.], cousin and in all probability *h.* male (who, if such heir, would probably be entitled to the Peerage), being s. and h. of Walter A. (by Penelope, da. of John WHITFIELD of Lincoln), who was s. and h. of Edward A., 4th s. (and, in his issue, h male) of Edward A. of Milwich, co. Stafford, who was s. and h. of William A. of the same, the 4th s. of Sir Walter Aston of Tixall, co. Stafford, which Sir Walter Aston (who *d.* 1589) was ancestor of the first Lord, being father of Sir Edward A. of Tixall (who *d.* 1598), leaving Walter his s. and h., who was *cr.* LORD ASTON of Forfar [S.] in 1627 as above mentioned. He was *b.* 3 Aug. 1709 at St. Giles in the Fields, Midx., and *suc.* his father 6 Jan. 1721. He *d.* unm. 29 April 1755 and was *bur.* at St. Geo. the Martyr, Bloomsbury.

VII? 1755. *7.* WALTER ASTON,(f) styling himself LORD ASTON of Forfar [S.], only br. and h. *b.* 24 Feb. 1712 at St. Giles' abovenamed. He *m.* Anna, da. of [—]. He *d.* 25 March 1763 and was *bur.* at St. Geo. the Martyr afsd. Admon. 11 April 1763 to his widow.

(d) His predecessors having been Roman Catholics were precluded from sitting in the Scotch Parl. It is probably owing to this fact that the *title is not on the Union Roll* (1707), nor in the return made by the Lords of Session to the House of Lords in 1740.

(e) Of their two daughters and coheirs (1) Mary, *b.* and *bap.* at Standon 14 Aug. 1743, *m.* at Worksop Manor, Notts, 21 Sep. 1766, her cousin, Sir Walter BLOUNT of Sodington, 6th Bart., and had issue. She *d.* 6 Feb. 1805, aged 62. (2) Barbara, who inherited the estate of Tixall, *b.* 4 and *bap.* 8 Sep. 1744 at Standon, *m.* 2 Feb. 1762 at St. James' Westm., Hon. Thomas CLIFFORD, and was mother of Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford (afterwards CLIFFORD-CONSTABLE) of Tixall, *cr.* a Baronet in 1815.

(f) All these, most probably, were entitled to the peerage, but as none of them *established* their right thereto they are entered as above.

VIII? 1763. *8.* WALTER ASTON,[f] styling himself LORD ASTON of Forfar [S.], cousin and h., being s. and h. of Edward A. (by Anne, da. of Thomas BAYLEY of Stafford), who was only br. to Philip, 6th Lord. He was *b.* 10 Oct. 1732. His vote at the election of Scotch Representative Peers was objected to in 1768, on the grounds of the Peerage of Aston not being on the Union roll. In 1769, however, George III granted him a pension on the Scotch establishment under the name of "Walter, *Lord Aston, Baron of Forfar.*"[g] He *m.* 28 May 1766 at Hampstead, Midx., Anne, da. of Peter HUTCHINSON of Gales, co. York. He *d.* 29 July 1805 in his 73rd year and was *bur.* in Grosvenor Chapel, St. Geo. Han. Sq. Will pr. Feb. 1806.

IX. 1805, to 1849. *9.* REV. WALTER HUTCHINSON ASTON,[f] styling himself LORD ASTON of Forfar [S.], 1st and only surv. s. and h. *b.* 15 Sep. 1769 and *bap.* at St. Geo. Han. Sq. Matric. at Oxford, Ch. Ch., 12 June 1789 as "the son of a Baron." B.A. 1793. M.A. 1796. After officiating at Caversham, Berks., and at Tamworth, co. Warwick, he became Vicar of Tardebigg, co. Worcester, 1821. J.P. for co. Worcester. In Feb. 1816 he presented a petition to the Crown, claiming the Barony of Aston of Forfar [S.] He *m.* 14 June 1802 at St. Mary's, Nottingham, Elizabeth, da. of Rev. Nathan HAINES, D.D., by Susan, sister of Sir John CHUDLEIGH, 6th Bart., and da. of George Chudleigh of Chalmington, Dorset. She *d.* 1833. He *d.* s.p. 21 Jan. 1845.[h] Both *bur.* at Tardebigg.

[*Note.*—It is most likely that a male h. exists of the first peer, who would probably be entitled to this peerage. If none be nearer, such heir may be among the family of Aston of Whorcross, co. Stafford, a numerous race, descended from Richard, next br. to Sir John Aston, the first of Tixall, who *d.* 1523. See "Hewlett," p. 28.]

ASTON-CLINTON.

See "LAKE of Delhi and Laswary, and ASTON-CLINTON, co. Bucks." Baron *cr.* 1804; Viscount *cr.* 1807; both *ex.* 1848.

ASTON HALL.

See "AMESBURY of Kintbury-Amesbury and Barton Court, co. Berks., and ASTON HALL, co. Flint." Baron *cr.* 1832, *ex.* 1832.

ATHBOY.[i]

See "DARNLEY OF ATHBOY, co. Meath." Viscount [I.] *cr.* 1722; Earl [I.] *cr.* 1725.

ATHENRY, anciently ATHNERY.

[The origin of this Peerage is obscure, but its position, since the 15th century, as the *premier Barony* [I.] is undoubted, and has been acknowledged in almost every Parl. during its existence. Its possessor in 1489 was ranked *first* of the nine Irish Barons, who (together with six Peers of higher grade) were sum. by Henry VII

(f) See page 169, note "f."

(g) On 5 Dec. 1778 he had a patent of arms at the Lyon office, on delivering up thereto a patent (not recorded) granted by Brodie, Lyon, to Philip, Lord Aston.—*Ex inform.* R. R. Stodart, Lyon Clerk Depute.

(h) See anecdotes of this Peer and his ancestors in "N. and Q.," 3rd s., viii, 120, &c.

(i) See also Preface, p. xii.

to Greenwich in that year,[a] the *second* of such Barons being Kingsale, while the third was Kerry. Now as the Lords Commissioners (in 1613) admitted[b] that "the Fitz Maurices, Lords of Kerry and Lixnaw, proved their possession of that dignity to be as ancient *as the Conquest*" (*i.e.* the Conquest of Ireland in 1172), and as "the same Lords Commissioners adjudged the antiquity of the Lords Courcy of Kinsale to be still greater than that of the Lords Fitz Maurice of Kerry," it follows that the antiquity of the Barony of Athenry, which immediately precedes that of Kingsale, cannot be *later* than 1172; in which same year (according to their Lordships' authority) we must suppose the Barony of Kingsale, as well as that of Kerry, to have been *also* created, for certainly no such Baronies could have been *cr. before* the Conquest abovenamed.[c]]

Barons [I.]

I. 1172. *1.* ROBERT BERMINGHAM, DE BIRMINGHAM, or BREMINGHAM, not improbably a yr. s. of Peter de B., Lord of Birmingham, co. Warwick,[d] accompanied Hen. II, in 1172, in his invasion of Ireland, and being one of the principal Conquerors of Connaught[e] obtained

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[a] See "Preface," p. iii, note "a."

[b] "Remarks upon the Ancient Baronage of Ireland," Dublin, 1829, p. 12.

[c] The date or even approximate date of the creation of the early Irish Baronies as Peerage dignities is difficult to ascertain. Of the nine Baronies [I.] which in 1489 were existing as *separate* Peerages (the ranking whereof was usually in the order they are placed below), the date of creation was (not improbably) as follows, *viz.*—

1. ATHENRY, *cr.* 1172.

2. KINGSALE, *cr.* 1172, according to the "Lords Commissioners" of 1613 (as quoted above in the text), but, *according to what appears to be more reliable evidence*, in 1223, when Miles, s. of John de Courcy the younger, obtained the Baronies of Kingsale and of Ringrone from Hen. III.

3. KERRY, *cr.* 1172, according to the authority stated above in the text.

4. SLANE, probably *cr.* by Richard II about 1389. The creation could hardly have been *before* 1389, as it seems certain that Sir Robert Preston, who in that year was made Chancellor [I.], was not then ennobled; and the precedency of the Lords Preston of Gormanston (afterwards Viscounts Gormanston) [I.] is declared in the Statute Roll, 2 Ed. IV (see "Lynch," p. 199, &c.), to be *above* that of the Lords Slane, though (puzzlingly enough) these Lords are said to have such precedence "as Lords of Kells in Ossory."

5. DELVIN,* probably *cr.* about 1389, in which year William Nugent (who had *m.* when a minor the heiress of that vast Barony) was, under the designation of "Baron of Delvin" in ward to the King. He is again so styled in the Plea Roll of 1391. He *d.* before 1415, so that it is not impossible that the creation was a generation later, and that it was his s. and h. (who was of age before 1424), and not himself, who first obtained the Barony of Delvin as a *Peerage Dignity*.

6. KILLEEN,* probably *cr.* shortly before 1430.

7. HOWTH,* probably *cr.* shortly before 1430. See "Lodge," iii, p. 185, where the M.I. is given of Christopher, "Baron Howth, and Lord of Parliament," 1430.

8. TRIMLESTON, *cr.* by patent 4 March 1461-2.

9. DUNSANY, *cr.* by Ed. IV between 1462 and 1483.

[d] The name of the Founder is uncertain, by some it is said to be Peter and by others William, neither of which names, however, appear in *any* Irish document of this date. The whole of the earlier part of the pedigree is most unreliable. The genealogy of this house has been ably treated of by Mr. W. F. Carter, editor of the "Midland Antiquary," but, at this period, it is only a matter of conjectural probabilities.

[e] "An ancient monument valued at £200 on which was represented in brass the landing of the first ancestor of the family of Birmingham in Ireland," is said to have been entrusted to the charge of the Portreeve of Athenry and by him sold in foreign parts during the Civil Wars, for which a bill in Chancery was filed against him in 1667.

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* "It would appear from the Close Roll of the 46 Ed. III [1372], Nos. 113, 114, that not only the Peerage of *Killeen*, but those [*sic*] of *Delvin* and *Howth* were *not* as yet *created*, and that the ancestors, paternal, as well as maternal, of these Peers were then *Magnates* or *Alii* but *not Peers* of the Realm. For the Sheriffs of Dublin and Meath are thereby ordered to summon to a great Council then held, amongst many others, John Fitz John, *Baron of Delvin*, Nicholas Howth [*sic* Qy. ? St. Lawrence], then *Lord of* the manor of *Howth*, Simon Cusak, Walter Cusak, &c." See "Remarks upon the Ancient Baronage of Ireland," Dublin, 1829, p. 115.

large grants of land and, in all probability, the *status* of a Peer [I.], under the designation of LORD ATHENRY [I.],[f] from his Barony of Athenry, co. Galway. Under the name of "*Robert de Bermyngeham*" he was a witness to important Irish charters, 1175-79. He *d.* before 1218.

II. 1218? *2.* PETER (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], s. and h. He was sum. to Parl. [I.] by King John and Hen. III, from which last King he received, in 1234, twenty marks a year. In 28 Hen. III (1243-44) he and nine other of the principal Anglo-Irish Nobility (together with 22 of the native Princes) were specially thanked by the King for their zeal in his service. He *d.* 1244.[g]

III. 1244. *3.* MEILER (MAC PHIORIS, or BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], s. and h. He is styled (by Ware) *Dynast* (or Petty Prince) *of Athenry*. He founded the monastery for Dominicans at Athenry. He *m.* Basilia, sister and h. of William DE WORCESTER, who brought him a large territory in co. Tipperary, which he exchanged for other lands. He *d.*, near Cashel, 1262, and was *bur.* in the Priory at Athenry, aged 50.[h]

IV. 1262. *4.* PETER (MAC PHIORIS, or BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], s. and h. He was fined 100s. for non-attendance in Parl. (1284), 12 Ed. I, and was placed as 7th Baron[i] in the Parl. of 1295. In 1299 he was sum. to the Scotch expedition. He distinguished himself against the rebellious Irish. He *d.* at Carrick in Carbery 2 April 1307 and was *bur.* at Athenry Priory.

V. 1307. *5.* RICHARD (MAC PHIORIS, or BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. male.[k] Sheriff of Connaught 1299, 1310 and 1316. He assisted in the victories gained over O'Connor in 1316, and is said to have been a Lord of the Great Council [I.] 1317. He *m.* Finwola. He *d.* 1322 and was *bur.* at Athenry Priory.

VI. 1322. *6.* THOMAS (MAC PHIORIS, or BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], s. and h., or possibly grandson and h., in which latter case he must be considered as s. and h. of one Richard, by some said to have been s. and h. ap. of the last Lord and to have *d.* v.p. He was a minor in 1334. On 30 Jan. 1346 he was made King's Chief Sergeant of co. Connaught. On 4 Aug. 1356 he receives a writ from the King [directed to him as "his beloved *Thomas de Birmingham, Lord of Athenry*"] to restrain him from making war with the Clanricardes. He *m.* Edina SNYMECAGA. He *d.* 1374 and was *bur.* at Athenry Priory. His widow *d.* 1384.

(f) In the Parl. of 2 Eliz. (1560) the holders of the Peerages of Buttevant and of Fermoy (prescriptive Viscountcies), as also of Athenry, Kingsale, Killeen, Howth, Trimleston [which last was *cr.* by patent 1462 as "*Dominus* et Baro"], Dunsany and Curraghmore, are styled respectively "*Dominus de*," while those of the Peerages of Delvin, Slane, Lacknsnaway [*i.e.* Kerry], Dunboyne, Louth and Upper Ossory are styled respectively "*Baro de.*" See "Lynch," p. 344. Possibly, however, this is a distinction without a difference, at all events it appears to have nothing to do with their ranking.

(g) He was ancestor of all the various septs of the family of Bermingham who settled in Ireland and who, from him, usually styled themselves *Mac Phioris*, or sons of Piers, *i.e.* Peter. His 2nd s. James was LORD OF THETMOY and grandfather of John (Bermingham) the celebrated EARL OF LOUTH [I.], so *cr.* 1319. See Pedigree. p. 176, and Preface, p. xix, note "a."

(h) William, consecrated Archbishop of Tuam in 1289, is said to have been his yst. son.

(i) It is probable, however, that any such placing at this early date is immaterial. The Baron next placed to him was his first cousin, another Peter Bermingham, Baron of Thetmoy in Offaley. (See Preface, p. xix, note "a.")

(k) Meiler, said to have been his elder br., being the 1st s. and h. ap. of the last Lord, having *m.* (in the presence of the English court), *d.* s.p.m., v.p., leaving two daughters his coheirs, the heirs gen. of the earlier Barons. See pedigree, p. 176.

VII. 1374. *7.* WALTER (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. He was styled Walter "*More*," or "the Great." After having been fined 100s.[c] for absenting himself from the Parl. held at Dublin 1377, he was again sum. 11 Sep. 1380, and 29 April 1381. Sheriff of Connaught 1383 and again 1400. He *d.* at a great age in 1428 and was *bur.* at Athenry Priory.

VIII. 1428. *8.* THOMAS FITZ WALTER (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], s. and h. He was enfeoffed by his cousin, Sir Walter de Bermingham, 3 Hen. IV (1402) in the manors of Knockgraffin and Kiltenenan,[d] co. Tipperary, and was sum. to Parl. in the reign of Hen. VI. He is said to have *d.* "in senectute bona" 1473 ? [*Qy.* aged 90 years and upwards ?]

IX. 1473 ? *9.* THOMAS (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.],[e] s. and h. He was one of the Irish Peers sum. by Hen. VII in 1489 to Greenwich, being ranked, immediately after the Viscounts and before all the other Barons, as PREMIER BARON.[f] He *m.* Annabella DE BURGH or BOURKE.

X. 1500 ? *10.* MEILER (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. male.[g] He *m.* Honora, da. of Richard Oge BOURKE of Clanricarde. He *d.* 1529.

XI. 1529. *11.* JOHN (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], s. and h. He attended the Parl. of 1541 in which Hen. VIII was declared *King* of Ireland. He *d.* s.p.m.,[h] being slain in the disturbances of the country [1547 ?] before 1550.

XII. 1547 ? *12.* RICHARD (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], cousin [*i.e.* 3rd cousin once removed] and h. male, being s. and h. of Edmund B., the s. and h. of Richard, the s. and h. of Edmund, the s. and h. of Richard, 2nd s. of Walter, the 7th Lord. (See Pedigree, p. 176, note "b.") He sat in the Parl. of 1559-60. In 1568, having surrendered all his "manors, castells, lordshippes, &c.," he received a regrant thereof to him and the heirs male of his body by letters patent

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(c) This was the fine of a *Peer of Parl.*, being greater than that of a Commoner. It continued in force till 70 years later, when, by Act 28 Hen. VI, the fines of Peers and Commoners were made equal.

(d) These manors, after 1500, were vested in the family of Butler, Lords Cahir [I.], through the match of Piers Butler with the h. gen. of this line of the family of Bermingham, *viz.* Elizabeth, da. and h. of John, 1st s. and h. ap. of Thomas, 9th Lord Athenry, which John *d.* v.p. in 1488, s.p.m. See pedigree, p. 176, note "b."

(e) The Lords Athenry and the Lords Kerry [I.] appear to have held no correspondence with the King's Government from *temp.* Ric. II to *temp.* Hen. VII, and had become Irish Chieftains and assumed Irish names.

(f) See preface iii, note "a."

(g) Up to this time the history and succession of these Lords, as far back as Meiler, who in the 13th century founded the Monastery of Athenry, is taken from a copy of the "Registry of Athenry" in the British Museum (Sloane MSS., No. 4784). This, however, ends in 1526, neither must it be implicitly relied upon, for "the Annals of the Four Masters" (*sub.* 1473) shew that the succession to the Peerage was disputed. There is also a good deal of uncertainty as to the succession between 1473 and the reign of Elizabeth. The authorities for the 34 years from 1526 to 1560 are mostly the statements given in "the case of Edward Birmingham of Dalgan, co. Galway, claiming to be Lord Birmingham, Baron of Athenry and Premier Baron of Ireland."

(h) Anne, his only da. and h. is said to have *m.* William Legge, and to have been mother of Edward Legge, *b.* 1543, ancestor of the Earls of Dartmouth.

enrolled in the Exchequer [I.] In 1572 he attended the Lord Deputy Sidney in his progress through Galway, who writes of him that he was "as poore a Baron as lyveth and yet agreed on to be the *auntientest Baron* in this lande." He *m.* before 1540, Catharine, da. of Teige O'KELLY of Gallagh, Chief of his name. He *d.* 1580.

XIII. 1580. *13.* EDMOND (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], s. and h. *b.* 1540. He sat in the Parl. at Dublin 26 April 1585, by the style of "*The Lord Bermyngham of Athynrie.*" He *m.* about 1560, Cecily, da. of Teige O'KELLY of Mullaghmore. She d. 1593. According to "Lodge" (vol. iii, p. 42), he *m.* a da. of Sir Dermod O'SHAUGHNASSIE of Gortinshigorie, co. Galway. He *d.* about 1612. A bill in Chancery was filed in 1629 by "Dame *Una*, Baronesse of Athenry, the widow and relict of Edmond, late Lord Baron of Athenry," claiming dower.

XIV. 1612? *14.* RICHARD (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], s. and h. *b.* 1570. He sat in Parl. 1613, 1615, and (as Premier[a] Baron) in 1634. He *m.* firstly (—), da. of William LALLY, Archbishop of Tuam. He *m.* thirdly Giles, widow of Dermot O'SHAUGHNESSY, da. of Ulick BOURKE McHubert of Dysert Kelly, co. Galway. She *d.* 20 Nov. 1635. He *d.* 1645, at Torloghane, and was *bur.* at Athenry. Fun. Cert.

XV. 1645? *15.* EDMOND (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], grandson and h., being s. and h. of Edward B. (by. Mary, da. of Teagh BOURKE of Dunamon, co. Galway), who was s. and h. ap., by his 1st wife, of the last Lord and *d.* v.p. before 1641. He was a Dominican Friar, and, accordingly, by deed dat. 3 May 1641, stating that he was grandchild and next h. to "Richard, Lord Birmingham, Lord Baron of Athenry," conveys "as much as in him lieth, all his birthright and title and possibility of descent to the honour and estate of LORD BIRMINGHAM, BARON OF ATHENRY,[b] to his dearest br. Francis Birmingham, &c., that after the death of his said grandfather, the name, title, honour and estate of Lord Birmingham, Baron of Athenry, be and remain to his said br. Francis and his *heirs male.*"[c] He *d.* s.p. The date of his death is unknown.

XVI. 1645? *16.* FRANCIS (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], br. and h. By virtue of the resignation of his eldest br. he appears to have suc. to the Peerage in 1645, immediately on the death of his grandfather, and to have been in possession thereof during the Civil Wars. He maintained the King's cause in Ireland, and was excepted from the pardon of 12 Aug. 1652. On 9 May 1661 (when, not improbably, his elder br. was dead) he took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] In 1667 he filed a bill in Chancery against the Portreeve of Athenry, alluded to above (p. 171, note "e.") He *m.* Bridget, da. of Sir Lucas DILLON of Lough Glyn, co. Roscommon, by Jane, da. of Garret MOORE of Ball, co. Mayo. He *d.* 12 April 1677 and was *bur.* at Athenry. His widow *d.* 2 Jan. 1687 and was *bur.* at Turlovaughan.

XVII. 1677. *17.* EDWARD (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], s. and h. Lord Lieut. of co. Mayo. He served as Capt. in the army of James II, and was *outlawed* 11 May 1691, but the attainder was reversed and *full pardon* granted by patent 5 June 1700. He *m.* firstly Mary, widow of Sir John BURKE of Derrymaclaghtny, co. Galway, 1st da. of Richard (DE BURGH), 6th EARL OF CLAN-

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(a) Journals of the Irish House of Lords 1634, which commence in that year.

(b) A somewhat similar case occurs in the Viscountcy of Buttevant [I.], where Richard, *de jure*, Viscount, 1581-1622 (being deaf and dumb, though of sound understanding), was passed over in favour of his yr. br. David Barry—the *de facto* Viscount 1581-1617.

(c) The original deed (price 60s.) was for sale in Dec. 1883 by J. Coleman, Bookseller, Tottenham, Midx. It is stated that he is therein styled "*Sir* Edmond Birmingham, of the Blessed order of St. Dominick, &c."

RICARDE [I.], by Elizabeth, da. of Walter (BUTLER), EARL OF ORMONDE [I.] By her he had no surv. issue. She *d.* 13 Aug. 1685 and was *bur.* the 14 at Christ Church, Dublin. He *m.* secondly Bridget, 1st da. of Col. John BROWNE of Westport, co. Mayo, by his 2nd wife Maud, da. of Theobald (BOURKE), 3rd VISCOUNT MAYO [I.] She *d.* 13 Jan. 1702 and was *bur.* at Athenry. He *d.* May 1709 and was *bur.* at Athenry.

XVIII. 1709. *18.* Francis (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], only surv. s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 1692. Conformed to the Established Church [I.] 19 June 1709. Took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 25 Nov. 1713 He *m.* firstly 22 Sep. 1706, Mary, 1st da. and, in her issue, coheir of Thomas (NUGENT), 4th EARL OF WESTMEATH [I.], by Margaret, da. of John (BELLEW), 1st LORD BELLEW [I.] She was *b.* 1694 and *d.* at Galway, July 1725. He *m.* secondly, 17 Aug. 1745, Ellis, Dow. VISCOUNTESS MAYO [I.], da. of James AGAR of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, by his second wife, Mary, da. of Sir Henry WEMYSS. He *d.* in Dublin 4 March 1749. His widow, who on 1 Aug. 1758 was *cr.* COUNTESS OF BRANDON [I.], *d.* s.p. 1789. See "BRANDON," Countess of [I.], *cr.* 1758 ; *ex.* 1789.

XIX. 1749, to 1799. *19.* THOMAS (BERMINGHAM), LORD ATHENRY [I.], only s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 16 Nov. 1717. M.P. for co. Galway 1745. Took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 19 March 1749. On 23 April 1759 he was *cr.* EARL OF LOUTH, co. Louth [I.], and took his seat as such 23 Nov. following. P.C. [I.] He *m.* firstly, Nov. 1745, Jane, 1st da. of Sir John BINGHAM, 5th Bart. [S.] by Anne, da. of Agmondesham VESEY. She *d.* s.p.s. at Castlebar, co. Mayo, 11 Sep. 1746. He *m.* secondly, 10 Jan. 1750, Margaret, yst. da. and eventually coheir of Peter DALY of Quansbury, co. Galway, by Elizabeth, da. of Richard BLAKE of Ardfry. She *d.* in or before 1793. He *d.* s.p.m.s. 11 Jan. 1799, when the EARLDOM OF LOUTH [I.] became *extinct*, and the BARONY OF ATHENRY [I.] *dormant.*[a] The latter title was, however, assumed as under.

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[a] On his death any Barony *in fee* that might have been vested in him would have fallen into abeyance between (1) Elizabeth, his 1st da. who *m.* firstly Thomas Baily Heath Sewell ; secondly, 19 June 1779, Francis Duffield ; thirdly Joseph Russell, and who *d.* 1838. (2) The four daughters and coheirs of Mary, *styled* Viscountess St. Lawrence, his 2nd da. (who *d.* v.p. 24 July 1793), *viz.*— Harriet (the petitioner of 1827), Isabella, Mary and Matilda ; (3) Louisa Catherine Mary, his 3rd and yst. da. *b.* 20 July 1764, *m.* firstly Joseph Henry (Blake), 1st Lord Wallscourt [I.], secondly, 21 April 1804, James Daly, and *d.* 28 May 1827.

The petition of "Thomas Bermingham Daly Henry SEWELL, Esq.," *b.* 13 Feb. 1774, only s. of Lady Elizabeth DUFFIELD by her former husband "Thomas Baily Heath Sewell, Esq.," deceased, "to put an end to the abeyance of the said Barony of Athenry in behalf of his said mother, 1st of the three daughters and coheirs of Thomas, late Earl of Louth and Baron of Athenry [I.], deceased," was reported upon, 3 Nov. 1800,* by the Law officers [I.] of the Crown, *viz.*, John Toler (Attorney Gen.), John Stewart (Solicitor Gen.), and St. George Daly (Prime Serjeant), who pronounced as their opinion "that the Barony of Athenry, appearing to be the most ancient on the list of Barons and being of so great antiquity and *consequently* [sic] a Barony in fee, is now, as stated in the petition, in abeyance between (1) the said Lady Elizabeth, the mother of the Petitioner, (2) the said daughters of Lady St. LAWRENCE and (3) the said Lady WALLSCOURT." These learned gentlemen also state "that it belongs now to His Majesty alone to determine whether the said Barony shall vest in any of the said coheiresses," or whether he "shall vouchsafe to bestow his consideration and favour" [*to the exclusion of all of them*, and in favour of one who was *not* a coheir] "on the

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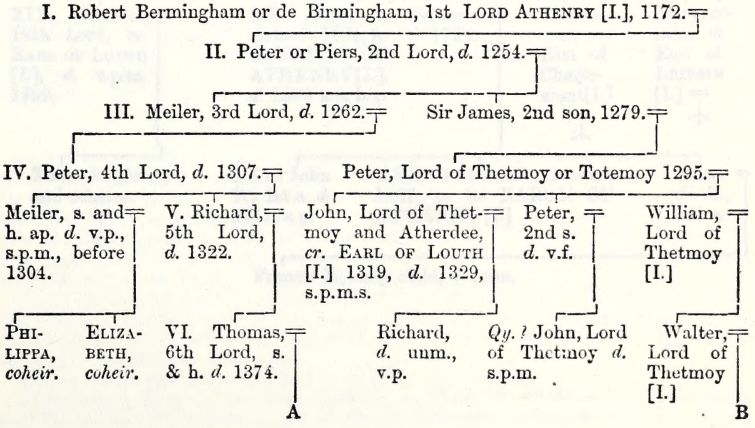
* On the same date they reported the BARONY OF DELVIN [I.] "*to be an antient Barony in fee*," and now in abeyance between (1) "John NUGENT, Lieut. Gov. of Tortola" and (2) the coheirs of Lady Mary Nugent, *i.e.* the three (abovenamed) daughters of the late Earl of Louth [I.] (who was s. and h. of the said Lady Mary, by Francis, Lord Athenry abovenamed), or their representatives.

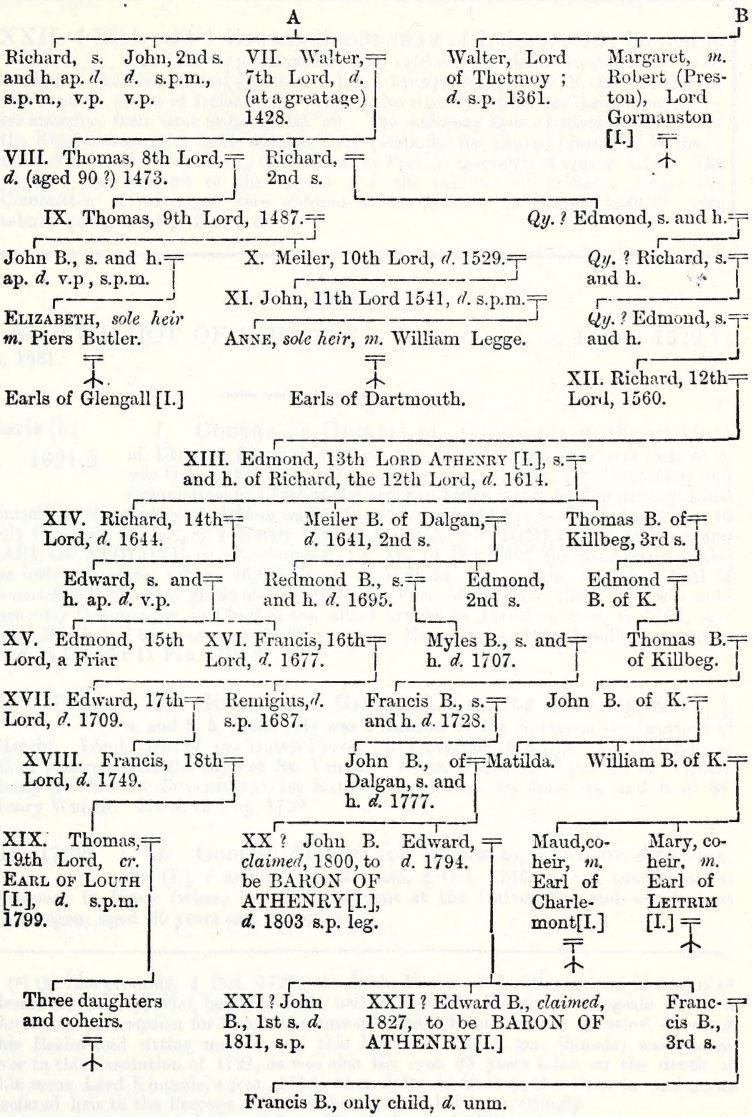
XX? 1799. *20.* ? JOHN BIRMINGHAM of Dalgan, co. Galway, assumed the title of LORD ATHENRY [I.], as h. male of the grantee, being 1st surv. s. and h. of John B. of Dalgan (by Maud, da. of John BIRMINGHAM of Ross Hill or Killbeg), which John B. of Dalgan was s. and h. of Francis B. (who *d.* 1728), s. and h. of Myles B. (who *d.* 1707), s. and h. of Redmond B. (who *d.* 1695), s. and h. of Meiler B. (called Meyler Buy), all of Dalgan afsd., the said Meiler being said to be 2nd s. of Edmond, 13th Lord Athenry. He suc. his father, who *d.* aged 85, in Nov. 1771, and was J.P. for co. Galway. On the death of the EARL OF LOUTH [I.] he petitioned (as "John Birmingham, Esq.,") to be sum. "by the style and title of BARON OF ATHENRY" [I.], as heir male (of the body) of Pierce, who sat as such in (1243-44) 28 Hen. III. This was referred to the Law officers [I.] March 1800. He *m.* firstly, Jennet, da. of John PUECH of St Christopher's. She *d.* 1768. He *m.* secondly, Dorothea MATHEWS of DEMARARA. He *d.* s.p. leg. 1803.(b)

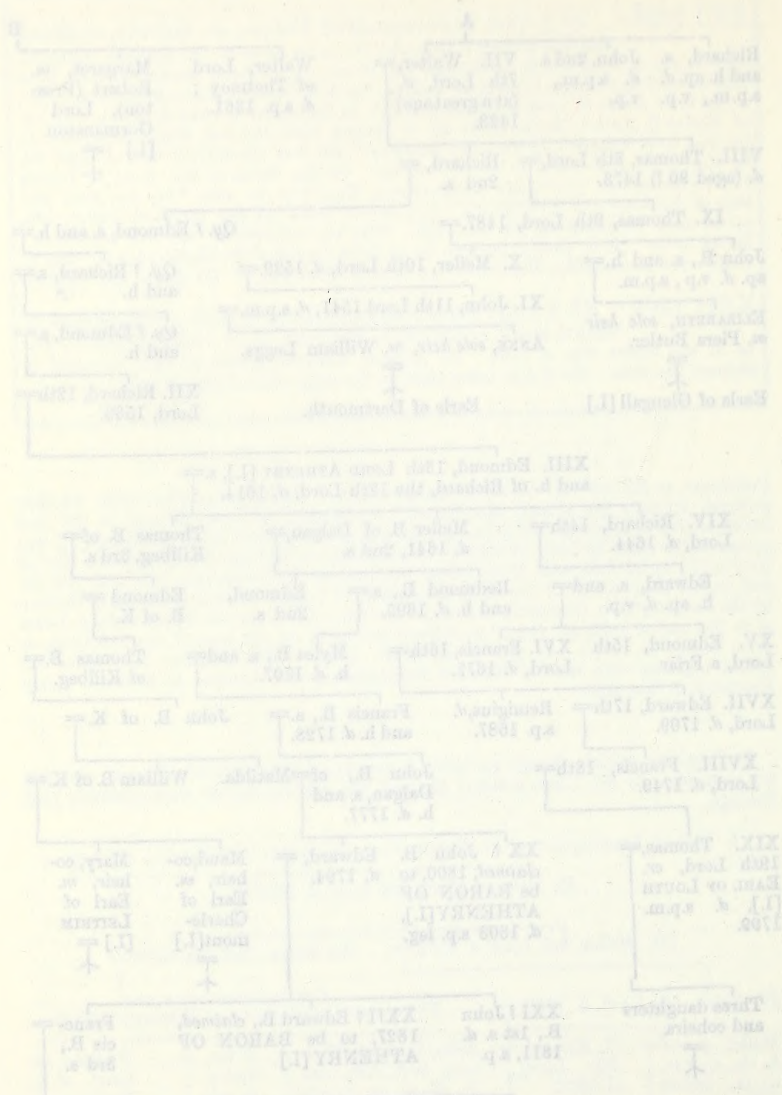
XXI? 1803. *21.* ? JOHN BIRMINGHAM of Dalgan afsd., nephew and h. being s. and h. of Edward B. (by Anne, da. of James WADDELL), yst. br. of the above, who *d.* 1794. He appears, however, never to have assumed or claimed the title. He *d.* s.p. being slain at the siege of Badajos 1811.(b)

Petitioner, as the son of the eldest daughter, &c." Many years afterwards, another petition, alleging (as a fact) the Barony of Athenry *to be a Barony in fee* and consequently in abeyance between the heirs gen. of the late Earl of Louth [I.], was presented, in 1827, by Lady Harriet ST. GEORGE, da. of William (St. Lawrence), Earl of Howth [I.] by his first wife Mary (*styled* Viscountess St. Lawrence), who was 2nd da. and, in her issue, coheir of the abovenamed Earl of Louth A report was made thereon by the Attorney Gen. (Scarlett), but in this petition, also, there was the same *fatal* defect as in the one of 1800, *viz.* that "*no attempt was made* on the part of the Petitioner *to prove herself* to be *an heir gen. of the* FIRST *Baron.*" The case was referred to the House together with that of Edward Birmingham, who claimed as h. male. Lady Harriet *d.* 2 Feb. 1830.

(b) PEDIGREE (which, though probable, is unsupported by *reliable* evidence) shewing the succession of the Lords Athenry [I.] and the relationship of those claiming that Peerage.




A
B
Richard, s. and h. ap. d. s.p.m., v.p.
John, 2nd s. d. s.p.m., v.p.
VII. Walter, 7th Lord, d. (at a great age) 1428.
Walter, Lord of Thetmoy ; d. s.p. 1361.
Margaret, m. Robert (Preston), Lord Gormanston [I.]
VIII. Thomas, 8th Lord, d. (aged 90 ?) 1473.
Richard, 2nd s.
IX. Thomas, 9th Lord, 1487.
Qy. ? Edmond, s. and h.
John B., s. and h. ap. d. v.p, s.p.m.
X. Meiler, 10th Lord, d. 1529.
Qy. ? Richard, s. and h.
XI. John, 11th Lord 1541, d. s.p.m.
ELIZABETH, sole heir m. Piers Butler.
ANNE, sole heir, m. William Legge.
Qy. ? Edmond, s. and h.
Earls of Glengall [I.]
Earls of Dartmouth.
XII. Richard, 12th Lord, 1560.
XIII. Edmond, 13th LORD ATHENRY [I.], s. and h. of Richard, the 12th Lord, d. 1614.
XIV. Richard, 14th Lord, d. 1644.
Meiler B. of Dalgan, d. 1641, 2nd s.
Thomas B. of Killbeg, 3rd s.
Edward, s. and h. ap. d. v.p.
Redmond B., s. and h. d. 1695.
Edmond, 2nd s.
Edmond B. of K.
XV. Edmond, 15th Lord, a Friar
XVI. Francis, 16th Lord, d. 1677.
Myles B., s. and h. d. 1707.
Thomas B. of Killbeg.
XVII. Edward, 17th Lord, d. 1709.
Remigius, d. s.p. 1687.
Francis B., s. and h. d. 1728.
John B. of K.
XVIII. Francis, 18th Lord, d. 1749.
John B., of Dalgan, s. and h. d. 1777.
Matilda.
William B. of K.
XIX. Thomas, 19th Lord, cr. EARL OF LOUTH [I.], d. s.p.m. 1799.
XX ? John B. claimed, 1800, to be BARON OF ATHENRY [I.], d. 1803 s.p. leg.
Edward, d. 1794.
Maud, co-heir, m. Earl of Charlemont [I.]
Mary, co-heir, m. Earl of LEITRIM [I.]
Three daughters and coheirs.
XXI ? John B., 1st s. d. 1811, s.p.
XXII ? Edward B., claimed, 1827, to be BARON OF ATHENRY [I.]
Francis B., 3rd s.
Francis B., only child, d. unm.



XXII. ? 1811. *22.* ? EDWARD BIRMINGHAM of Dalgan, afsd., br. and h. In 1827 he petitioned that, *as heir male*, he should be declared "to be entitled to the honours and dignities of LORD BIRMINGHAM, BARON OF ATHENRY and Premier Baron of Ireland as a prescriptive dignity which had been enjoyed by his ancestors from time immemorial."[c] The Attorney Gen. (Denman) reported to the King thereon that in his opinion "the petitioner has proved himself to be the h. male of Richard, LORD ATHENRY, who sat in Parl. in the reign of Queen Eliz." The petition was referred to the House and the minutes of evidence before the Committee of privileges were ordered to be printed 10 March 1836.[d] See tabular pedigree at p. 176, note "b."

ATHLONE.

See "WILMOT OF ATHLONE," Viscount [I.], *cr.* 4 Jan. 1620-1; *ex.* 1681.

Earls [I.]

I. 1691-2. *1.* GODERT DE GINKELL of Amerongen in the province of Utrecht, *Baron de Ginkell*, &c., *in the United Provinces* (where he was Gen. of the Cavalry), was appointed, by Will. III, Lieut. Gen. and Commander in Chief of the army in Ireland, and, having distinguished himself by the *capture of Athlone* on 20 June 1691, and at the *battle of Aghrim* on 10 July following was *cr.*,[e] 4 March 1691-2, BARON OF AGHRIM, co. Galway, and EARL OF ATHLONE, co. Roscommon [I.] On 13 Oct. 1693 the King granted him the forfeited estates (above 26,000 acres) of William Dongan, the attainted Earl of Limerick [I.], but this grant was reversed by Parl. on 15 Dec. 1699. He was subsequently Commander in Chief of the allied armies in Flanders, and, in 1702, was Veldt-Marshal of the armies of the States Gen. He *m.*, before 1668 Ursula PHILOPOTA. He *d.* at Utrecht 11 Feb. 1702-3.

II. 1702-3. *2.* GODERT (DE GINKELL), EARL OF ATHLONE, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 1668. He was a member of the Nobles in the province of Utrecht. Lieut. Gen. of the Dutch Forces and Governor of Sluys. In 1710 he was taken prisoner after the siege of St. Venant. He *m.* Henrietta,[f] yst. da. of William Henry (DE NASSAU-ZUYLESTEIN), 1st EARL OF ROCHFORD, by Jane, da. and h. of Sir Henry WROTH. He *d.* 15 Aug. 1729.

III. 1729. *3.* GODERT ADRIAN (DE GINKELL), EARL OF ATHLONE, &c. [I.], s. and h. He *d.* unm. 8 Oct. 1736 (of the small pox) at Marbourg in Hesse (where he was a Student at the University), and was *bur.* at Amerongen, aged 20 years and 8 months.

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[c] On like grounds, 4 Oct. 1721, the Irish House of Lords resolved in favour of Gerald de Courcy, who, being h. male, had claimed the Barony of Kingsale [I.] as a *Barony by prescription* for "that his ancestors have been, *time out of mind*, Peers of this Realm and sitting members of this House." The h. gen. (female) was passed over in this resolution of 1721, as was also the case, 38 years later, on the death of this same Lord Kingsale, s.p.m., 1759, when John de Courcy, the then h. male, was declared heir to the Peerage and took his seat, in 1762, accordingly.

[d] At the funeral, in 1884, of John Birmingham of Millbrook, a grandson of John, the claimant of 1799 (who *d.* s.p. *leg.* in 1803), there was present another John Birmingham said to be second cousin of the deceased. *Ex inform.* W. F. Carter, Editor of "the Midland Antiquary."

[e] See the preamble to the patent in "Lodge," vol. ii, 155.

[f] Her sister Mary *m.* "the Heer Harvelt," *i.e.* Frederick Christian de Ginkell, 2nd s. of the 1st Earl of Athlone [I.], by whom she was mother of the 5th Earl.

IV. 1736. *4.* GODERT (DE GINKELL), EARL OF ATHLONE, &c. [I.], br. and h. *b.* 1717. Ed. at the University of Marbourg. "Though only 30 years of age he had a seat in several Colleges of the generality, in behalf of the province of Utrecht."—See "Lodge," ii, 157. He *d.* unm. Nov. 1747.

V. 1747. *5.* FREDERICK WILLIAM (DE GINKELL), EARL OF ATHLONE, &c. [I.], cousin(g) and h., being 1st surv. s. and h. of Frederick Christian de G.,(h) who was 2nd s. of Godert, the 1st Earl, and who *d.* in 1720. He *m.* Louisa, BARONESS DE WASSENAAR in the United Provinces. He *d.* 1748.

VI. 1748. *6.* FREDERICK CHRISTIAN RHYNHART (DE GINKELL), EARL OF ATHLONE, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 31 Jan. 1743. He was a member of the Nobles in the province of Utrecht, was Ranger of the said province and was Chief Magistrate for that city in 1790. In 1795 he accompanied the Stadtholder to England, and took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 10 March 1795,(i) and on 1 Aug. 1800 obtained an annuity from that House as a poor Peer. He was *cr.* a *Count of the Holy Roman Empire.* He *m.* 1766 Anna Elizabeth Christina, BARONESS DE TUIJLL DE SEROOSKERKIN in the United Provinces. He *d.* 1808 at Teddington, Midx., and was *bur.* there. Will pr. Jan. 1810.

VII. 1808. *7.* FREDERICK WILLIAM (DE GINKELL), EARL OF ATHLONE, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 21 Oct. 1766. He *m.* firstly March 1789 (—) MUNTER, spinster. She *d.* Sep. 1793 He *m.* secondly, 11 Nov. 1800, Maria, 2nd da. of Sir John EDEN, 4th Bart. of West Auckland, by his 2nd wife Dorothea, da. and h. of Peter JOHNSON. He *d.* s.p. 5 Dec. 1810. Admon. March 1811. His widow *m.* (as his 2nd wife) Vice Admiral Sir William Johnstone HOPE, G.C.B., who *d.* 2 May 1831, aged 64. She *d.* s.p. 1851. Will pr. March 1851.

VIII. 1810. *8.* RENAUD DIEDERICK JACOB DE REEDE (DE GINKELL), EARL OF ATHLONE, &c. [I.], br. and h. *b.* 2 July 1773. He *m.* 19 March 1818, at the British Embassy, Paris, Henrietta Dorothea Maria, da. of John Williams HOPE of Amsterdam, and sister (and in her issue) h. of William Williams Hope of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton. He *d.* 31 Oct. 1823, at the Hague. Will pr. Feb. 1824. His widow *m.* 4 May 1825 William GAMBIER, by whom also she had issue. She *d.* 3 Sep. 1830. Her admon. Nov. 1830.

IX. 1823. *9.* GEORGE GODERT HENRY DE REEDE (DE GINKELL), EARL OF ATHLONE, &c. [I.], only s. and h. *b.* 21 Nov. 1820. He *d.* unm. 2 March 1843.

X. 1843, to 1844. *10.* WILLIAM GUSTAUF FREDERICK (DE GINKELL), EARL OF ATHLONE and BARON OF AGHRIM [I.], uncle and h. male *b.* 21 July 1780. He *m.* 7 Sep. 1814 Wendela Eleanor, da. of (—) BURCEL, Member of the College of Nobility of Holland. He *d.* s.p. 21 May 1844, when his *peerage honours* became *extinct.*

(g) According to some accounts this Frederick William [and not Godert, as given in the text above] was the 4th Earl, being br. (not cousin) of the 3rd Earl, and s. of the 2nd Earl. The succession as given in the text is from "Lodge." It seems hardly probable that the then [1789] Earl should have described (to the Editor of that work) his grandfather as a *younger* s. of the 1st Earl. had the succession been from father to son and had his said grandfather been (consequently) the 2nd Earl.

(h) As to the wife of this Frederick Christian see p. 178, note "f."

(i) The decision of the House enabling him so to do seems questionable as it appears he was an *alien.* The Crown, however, would not have been bound by such decision.

ATHLUMNEY.

Barons [I.]
I. 1863. *1.* Rt. Hon. Sir William Meredyth Somerville, Bart. [I.], of Somerville, co. Meath, s. and h. of Sir Marcus S. of the same, 4th Bart. [I.] by his 1st wife Mary Anne, only da. and h. of Sir Richard Gorges Meredyth, Bart. [I.], *b.* 1802, was M.P. for Drogheda 1837-52, for Canterbury 1854-65, Under Secretary Home Department 1846-47, Chief Secretary for Ireland 1847-52, and P.C. He was raised to the Peerage of Ireland[a] 14 Dec. 1863, being *cr.* BARON ATHLUMNEY of Somerville and Dollardstown, co. Meath [I.], and, within three years, was made a Peer of the United Kingdom, being *cr.*, 3 May 1866, BARON MEREDYTH of Dollardstown, co. Meath. He was a distinguished statesman and orator. He *m.* firstly, 22 Dec. 1832, Maria Harriet, yst. da. of Henry (Coningham), 1st Marquess Conyngham [I.] by Elizabeth, da. of Joseph Denison. She *d.* s.p.m.s. 3 Dec. 1843. He *m.* secondly, at Paris, 16 Oct. 1869, Maria Georgiana Elizabeth, only da. of Herbert George Jones, Serjeant at Law, by Maria Alicia, 2nd da. of Sir George William Leeds, 1st Bart. He *d.* 7 Dec. 1873 at Dover, Kent. His widow is now (1885) living.

II. 1873. *2.* James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth (Somerville), Baron Athlumney [I.], Baron Meredyth [U.K.] and a Baronet [I.], only surv. s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 23 March 1865 at Somerville House. Ed. at Harrow school. Lieut. 5 batt. Royal Canadians, 1882.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 10,200 acres in co. Meath, and about 300 in co. Dublin. Total about 10,500 acres worth about £11,400 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence*, Somerville House, near Navan, co. Meath.

ATHNERY, see ATHENRY.

ATHOLE, or ATHOLL.[b]

Earls or Countesses [S.]
I. 1115. *1.* Madach, s. of Melmare (br. of Malcolm III, King of Scotland, 1057-98) was witness to the charter of Scone dat. 1115 as EARL OF ATHOLE[c] or ATHOLL [S.] He *m.* (probably as a second wife) Margaret,[d] da. of Haco, Earl of Orkney, then part of the Kingdom of Norway, and was living 1124.

II. 1150? *2.* Malcolm, Earl of Athole [S.], s. of Malcolm, who was probably s. of Madach by a prior marriage. He made a donation to the Priory of St. Andrews at some date before 1174, and to Dumfermline between 1183 and 1186. He *m.* Hextilda, da. of Waltheof.

III. 1190? *3.* Henry, Earl of Athole [S.], s. and h., confirmed his father's grants. He *m.* Margaret, and *d.* in the reign of Alexander II [S.], *i.e.* after 1214.

IV. 1220? *4.* Isabel, *suo jure* Countess of Athole [S.], granddaughter and h. being 1st da. of Constantine, s. and h. ap. of Earl Henry, who had *d.* v.p. She *m.* Thomas de Galloway (br. to the well known Alan, Lord of Galloway), who in her right became Earl of Athole [S.] They jointly (as

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(a) The three extinctions used for this purpose, according to the Act of Union [I.] were Caher (Earl of Glengall), Riversdale and Dungannon.

(b) This was one of the seven original Earldoms of ancient Scotland. See remarks under "Angus," p. 88.

(c) Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. iii, p. 54.

(d) Her son suc. to Orkney, but not to Athole.

Earl and Countess) made a grant to the Abbey of Dunfermline. He *d.* 1231. She seems to have *m.* secondly Alan DE LUNDIN, "Ostiarius Regis," who is designed EARL OF ATHOLE in 1233 and 1235, but as his signature appears afterwards without that designation, he probably held the Earldom in wardship (only) during the minority of his step son.

V. 1231? *5.* PATRICK (DE GALLOWAY), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], only s. and h. Having been successful at a tournament against William Bisset, he was burnt to death by him at Haddington, 1242. He *d.* unm.

VI. 1242. *6.* FERNELITH, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ATHOLE [S.], aunt and h., being the yst. of the two daughters and coheirs of Constantine, s. and h. ap. of Earl Henry abovenamed. She *m.* David DE HASTINGS, who, in her right, became EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], and, as such, was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with Henry III in 1244.

VII. 1250? *7.* ADA, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF ATHOLE [S.], da. and h. She *m.* John DE STRABOLGI or STRATHBOGIE, s. and h. of David, who was 3rd s. of Duncan, EARL OF FIFE [S.] By this match her husband became, in her right, EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], and, as such, he, with his Countess, in 1254, confirmed a donation made by the father of the latter to the monastery of Coupar.

VIII. 1260? *8.* DAVID (DE STRABOLGI), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], s. and h. He *m.* Isabel, sister and coheir of Richard CHILHAM *alias* DOVER, da. of Richard CHILHAM by Roese, da. and h. of Fulbert DE DOVER, all of Chilham Kent. He *d.* in the seventh crusade, at Tunis, in 1269. His widow *m.* Alexander (DE BALLIOL), LORD BALLIOL (of Cavers), who survived her, and was living 1307. She *d.* 1292 and was *bur.* in Canterbury Cathedral.

IX. 1269. *9.* JOHN (DE STRABOLGI), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], s. and h. He was one of the Nobles who, 5 Feb. 1283-4, acknowledged Margaret, Maid of Norway, as their Sovereign. He *d.* 1284.

X. 1284. *10.* JOHN (DE STRABOLGI), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], s. and h. In 1292 he swore fealty to Ed. I, but was a staunch adherent to Bruce, at whose coronation [S.] he assisted 27 March 1306. In the English invasion of Scotland, that followed, the Earl was taken prisoner to London, *executed* 7 Nov. 1306 (his body burnt and his head fixed on London bridge), and his *title forfeited.*

XI. 1306. *1.* RALPH (DE MONTHERMER), EARL OF GLOUCESTER, on whom, his father in law, Edward I conferred the whole of Annandale with the title of EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] He, however, for 5,000 marks, resigned such title in favour of the s. of the late Earl, as below. See "GLOUCESTER, Earl of, cr. 1299."

XII. 1307? *11.* DAVID DE STRABOLGI, s. and h. of John, 11th Earl, was restored by Ed. II as EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] Before Feb. 1311-2 he had been constituted High Constable [S.] by King Robert Bruce, but, rebelling against him in 1314, his lands, office *and title* were *forfeited* by that monarch. In consideration, however, of his services to England he was sum.[a] to the English Parl.

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[a] In "Courthope," p. 451, it is stated that such summons was "in virtue of his English Barony of Chilham, co. Kent, *says Dugdale,*" but *Query.*

from 14 March (1321-2) 15 Ed. II to 2 Dec. (1326), 20 Ed. II, the writ being directed to him as "*David, Com. Athol,*" whereby he, apparently, acquired an English Barony, (LORD STRABOLGI) though not an English *Earldom*, in fee.[b] He *m.* Joan, sister and coheir of John COMYN, Lord of Badenoch, da. of John Comyn, by Joan, sister and coheir of Aylmer (DE VALENCE), EARL OF PEMBROKE. By her he obtained vast estates in divers counties. He *d.* 1326-7.

XIII. 1326-7. *12.* DAVID (DE STRABOLGI), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.? or[c] E.?], also LORD STRABOLGI [E.], s. and h., was aged 19 in 1326-7, but next year had livery of his lands. He was sum. to Parl. [E.] 25 Jan. (1329-30), 4 Ed. III, to 24 July (1334), 8 Ed. III, the writ being directed to him as "*David, Com. Athol.*" In 1332 he accompanied Balliol into Scotland and was at the victory over the Scots, 12 Aug., at Dupplin, after which he was restored by Balliol to his title [S.] and estates. He, however, rebelled in 1334, but was pardoned at the treaty of peace 18 Aug. 1335. He *m.* Catharine, da. of Henry (DE BEAUMONT), EARL OF BUCHAN [S.] by Alice, 1st da and coheir of Alexander (COMYN), 4th EARL OF BUCHAN [S.] He was *slain* at the siege of Kildrummy Castle, 30 Nov. 1335, in his 28th year. His widow defended the blockade of Lochindorb Castle from Nov. 1335 to Aug. 1356.

XIV. 1335 to 1375. *13.* DAVID (DE STRABOLGI), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.? or[c] E.?], also LORD STRABOLGI [E.], only s. and h. He was three years old in 1335. In 1355 he accompanied the Black Prince into France. He was sum. to Parl. 20 Jan. (1365-6), 39 Ed. III, to 6 April (1369), 43 Ed. III, the writ being directed to him (as it had been to his father and grandfather) as "*David, Com. Athol.*" He *m.* Catharine, or Elizabeth, da. of Henry (FERRERS), 2nd LORD FERRERS of Groby, by Isabel, da. and coheir of Theobald (VERDON), 2nd LORD VERDON. He *d.* s.p.m. 10 Oct. 1375, aged 43, when the *English* BARONY OF STRABOLGI (and any right to an Earldom of Angus as far as created by the *English* Writ of Summons in 1321) fell into *abeyance*,[d] while the *Scotch* EARLDOM OF ANGUS (excepting only as far as acknowledged by the *English writs* of summons) had been more than sixty years *forfeited*. His widow *d.* a few days after him, *viz.* 22 Oct. 1375, and was *bur.* at Ashford, Kent. M.I.

(b) He, his son and grandson continued to be so sum. till 1369. "They must, however [writes Mr. Courthope], be considered as having been sum. as *Barons*, though by the appellation of a Scotch Earldom. Edward de Baliol, King of Scotland, was sum. in 1348 as an English Baron though the writ was addressed *Magnifico Principi Regi Scotiæ;* Henry, Lord Bourchier, was also sum. by his Norman title of *Earl of Ewe* (1435), 13 Hen. VI." See "Courthope," p. 34. See also p. 92 of this work, note "i," to the case of "ANGUS."

(c) As in the somewhat similar case of ANGUS, the real fact appears to have been that the Earldom was a *Scotch* Dignity and was *forfeited*, according to the view of the Scotch King; but was *extant* according to the view of the King of England.

(d) "His daughters Elizabeth and Philippa were his heirs; Elizabeth, *b.* Ash-Wednesday 1361, *m.* 1stly, Sir Thomas Percy, and 2ndly, Sir John Scrope; and Philippa was 1stly the wife of Sir Ralph Percy, who *d.* s.p. (br. of the afsd. Sir Thomas Percy), and 2ndly of Sir John Halsham; the issue of Sir John Halsham by the said Philippa failed in his son Sir Hugh Halsham, who *d.* s.p. 1441, and the representation of the Barony vested in the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Henry Percy of Athol, s. and h. of Elizabeth de Strabolgi by her 1st husband, Sir Thomas Percy, viz. (1) Elizabeth, aged 20, 1446, *m.* 1stly Sir Thomas Burgh, father of Thomas, 1st Baron Burgh, K.G. (*vide* BURGH), and 2ndly Sir William Lucy, and (2) Margery, *m.* 1stly Henry, Lord Grey of Codnor, by whom she had no issue, and 2ndly, Sir Richard Vere, between whose descendants and representatives this Barony is in abeyance." See "Courthope," p. 451. See also notice of a deed, shewing this coheirship, in "N. and Q.," 4th s., xii, 378, &c. The estate of Davington Court, Kent, of which the last Earl *d.* possessed in 1375 passed to the family of Halsham. See Nichols' "Herald and Genealogist," vol. ii, p. 139.

[The Earldom of Athole [S.] having (as above said) been forfeited, soon after 1314, in *Scotland* by the Strabolgi family (though acknowledged more than 60 years later, in *England*) was re-granted by the Scottish Kings as under.]

XV. 1320? to 1333. *1.* SIR JOHN CAMPBELL of Moulin, 2nd s. of Sir Niel C. of Lochow (to whom and to his wife the forfeited estates of the Earl of Athole [S.] had been granted), being (by his mother Mary, sister of Robert Bruce) cousin to David II [S.], was by him *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] He *m.*[a] Joanna, widow of Malise, EARL OF STRATHERN [S.], da. of Sir John MENTEITH. He *d.* s.p. being killed at the battle of Halidon hill, 19 July 1333, when the *title* became *extinct.* His widow *m.* (dispensation dat. 11 July 1339) Sir Maurice MORAY of Drumsargard, who had the Earldom of Strathern conferred on him in 1343.[a]

XVI. 1341. *1.* SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, of Liddesdale, known as "the Flower of Chivalry," s. and h. of Sir James Douglas of Lothian (ancestor of the EARLS OF MORTON [S.]) was *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], 18 July 1341, and almost immediately afterwards *resigned that Earldom,* at Aberdeen, in favour of Robert Stewart the High STEWARD [S.] He *m.* Margaret, sister and coheir of John de GRAHAM of Dalkeith and Abercorn. Having entailed (under the style of "Dominus Vallis de Lydel"), on 3 Nov. 1351, his lands of Liddesdale on the sons of his br. John Douglas, he *d.* s.p.m. in 1353, being assassinated by his kinsman William (Douglas), 1st Earl of Douglas [S.]

XVII. 1341-2, to 1371. *1.* ROBERT STEWART, HIGH STEWARD OF SCOTLAND, s. and h. of Walter S., also High Steward, by Marjory, (who *d.* 1316), 1st da. of ROBERT I, King of Scotland, was *b.* 2 March 1316, *suc.* his father 9 April 1326, and was in command at Halidon hill, 19 June 1333, in consequence of which his estates were forfeited and conferred, by Balliol, on David (de Strabolgi), Earl of Athole. From 1338 to 1341 he was REGENT OF SCOTLAND, and, on 16 Feb. 1341-2, was *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] on the resignation of William Douglas, Earl of Athole [S.], as mentioned above. From 1346 to 1357, during the imprisonment of David II [S.] in England, he was again REGENT [S.] In 1358 he was *cr.* EARL OF STRATHERN [S.] On 22 Feb. 1370-1 he *suc.* his uncle, David II, as KING OF SCOTLAND, under the name of ROBERT II, when *his Dignities* became (apparently) *merged* in the Crown [S.] He *m.* firstly, by dispensation from the Pope dat. 22 Nov. 1347 (in which he is styled "Robertus, *Dominus de Stratgrif*"), Elizabeth, da. of Sir Adam MURE of Rowallan, co. Ayr, their issue (born before marriage) being legitimated by the dispensation, and their right of succession to the Crown being further confirmed by act, dat. 1373. He *m.* secondly, by dispensation granted 2 May 1355, Euphemia, widow of John, EARL OF MORAY [S.], da. of Hugh, 6th EARL OF ROSS [S.], by his last wife Margaret GRAHAM. She *d.* in 1387. He *d.* at Dundonald Castle 19 April 1390.

XVIII. 1398, to 1402. *1.* DAVID (STEWART), DUKE OF ROTHESAY, &c. [S.], s. and h. ap. of Robert III [S.], having been *cr.* EARL OF CARRICK [S.], 19 April 1390 (on his father's accession to the throne), and Duke of Rothesay [S.], 28 April 1398, was, by charter dat. 6 Sep. 1398, *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] He *d.* s.p. 26 March 1402, when his *Peerage honours* became *extinct* or reverted to the Crown. See fuller account under "ROTHESAY," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1398.

(a) *Ex inform.* G. Burnett, Lyon, to whom the Editor is under the greatest obligation for a most extensive revision of the holders of the title of Athole, more especially as to the earlier Earls, and those of the house of Stewart.

XIX. 1403, to 1406. *1.* ROBERT (STEWART), DUKE OF ALBANY, &c. [S.], 3rd but 2nd surv. s. of Robert II [S.], having been *cr.* EARL OF FIFE [S.] in 1371, and DUKE OF ALBANY [S.] 28 April 1398, was, by charter dat. 2 Sep. 1403, *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], *during the life of King Robert III* [S.], with remainder, should he die in the lifetime of the said King, to the grantee's second son John Stewart. By the death of the King, 4 April 1406, in the lifetime of the grantee, the *dignity* became *extinct* at that date. See fuller account under "ALBANY," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1398.

XX. 1409, to 1437. *1.* WALTER STEWART, 6th and yst. s. of ROBERT II, KING OF SCOTLAND, being his 2nd s. by his 2nd wife, Euphemia, abovenamed, was *cr.*, sometime after 1390, EARL OF CAITHNESS [S.] on the resignation of his niece Euphemia, Countess Palatine of Strathern and Countess of Caithness [S.], who was da. and h. of his elder br. David, the possessor of those dignities. He was afterwards, about 1409, *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] He was GREAT JUSTICIARY [S.] and on 22 July 1427 was *cr.* EARL PALATINE OF STRATHERN [S.] for life. He *m.* before 19 Oct. 1378, Margaret, da. and h. of Sir David DE BARCLAY, Laird of Brechin, co. Forfar, by Janet,[a] da. of Sir Edward KEITH of Synton. By her he acquired the Lordship of Brechin. Though greatly trusted by his nephew James I [S.] he long cherished a design to supplant him on the throne, to which, as representative of the second marriage of his father, he conceived himself to have a better right than the doubtfully legitimate issue of his father's first wife. Accordingly he and his grandson and h. ap. (as mentioned below) were among the chief contrivers of the murder of James I [S.] 20 Feb. 1436-7. They were both put to death. The Earl was *executed* at Edinburgh early in April 1437, when his *titles* and extensive estates became *forfeited.*

[DAVID[b] STEWART, *styled* MASTER OF ATHOLE, 1st s. and h. ap. In 1424 he was one of the hostages for the ransom of James I [S.], and *d.* in England, v.p.]

[SIR ROBERT STEWART, *styled* MASTER OF ATHOLE, s. and h. of the above David, on 29 Jan. 1429-30 had dispensation to marry Margaret OGILVY. He joined in the conspiracy of his grandfather and was *executed* a few days before him in March 1437.]

XXI. 1457? and 1481-2. *1.* SIR JOHN STEWART (who, in right of his wife, was of Balveny, co. Fife), s. and h. of Sir James Stewart "the Black Knight of Lorn," by Joanna, QUEEN DOW. OF SCOTLAND, was *b.* about 1440 and was *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] in, or shortly before, 1457. He had a new charter of this Earldom 18 March 1481-2, to him and the heirs male of his body, with rem. to the Crown.[c] He is there described as "frater carnalis" of the late King James II [S.] He took an active part in suppressing the rebellion of John, Earl of Ross [S.], the last "Lord of the Isles."[d]

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[a] Janet *m.* secondly Sir Thomas Erskine, by whom she had a s. and h. Robert, who, through her, *suc.* to the Earldom of Mar [S.], of which he was deprived in 1457.

[b] This David is misprinted as *James* in the Preface to vol. iv of the Exch. Rolls [S.], p. clxi. *Ex inform.* G. Burnett.

[c] "Some perplexity has arisen from the fact that while Sir John Stewart is designed Earl of Athole as far back as 1457 (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, ii, p. 383) he has nevertheless, on 18th March 1481-2, a charter from James III conveying to him, as if for the first time, the Earldom of Athole, and designing him Sir John Stewart of Balveny (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, x, 7). The explanation seems to be that the Queen's dower having been secured on the Earldom of Athole, the alienation of it by the Crown, during her lifetime, was a questionable proceeding, and, for the security of Earl John's rights, it became important to have a confirmation of it after the death of Mary of Gueldres." See Preface to vol. vi (p. lxxxv) of "The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland," edited by G. Burnett, Lyon King of Arms.

[d] On this occasion it is reported that his nephew King James III [S.] said to him—"Furth fortune and fill the fetters," the motto assumed by the succeeding Earls of Athole.

He was AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND 1484, and commanded in the army of King James III [S.] against the rebel Lords. He *m.* firstly, in 1460, Margaret, Dowager COUNTESS OF DOUGLAS [S.] (being relict of William, 8th Earl, who *d.* Feb. 1451-2 and the divorced wife of his br. James, 9th Earl), only da. of Archibald, 5th EARL OF DOUGLAS [S.] by Lady Euphemia GRAHAM, da. of Euphemia, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF STRATHERN [S.] She, who was called "*the fair maid of Galloway*," was h. to her br. William, 6th Earl of Douglas [S.], who *d.* s.p. 24 Nov. 1440. On this marriage the King bestowed on them the Lordship of Balveny(e) (one of the forfeited possessions of the family of Douglas) and other large estates. She was living 10 July 1460 but *d.* in or before 1475. He *m.* secondly, before 19 April 1475, Eleanora, da. of William (SINCLAIR), EARL OF ORKNEY AND CAITHNESS [S.] by his 2nd wife Marjory, da. of Alexander SUTHERLAND of Dunbeath. By her he had eleven more children. He *d.* 19 Sep. 1512 and was *bur.* in Dunkeld Cathedral.

XXII. 1512. *2.* JOHN (STEWART), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], s. and h. by 2nd wife. He *m.* Janet, da. of Archibald (CAMPBELL), 2nd EARL OF ARGYLL [S.], by Elizabeth, 1st da. of John (STUART), 1st EARL OF LENNOX [S.] He *d.* 9 Sep. 1513, being slain at the battle of Flodden.

XXIII. 1513. *3.* JOHN (STEWART), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], only s. and h. He was celebrated for his magnificent hospitality. In 1529 he entertained James V [S.], the Pope's nuncio, &c. He *m.* firstly, Grizel, da. of Sir John RATTRAY of that ilk, which lady was living 1537. He *m.* secondly Jean, yst. da. of John (FORBES), 6th LORD FORBES [S.], by his 3rd wife Elizabeth BARLOW, relict of Alexander, 1st Lord ELPHINSTONE [S.] He *d.* 1542. His widow *m.* Alexander HAY of Dalgety, and, as her 3rd husband, William LESLIE of Balquhain. She had a charter (wherein she is called "*Jonet Forbes, Countess of Atholl*"), dat. 9 Jan. 1547-8 of part of Balquhain.

XXIV. 1542. *4.* JOHN (STEWART), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], s. and h. by first wife. He was a zealous Roman Catholic. P.C. 1561. In 1576 he opposed the Regent Morton, but on 29 March 1577 was made CHANCELLOR [S.] Being reconciled to the Regent he was feasted by him 20 April 1579 at Stirling, but. *d.* four days afterwards not without suspicion of poison. He *m.* firstly, before 26 May 1547, Elizabeth, 1st da. of George (GORDON), 4th EARL OF HUNTLY [S.], by Elizabeth, 1st da. of Robert KEITH, *styled* LORD KEITH. She *d.* s.p.m. before 1557. He *m.* secondly, Margaret, widow of Thomas ERSKINE (*styled* Master of Erskine), da. of Malcolm (FLEMING), 3rd LORD FLEMING [S.] by Joanna STEWART, illegit. da. of James IV [S.] They had a charter 9 June 1557. She was thought to possess powers of incantation. The Earl *d.* as above related, 24 April 1579, and was *bur.* 4 July in St. Giles church, Edinburgh. M.I.

XXV. 1579 to 1595. *5.* JOHN (STEWART), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], only s. and h. by 2nd wife, served h. to his father 5 May 1579. P.C. [S.] 1590. He *m.* 4 Jan. 1579-80, at Perth, Mary, 2nd da. of William (RUTHVEN), 1st EARL OF GOWRIE [S.], by Dorothea, 2nd da. of Henry (STEWART), LORD METHVEN [S.] He *d.* s.p.m. and in embarassed circumstances 28 Aug. 1595 at Perth, when the *Earldom* (according to the charter of 1480-1) *reverted to the Crown.* His widow *m.* John (STEWART), *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] in 1596 as below.

(e) Though the Castle of Balveny came to the Earl by his first wife he did not leave it to *her* issue (two daughters) by him (she had none by her former husbands), but to his own s. and h. by his *second* wife. It was sold in 1610 (soon after the death of the 5th Earl in 1595, s.p.m.) to John (Abernethy), 3th Lord Saltoun [S.], whose issue became *extinct* in 1669. In 1687 Alexander Duff of Braco, agent to Arthur Forbes, got possession of it, and succeeded, after many law suits (all of which were settled in 1743), in retaining it.

XXVI. 1596. *1.* JOHN STEWART of Innermeath, s. and h. of James S.[a] of the same, by Helen, da. of James (OGILVY), 3rd LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE [S.] was *cr.* 6 March 1595-6 EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] with rem. to the heirs male of his body. He *m.* firstly, before 4 Nov. 1587, Margaret, 2nd da. of David (LINDSAY), 9th EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.] by his 2nd wife Catharine, da. of Sir John CAMPBELL of Calder. She was living 16 June 1589. He *m.* 2ndly, Mary, Dow. COUNTESS OF ATHOLE [S.] abovenamed, but by her had no issue. He *d.* at Kincardine in Strathern 13 April 1605.

XXVII. 1605, to 1625. *2.* JOHN (STEWART), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], only s. and h., by 1st wife, served h. to his father 29 July 1609. He *m.* Mary, 2nd da. and coheir of John (STEWART), XXVth (5th) EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], by his own step-mother (2nd wife of his father), Mary 2nd da. of William (RUTHVEN), 1st EARL OF GOWRIE [S.] abovenamed. He *d.* s.p. 1625, when the Earldom of 1596 conferred on his father became *extinct.*

XXVIII. 1628-9. *1 or 6.* JOHN MURRAY, only s. and h. of William Murray, sometime (1609-26) EARL OF TULLIBARDINE [S.] by his 2nd wife Dorothea, 1st da. and coheir of John (STEWART), XXVth (5th) EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], *suc.* his father in or shortly after 1626, but his said father had previously resigned (1 April 1626) the Barony of Murray and the Earldom of Tullibardine [S.] in favour of Sir Patrick Murray, having obtained the Royal promise that the *Earldom of Athole* [S.] *should be revived* in the person and descendants of his wife who was the h. of line. Accordingly on 6 Aug. 1628 the said John Murray was served "nearest and lawful eldest h." to John (STEWART) [XXJ[st]] EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], "br. uterine of King James." By patent 17 Feb. 1628-9 the service was confirmed and the title of EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] acknowledged,[b] the grant containing a *novodamus* of the title and dignity without prejudice to the Earl's right as h. gen. In the Civil wars the Earl raised 1800 men to support the King, but was taken prisoner by Argyll in 1640. He *m.* Jean, yst. da. of Sir Duncan CAMPBELL of Glenorchy by his second wife, Elizabeth, da. of Henry (SINCLAIR), 3rd LORD SINCLAIR [S.] He *d.* June 1642.

Marquesses [S.] I. 1676. XXIX. 1642. *2 or 7.* John (Murray), EARL OF ATHOLE [S.], s. and h. *b.* about 1635. He joined the King's Standard with 2000 men in 1653 and was excepted from Cromwell's act of indemnity in 1654. At the restoration, in 1660, he was made P.C., Hereditary Sheriff of Fife, &c. JUSTICE GEN. [S.] 1663 to 1678. In Jan. 1670 he *suc.* his cousin James (Murray), EARL OF TULLIBARDINE and LORD MURRAY [S.] in those titles. Capt. of the King's Guards 1670. KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL [S.] 1672. An extraordinary Lord of Session 14 Jan. 1673. On 17 Feb. 1676 he was *cr.* (to him and the heirs male of his body) MARQUESS OF ATHOLE,[c] EARL OF TULLIBARDIN, VISCOUNT OF BALQUHIDDER, LORD MURRAY, BALVANY AND GASK [S.] He was instrumental in opposing Argyll's invasion in 1685. **K.T.** 29 May 1687, being one of the original Knights on the

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(a) This James Stewart was great grandson of Thomas S. of Innermeath abovenamed (killed at Flodden 1513), who was great grandson of Sir John S. of the same, "Lord of Lorn," who (by his s. Sir James S. "the Black Knight of Lorn") was grandfather of John Stewart *cr.* EARL OF ATHOLE [S.] in 1457 as above stated.

(b) There can be little doubt but that this is an entirely new creation, and such appears to have been Lord Hailes' view, though it is stated in "Riddell" (p. 178), that it was confirmed 17 Feb. 1629 "*with the original precedence.*" Charles I in his patent of 1629 (misinformed as to the facts), expressed himself bound in honour and conscience to ratify the dignity to the heir of line; but the Earl of Tullibardine, doubting the legal efficacy of such ratification, obtained a new patent of the honour of Athole. The Earldom of 1457, appears, however, under the charter of *Novodamus* in 1481, to have lapsed in 1595 by failure of the heirs therein named.

(c) The spelling of the Athole titles is given in accordance with the (rather variable) orthography of the Register of the Great Seal.

revival of that order[d] by James II, against whom, however, he joined in the Revolution shortly afterwards. He *m.* Amelia Sophia, da. and, *in her issue*, sole h. of James (STANLEY), [xviith] 7th EARL OF DERBY and 1st LORD STRANGE, by Charlotte, da. of Claude (DE LA TRÉMOUILLE), DUKE OF THOUARS in France, &c. He *d.* 7 May 1703 and was *bur.* 17th at Dunkeld, co. Perth. Fun. entry at Lyon office.

Marquesses [S.] II.
Earls or Countesses [S.] XXX, } 1703 (May).
Dukes [S.] I. 1703 (June).

3, or 8. JOHN (MURRAY), MARQUESS OF ATHOLE, &c. [S.], s. and h., *b.* 24 Feb. 1659 at Knowsley, co. Lancaster, the seat of his maternal uncle Charles (Stanley), 8th Earl of Derby. He, having been a zealous supporter of William III, as one of the Principal Secretaries of State [S.], &c., was in his father's life-time *cr.* by patent dat. 27 July 1696 (at the Castle of Altre, near Perth) EARL OF TILLIBARDIN,[e] VISCOUNT GLENALMOND, and LORD MURRAY [S.] *for life*. In 1696 he was HIGH COMMISSIONER to the Parl. [S.] till 1698. On the accession of Anne he was made P.C. and LORD PRIVY SEAL in April 1703, a month before he *suc.* to his father's honours. On 30 June 1703 (a month after succeeding to the Marquessate, &c.) he was *cr.* DUKE OF ATHOLE, MARQUESS OF TILLIBARDIN, EARL OF STRATHTAY AND STRATHARDLE, VISCOUNT OF BALWHIDDER, GLENALMOND AND GLENLYON, AND LORD MURRAY, BALVENIE, AND GASK,[e] all in the co. of Perth [S.], with a spec. rem., failing the heirs male of his own body to those of his father. K.T. 5 Feb. 1703-4. In 1705 he resigned his office of Privy Seal and warmly opposed the Union of Scotland with England. Having joined the Tory party he was elected a REP. PEER [S.] in 1710 and (again) 1713, Lord High Commissioner to the Gen. Assembly of the Church of Scotland 1712 to 1714, an extraordinary Lord of Session 7 Nov. 1712, and PRIVY SEAL (for second time) 1713 to 1714, Lord Lieut. of co. Perth 1715. His then eldest son and h. ap. being attainted for high treason in that year, he procured an act of Parl. (1 Geo. I) for vesting his honours and estates, after his death, in his next surv. son James Murray. He *m.* firstly Katharine, da. of William (DOUGLAS, afterwards HAMILTON), DUKE OF HAMILTON [S.] by Anne, *suo jure*, DUCHESS OF HAMILTON [S.] She was *bap.* at Hamilton 24 Oct. 1662, *d.* and was *bur.* there 17 Jan. 1707. Fun. entry at Lyon office. He *m.* secondly in 1710 Mary, 2nd da. of William (ROSS), LORD ROSS [S.] by Agnes, da. and h. of Sir John WILKIE. He *d.* at Huntingtower, co. Perth, 14 Nov. 1724, in his 66th year, and was *bur.* 26th at Dunkeld. Fun. entry at Lyon office. On his death the titles conferred on him in 1676 *for life* became, of course, *extinct*. His widow *d.* at Huntingtower 17 Jan. 1767, having survived him 43 years.

[JOHN MURRAY, *styled* MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE, 1st s. and h. ap. by 1st wife was, on 22 Jan. 1706, a Student at the Univ. of Leyden. He was Col. of a regiment in the service of the States of Holland. He *d.* unm. v.p., being killed at the battle of Malplaquet 11 Sep. 1709.]

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[d] The Scotch order of THE THISTLE (or St. Andrew) was revived (or rather instituted) by King James II on 29 May 1687; eight Knights being nominated on 6 June following. These eight original Knights were as under :—

1. James (Drummond), 4th EARL OF PERTH.
2. George (Gordon), 1st DUKE OF GORDON.
3. John (Murray), 1st MARQUESS OF ATHOLE, *d.* before Dec. 1703.
4. James HAMILTON, *styled* EARL OF ARRAN, afterwards (1698) DUKE OF HAMILTON.
5. Kenneth (Mackenzie), 4th EARL OF SEAFORTH, *d.* before 1703.
6. John (Drummond), 1st EARL OF MELFORT.
7. George (Douglas), 1st EARL OF DUNBARTON, *d.* before 1703.
8. Alexander (Stuart), 5th EARL OF MORAY, *d.* before 1703.

No additions were made to the order till 31 Dec. 1703 (2 Anne), at which time, out of the above eight Knights, only two, *viz.* the Duke of Gordon and the Duke of Hamilton were recognised as such. *Perth* and *Melfort*, the only others who were then living, were *passed over*, having (as had Seaforth and Dumbarton) adhered to their founder and gone with him in exile to St. Germains.

[e] See p. 186, note "e."

revival of that order(*) by James II. applies, which, however, be pulled to the
Revolution shortly afterwards. He m. Amelia Sophia, da. and h. of Sir
James [STANLEY], [exiled] 7th Earl of Derby and Lord STRANGE, by Charlotte,
da. of Claude (de La TRÉMOILLE), Duke de Thouars in France, &c. He d. 2 May
1709 and was bur. 17th at Dunkeld, co. Perth. Will, entry at Lyon office.

Marquesses [S.]

II.

Earls of

1709
(May).

Countesses [S.]

XXX.

Dukes [S.]

I. 1703 (June).

to his father's honours. On 30 June 1709 he was created, &c. by DIPLOMA OF ATTOCK, MARQUESS OF STRATHTAY AND GLENALMOND, EARL OF STRATHTAY AND GLENALMOND, LORD MURTHLY, GASK,(*) all in the co. of Perth [S.], with a spec. rem., failing the heirs male of his own body to those of his father. K.T. 3 Feb. 1703-4. In 1708 he resigned his office of Privy Seal and was appointed one of Queen ANNE'S Commissioners to the Treaty of Union [S.] in 1710 and (again) 1713, Lord High Commissioner to the Gen. Assembly of the Church of Scotland 1713 to 1714, an Ordinary Lord of Session 7 Nov. 1713, and Extraordinary Lord 1713-to-1714, Lord Clerk of co. Perth 1713. His then eldest son and h. ap. being retained for high treason in that year, he procured an act of Parl. [1 Geo. I] for vesting his honours and estates, after his death, in his next surv. son James Murray. He m. firstly Katharine, da. of William (Douglas, afterwards HAMILTON) Duke of Hamilton [S.] by Anne, sis. jure, Duchess of HAMILTON [S.]. This m. was dis. by Act of Parl. 1698, d. and was bur. there 17 Jan. 1707. Will, entry at Lyon office. He m. secondly in 1710 Mary, 2nd da. of William (Bruce), Lord Bruce [S.] by Agnes, da. and h. of Sir John WEDDE. He d. at Huntingtower, co. Perth, 14 Nov. 1724, in his 58th year, and was bur. 26th at Dunkeld. Will, entry at Lyon office. On his death the title conferred on him in 1676 for life became, of course, extinct. His widow d. at Huntingtower 17 Jan. 1727, having survived him 43 years.

[JOHN MURRAY, styled] MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE, 1st s. and h. ap.,
by 1st wife was, on 22 Jan. 1706/7 Student at the Univ. of Leyden. He was Col. of
a regiment in the service of the States of Holland. He d. unm. 8th, being killed at
the battle of Malplaquet 11 Sept. 1709.

(*) The Scotch order of THE THISTLE (or St. Andrew) was revived (or rather instituted) by King James II on 29 May 1687; eight Knights being nominated on 6 June following. These eight original Knights were as under :—

1. James (Drummond), 4th EARL OF PERTH.
2. George (Gordon), 1st DUKE OF GORDON.
3. John (Murray), 1st MARQUESS OF ATHOLE, d. before Dec. 1703.
4. James HAMILTON, styled EARL OF ARRAN, afterwards (1698) DUKE OF HAMILTON.
5. Kenneth (Mackenzie), 4th EARL OF SEAFORTH, d. before 1702.
6. John (Drummond), 1st EARL OF MELFORT.
7. George (Douglas), 1st EARL OF DRUMLANRIG, d. before 1703.
8. Alexander (Stuart), 5th EARL OF MORAY, d. before 1702.

No additions were made to the order till 31 Dec. 1703/4 Anne, at which time out of the above eight Knights, only two, viz. the Duke of Gordon and the Duke of Hamilton were recognised as such. Perth and Melfort, the only others who were then living, were proscribed, having (as had Seaforth and Drumlanrig) adhered to their Sovereign and gone with him in exile to St. Germains.

(*) See p. 188, note "*".

[WILLIAM MURRAY, *styled* MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE, 2d but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. by 1st wife. He was one of the first to join the rising in Aug. 1715 for the restoration of the House of Stuart, and was consequently *attainted* of high treason, but he escaped abroad, and returning with the Spanish force, was present at the battle of Glenshiel, 18 June, 1719. He again escaped, though £2000 was offered for his capture, and in Oct. 1734 "had been long a prisoner for debt" at Paris.[a] After 26 years he accompanied the Chevalier St. George to Scotland, in whose behalf he unfurled the Royal Standard at Glenfinnan, 19 Aug., 1745,[b] but after the battle of Culloden he surrendered himself 27 April, 1746, and was committed to the Tower of London (on 21 June), being then very ill. There he *d.* unm. 9 July, 1746 in his 58th year and was *bur.* in the Chapel of the Tower.]

Dukes [S.]
II.
Marquesses [S.]
III.
Earls or Countesses [S.]
XXXI.

1724.

4 or 9. JAMES (MURRAY), DUKE OF ATHOLE, &c. [S], 3rd, but 2nd surv. s. (by 1st wife) who, according to the Act of Parl. of 1715, *suc.* to his father's honours and estate. He was *b.* about 1690. In 1712 he was Captain and Lieut-Col. of a Grenadier company in the 1st Reg. of Foot Guards and afterwards Lieut. Col. of the 1st or Royal Scots Reg. of Foot. M.P. for co. Perth, 1715 and (again) 1722. In 1733 he obtained an act of Parl. that the attainder of his br. should extend only to that gentleman and his issue, and not to any other the heirs male of his father. LORD PRIVY SEAL June 1733 to 6 April, 1763. Elected a REP. PEER [S] 1733 and (again) 1734. K.T. 11 Feb. 1734. In 1736, in accordance with the same act of Parl. of 1715 (notwithstanding that his elder br. was still alive), he *suc.* his cousin James (STANLEY), 10th EARL of DERBY, both in the Sovereignty of the Isle of Man as well as in the Peerage of England as LORD STRANGE, a Barony *cr.* by writ 7 March 1627-8. As Lord Strange he was sum. to Parl. in 14 March 1737, sitting both as an English Baron and as a Scotch Rep. Peer for 4 years, till the gen. election of 1741. On 9 July, 1746 by the death of his elder br. s.p. he became the *de facto* as well the *parliamentary* h. male of his father. He accompanied the Duke of Cumberland to Scotland in 1746. Was made KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL, 6 April, 1763, and LORD JUSTICE GEN. He *m.* firstly 1727, Jean, widow of James LANNOY of Hammersmith, yst. da. of Thomas FREDERICK (by Leonora, da. and h. of Charles MARESCO of London) sister of Sir John Frederick Bart., so *cr.* 1723. She *d.* in London 13 June, 1748, aged 55 and was *bur.* at St. Olave's, Old Jewry. Her will pr. June 1748. He *m.* secondly, 7 May, 1749. Jean da. of John DRUMMOND of Megginch, co. Perth, but by her had no issue. He *d.* 8 Jan., 1764, at Dunkeld in his 74th year. Fun. entry at Lyon office. His widow *m.* 2 Sep., 1767 in London, Gen. Lord Adam GORDON, 4th s. of Alexander, 2nd DUKE OF GORDON [S.], which Lord Adam *d.* 13 Aug., 1801. She *d.* 22 Feb., 1795 at Holyroodhouse. Both are *bur.* at Inveresk.

[* * * MURRAY, *styled* MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE, only s. and h. ap. by 1st wife. He *d.* an infant and v.p. at Dunkeld 13 Feb. 1736, aged 9 months.]

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[a] See "N. and Q.," 4th, S., x, 161.

[b] "Tottering with age and infirmities, and supported by an attendant on each side, [he] was, as highest in rank, appointed to unfurl the banner; it was of red silk with a white space in the centre, on which, some weeks afterwards, the celebrated motto "*Tandem triumphans*" was inscribed . . . . Tullibardine, after a little pause, read aloud the manifesto of the old Chevalier, and the commission of Regency granted to Prince Charles." See Earl Stanhope's eloquent account of "The Forty Five."

Dukes [S.] III.
Marquesses [S.] IV.
Earls or Countesses [S.] XXXII.
} 1764.

5 or 10. JOHN (MURRAY), DUKE OF ATHOLE, &c. [S.], nephew and h. male, being s. and h. of Lord George Murray (by Amelia, only surv. da. and h. of James MURRAY of Glencarse and Strowan), who was next surv. br. of the 2nd Duke, and 5th s. of the 1st Duke, by his 1st wife. He was *b.* 6 May 1729, and was Capt. in the 54th (Highland) Regt. of Foot. M.P. for co. Perth 1761-64. In consequence of the attainder of his father[c] (who was Lieut. Gen. of the forces of "Charles Edward" in 1745) his right of succession to the Dukedom of Athole, &c. [S.], being a matter of doubtful validity, he presented a petition to the Crown, claiming the same on the death of his uncle, and it was resolved, 7 Feb. 1764, by the House of Lords (to which the petition had been referred) "that the Petitioner hath a right to the titles, honours and dignities of *Duke of Atholl, Marquis of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle, Viscount Balquhidar, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Balvenie and Gask* claimed by his said petition."[d]. On 21 Aug. 1766 and again in 1768 he was chosen a REP. PEER [S.] **K.T.** 23 Dec. 1767. He *m.*, 23 Oct. 1753, at Dunkeld, Charlotte, only surv. da. and h. of his uncle James (MURRAY), 2nd DUKE OF ATHOLE [S.], by Jean, his 1st wife, da. of Thomas FREDERICK abovenamed. On her father's death, 8 Jan. 1764, she became *suo jure* BARONESS STRANGE, and inherited the Sovereignty of the Isle of Man, which had been granted by Henry IV to her ancestor Sir John Stanley and held by that family till 1736, when it devolved in right of her father's grandmother (see under the 1st Marquess as also under the 2nd Duke of Athole) on her said father. This Sovereignty of the Isle of Man she and her husband sold to the Government in 1765 for £70,000 and an annuity of £2,000 for their joint lives, reserving however their landed interest. The Duke *d.* at Dunkeld 5 Nov. 1774, in his 46th year. Will pr. March 1779. His widow[e] *d.* at Barrachney House, near Glasgow, 13 Oct. 1805 in her 75th year. Her will pr. Aug. 1806.

Dukes [S.] IV.
Marquesses [S.] V.
Earls or Countesses [S.] XXXIII.
} 1774.

6 or 11. JOHN (MURRAY), DUKE OF ATHOLE, &c. [S.], s. and h. *b.* 30 June 1755. In 1777 he raised a Regiment for the public service named the 77th Reg. of Foot or Athole Highlanders. In 1780 he was elected a Rep. Peer [S.] On 18 Aug. 1786 he was raised to the Peerage of Great Britain, being *cr.* BARON MURRAY of Stanley, co. Gloucester, and EARL STRANGE. On 4 Feb. 1793 he was made Capt. Gen. and Gov. in Chief of the Isle of Man, P.C. 1797, Lord Lieut. of co. Perth and Col. of the Perthshire Militia 1798. **K.T.** 4 April 1800. F.R.S. &c. On 13 Oct. 1805 he *suc.* his mother in the BARONY OF STRANGE. In 1781 he presented a petition praying for a bill to amend the provisions of the Act of 1765, as having been unjust to his family in the inadequate allowance granted for the sale of the Isle of Man. This bill, though it passed the Commons, was lost in the House of Lords. In 1790 he renewed the same, but it was postponed. In 1805 however, on a third

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[c] As to the effect of an attainder, "In the Athol case (1764) it was held that if the attainted person died in the lifetime of the person in possession of the dignity, the attainted person's son could take; and in the Airlie case (1812) it was held that if the attainted person survived the person in possession of the dignity the title was forfeited." See "Hewlett," p. 12, and see "Robertson," p. 315-318.

[d] It is curious that neither the Marquessate of Athole, the Earldom of Athole, nor the Earldom of Tullibardine are mentioned among these honours.

[e] On the death of the Duke of Ancaster, in 1779, the Duchess of Athole (being, through the families of Stanley and de Vere, senior coheir, though through the *half* blood, of Henry, *18th Earl of Oxford, High Chamberlain*) was a claimant for the office of High Chamberlain of England, as also was Hugh, Lord Percy, *styled* Earl Percy (who was the senior coheir of John, *the 14th Earl*, and of *all the preceding Earls*) but the decision in May 1781 was that their rights "were barred by the statute of limitations." See note to "Aveland," 2nd Baron.

Dukes [S.]
III.
Marquesses [S.]
IV. 1764.
Earls or
Countesses [S.]
XXXII.

was received, 7 Feb. 1764, by the House of Lords (to which the petition had been referred) "that the Petitioner hath a right to the titles, honours and dignities of Duke of Atholl, Marquess of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle, Viscount Balquhidder, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray and Gask claimed by his said petition."(1) On 21 Aug. 1764 and again in 1768 he was Chosen a Rep. Peer [S.]. M.T. 28 Dec. 1767. He m., 28 Oct. 1783, at Dunkeld, Charlotte, only surv. da. and h. of Sir Wm. Grant, of Grant (Baronet) [S.], by Jean, bis 1st wife, da. of Thomas Fraser, of Strichen. And on her father's death, 3 Jan. 1814, she became 20th Baroness Saltoun, and inherited the Sovereignty of the Isle of Man, which had been granted by Henry IV to her ancestor Sir John Stanley and held by this family till 1736, when it devolved in right of her father's great-grandmother (see under the 1st Marquess of Dale) on the 2nd Duke of Atholl on her said father. This Sovereignty or Isle is of Man and her husband sold to the Government in 1765 for £70,000 and an annuity of £2,000 for their joint lives, reserving however their Manorial rights. The Duke of Dunkeld 3 Nov. 1774, in his 16th year. *Will pr. Nov. 1774.* His widow(?) d. at Perth House, near Glasgow, 13 Oct. 1805 in her 75th year. Her will pr. Aug. 1806.

Dukes [S.]
IV.
Marquesses [S.]
V.
Earls or
Countesses [S.]
XXXIII.

6 or 12. JOHN (MURRAY), DUKE OF ATHOLE, &c. [S.], s. and h. b. 30 June 1755. In 1777 he raised a Regiment for the public service named the 77th Reg. of Foot or Athole Highlanders. In 1780 he was elected a Rep. Peer [S.]. On 18 Aug. 1786 he was raised to the Peerage of Great Britain, being so MARQUESS MURRAY of Blanley, co. Gloucester, and EARL STRATHTAY. On 4 Feb. 1793 he was made Capt. Gen. and Gov. in Chief of the Isle of Man. P.C. 1797. Lord Lieut. of co. Perth and Col. of the Perthshire Militia 1798. M.T. 4 April 1800. [BLK. 95. On 13 Oct. 1802 he m. his mother in the HARDBY OF STRATHSPEY. In 1781 he presented a petition praying for a bill to extend the provisions of the Act of 1782, as having been unjust to his family in the indemnity allowance granted for the sale of the Isle of Man. This bill, though it passed the Commons, was lost in the House of Lords. In 1790 he renewed the same, but it was postponed. In 1805 however, on a third

(1) As to the effect of an attainder, "In the Athol case (1764) it was held that if the attainted person died in the lifetime of the person in possession of the dignity, the attainted person's son could take; and in the Athole case (1819) it was held that if the attainted person survived the person in possession of the dignity the title was forfeited." See "Heylett," p. 12, and see "Roberts," p. 312-313.

(2) It is curious that neither the Marquesate of Atholl, the Earldom of Athole, nor the Earldom of Tullibardine are mentioned among these honours.

(3) On the death of the Duke of Atholle, in 1774, the Dukedom of Atholle (being through the families of Stanley and de Vere, senior coheir through the Holy Island, of Derby, 1594 Lord of Derwent, Man Chamberlain) was a claimant for the office of High Chamberlain of England, as also was Lord Percy, eldest Earl Percy (who was the senior coheir of Lucia, the 1594 Earl, and of all the preceding Stanley) but the decision in May 1781 was that their rights "were barred by the statute of limitations." See note to "Aveland," 2nd Baron.

petition, it was carried, after great opposition, and one fourth of the customs of the island was settled on him and on the heirs general of James (Stanley), 7th Earl of Derby.[a] This fourth, however, he appears to have resigned subsequently for £409,000. He *m.* firstly, in London, 26 Dec. 1774, Jane, 1st da. of Charles (CATHCART), 9th LORD CATHCART [S.] by Jean, da. of Lord Archibald HAMILTON. She, who was *b.* in London 20 May 1754, *d.* there 5 Dec. 1790, in her 37th year, and was *bur.* the 30th at Dunkeld Cathedral. He *m.* secondly, 11 March 1794, at St. Marylebone, Margery, widow of John MACKENZIE (*styled* LORD MACLEOD), 1st da. of James (FORBES), 16th LORD FORBES [S.] by Catharine, da. of Sir Robert INNES, Bart. [S.] He *d.* 29 Sep. 1830. Will pr. July 1831. His widow *d.* s.p.s. 3 Oct. 1842.

Dukes [S.] V. **Marquesses** [S.] VI. **Earls or Countesses** [S.] XXXIV.

1830. *7 or 12.* JOHN (MURRAY), DUKE OF ATHOLE, &c. [S.], also EARL STRANGE, LORD STRANGE and BARON MURRAY, s. and h. *b.* 26 June 1778. He was of unsound mind and *d.* unm. 14 Sep. 1846

Dukes [S.] VI. **Marquesses** [S.] VII. **Earls or Countesses** [S.] XXXV.

1846. *8 or 13.* GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK JOHN (MURRAY), DUKE OF ATHOLE, &c. [S.] also EARL STRANGE, LORD STRANGE, BARON MURRAY AND BARON GLENLYON, nephew and h., being s. and h. of James (Murray,) LORD GLENLYON, (so *cr.* 9 July, 1821,) by Emily Frances, da. and, in her issue, sole h. of Hugh (PERCY), 2nd DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, which James, Lord Glenlyon, was 2nd s. (by the 1st wife) of the 4th Duke of Athole [S.] He was *b.* 20 Sep. 1814, was Lord Lieut. and Hereditary Sheriff of co. Perth. On 12 Oct. 1837 he *suc.* his father as LORD GLENLYON. **K.T.** 28 Oct. 1853. He *m.* 29 Oct. 1839, Anne, only da. of Henry HOME-DRUMMOND of Blair Drummond co. Perth, by Christian, 1st da. of Charles MORAY of Abercairny in that co. He *d.* 16 Jan. 1864 at Blair Castle, and was *bur.* 25 in the (ruinous) Church of Blair. His widow, who from Feb. to Dec. 1852 was Mistress of the Robes, was in May 1854 a Lady of the Bedchamber. **V.A.** (3rd Class.)

Dukes [S.] VII. **Marquesses** [S.] VIII. **Earls or Countesses** [S.] XXXVI.

1864. *9 or 14.* JOHN JAMES HUGH HENRY (MURRAY, afterwards STEWART-MURRAY,) DUKE OF ATHOLE (1703), MARQUESS[b] OF ATHOLE (1676), MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE (1703), EARL[b] OF ATHOLE (1457, or 1628-9), EARL[b] OF TULLIBARDINE (1606 and 1676), EARL OF STRATHTAY AND STRATHARDLE (1703), VISCOUNT OF BALQUHIDDER (1676), VISCOUNT OF BALWHIDDER, GLENALMOND AND GLENLYON (1703), LORD MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE (1604), LORD MURRAY, BALVENIE AND GASK (1676 and 1703) all in the Peerage of Scotland; also EARL STRANGE (1786), LORD STRANGE (*by writ* 1628), LORD PERCY (*by writ* 1722), BARON MURRAY OF STANLEY (1786), and BARON GLENLYON (1821) in the Peerage of England, Great

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[a] The three daughters and coheirs of Ferdinando (Stanley), 5th Earl of Derby (who *d.* s.p.m. in 1594), were the heirs gen. of *(the grantee)* Sir John Stanley, *to whom* the Sovereignty of the Isle of Man had been granted in 1404. They are said [*sed quere*] to have sold their rights to their uncle William, the 6th Earl (1594-1642), whose s. and h. was James, 7th Earl, abovementioned, to *whose* heirs gen. (*not* to the heirs gen. of the Royal grantee) the above compensation was made. See, as to the service by which this island was held, Taylor's "Glory of Regality," p. 143.

[b] As to the Marquessate and Earldom of Athole and the Earldom of Tullibardine see p. 189, note "d."

Britain or the United Kingdom and Hereditary Sheriff of co. Perth, only s. and h. *b.* 6 Aug. 1840, Lieut. Scots Fusilier Guards, 1859; Captain, 1864 to 1866. On 12th Feb. 1865 he *suc.* his maternal uncle Algernon (Percy) 4th Duke of Northumberland, &c. as LORD PERCY, a Barony *cr.* by writ of summons 23 Nov. 1722.[a] On 1 Dec. 1865, he registered at the Lyon office, Edinburgh, his assumption of the name of *Stewart* before that of *Murray*. K.T. 1868. Lord Lieut. of co. Perth, 1878. He *m.* 29 Oct. 1863, at Moncreiffe House, Louisa, 1st da. of Sir Thomas MONCREIFFE of Moncreiffe, 7th Bart. [S] by Louisa, 1st da. of Thomas Robert (HAY), 10th EARL OF KINNOULL [S.]

[JOHN STEWART-MURRAY, *styled* MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE, 1st s. and h. ap. *b.* 30 Aug. 1869, at Blair Castle, *d.*, an infant, the next day].

[JOHN GEORGE STEWART-MURRAY, *styled* MARQUESS OF TULLIBARDINE, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. *b.* 15 Dec. 1871, at Blair Castle, co. Perth.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 202,000 acres in Perthshire valued at about £42,000 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence,* The Castle, Blair Athole, Perthshire.

ATHOLL.

See "DUNMORE IN the forest of ATHOLL, co. Perth," Baron; *cr.* 1831.

ATON.

Barons by Writ.

I. 1324. *1.* GILBERT DE ATON, s. and h. of William de Aton of Aton, co. York, by Isabel DE VERE, inherited the vast estates of that family in 1315 (being then aged 26 and more), on the death s.p. of his bastard cousin William, LORD DE VESCI (1313-14), to whose father he was found h. by an Inq. taken at Lincoln.[b] In 1319 he was in the expedition to Scotland, and in 1323 he confirmed for 700 marks the grant of the Castle of Alnwick (the ancient estate of the de Vesci family) to Henry, Lord Percy. He was *sum.* to Parl. as a Baron (LORD ATON) on 30 Dec. 1324, 20 Feb. 1324-5, and again 25 Feb. 1341-2. He *d.* 1342.

II. 1342. *2.* WILLIAM (DE ATON), LORD ATON, only s. and h. He was engaged in the wars with France. Was Sheriff of co. York 1368, and was *sum.* to Parl. 8 Jan. 1370-1 but not subsequently. Was Governor of York Castle 1369 and 1372. He *m.* in 1340 Isabel, da. of Henry (PERCY), LORD PERCY, by Idonea, da. of Robert (CLIFFORD), LORD CLIFFORD. She *d.* before 1368. He *d.* s.p.m.s. leaving three daughters and coheirs, between whose representatives this *Barony* is presumed to be *in abeyance*.[c]

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[a] He thus became the representative of *both* of the claimants of the High Chamberlainship mentioned in note "e," p. 189.

[b] His grandfather, Gilbert de Aton, *m.* Margery, da. and h. of Warine de Vesci, a yr. br. of Eustace de Vesci (one of the 25 Barons of Magna Charta), whose grandson William de Vesci was *sum.* 1295 as a Baron (LORD DE VESCI), being putative father of William, Lord de Vesci (*sum.* 1313-14) abovenamed, who *d.* s.p. 1315.

[c] They were (1) Anastatia, *m.* Sir Edward St. John, whose da. and h. Anastatia, *m.* Thomas Bromflete, whose s. and h. Henry Bromflete was *sum.* as Lord de Vesci, by writ 1449, the Peerage being (therein) limited to his male issue. He d. s.p.m. 1468, leaving Margaret, only da. and h. who *m.* John (Clifford), Lord Clifford. From that family the representation passed to that of Tufton, and on the death of Thomas (Tufton), 6th Earl of Thanet, in 1729, s.p.m., became divided among his daughters. These, in 1885, were represented by (1) Lord de Clifford, through the families of Watson, Southwell and Russell. (2) The Marquess of Salisbury, through the family of Cecil. (3) John Leveson-Gower of Bill Hill, Berks,

ATTINGHAM.

See "Berwick of Attingham, co. Salop," Baron, *cr.* 1784.

AUBENY, see D'aubeny.

AUBERVILL.

Barons by Tenure.[a]

I. Will. I. *1.* ROGER DE AUBERVILL, or OTHURVILL, held divers Lordships in Essex and Suffolk.

II. Will. I. *1.* WILLIAM DE AUBERVILL, Lord of Barley, Herts, by grant of the Conqueror.

III. Hen. I. *2.* HUGH DE AUBERVILL, s. and h. *d.* 1139.

IV. 1139. *3.* WILLIAM DE AUBERVILL, s. and h. He *m.* Matilda, eldest of the three daughters and coheirs of Ralph de GLANVILLE, Justiciar of England. He was living 1195, but *d.* before 1208.

V. 1208? *4.* HUGH DE AUBERVILL, s. and h. *d.* 1212.

VI. 1212. *5.* WILLIAM DE AUBERVILL, s. and h. He *d.* s.p.m. *temp.* John. Joan, his da. and h. *m.* firstly Henry de SANDWICH, by whom she had no issue. She *m.* secondly Nicholas DE CRIOL, Lord of Albury, Herts. See "CRIOL."

AUBIGNY. (*Albiniacum*).

This is a *French Lordship* in the province of Berri, once the possession of Philip "le Bel" of France. Since the 15th century however, the style of "LORD AUBIGNY" has been so frequently used both in England and Scotland by its different possessors that the designation is often mistaken for an *English* or *Scotch title*. A brief account accordingly of the various members (all being of the House of Stuart) who held it is subjoined—

I. 1421. SIR JOHN STUART of Darnley, co. Renfrew, s. and h. of Sir Alexander S. of the same by Janet HAMILTON, widow, da. and h. of Sir William KEITH of Galstoun, was Constable of the Scotch army in France, and having greatly distinguished himself at the victory, 22 March 1421, over the English at Beaugé in Anjou received from Charles the Dauphin (afterwards King Charles VII. of France) a grant of the *Lordship of Aubigny* and Concressault in the province of Berri and subsequently, 1426, the county of Evreux in the Duchy of

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descended (in the male line) from John, 1st Earl Gower, by his third wife, one of the coheirs of Tufton. (II) Catherine (2nd da. of Lord Aton), *m.* Sir Ralph de Eure, whose representative (or co representative) in 1885 was Sir Charles William Strickland of Boynton, Bart., through the family of Palmes; and (III) Elizabeth (3rd da.), *m.* firstly Sir William Playz, secondly John Conyers of Sokebourne, co. Durham, whose representative in 1885 was Lord Camoys, through the families of Conyers Talbot and Stonor.

(a) As to the account of this or any other Barony *by tenure* see p. 167, note "a."

Normandy. He was Ambassador from France to Scotland in 1428, &c. He *m.* in 1392 Elizabeth. da. and coheir of Duncan, EARL OF LENNOX [S.] with whom he acquired great part of the estates of that family. He *d.* 12 Feb. 1428-9 being slain in an engagement near Orleans, and was *bur.* in the Cathedral there.

II. 1428-9. SIR JOHN STUART, LORD OF AUBIGNY afsd., Knight of the Order of St. Michael in France, 3rd s. but h. to his father's possessions *in France*. He *m.* Beatrix D'APECHER and *d.* 1482.

III. 1482. BERNARD STUART, LORD OF AUBIGNY afsd., only s. and h. This renowned warrior was Viceroy of Naples, Constable of Sicily and Jerusalem, Duc de Terra Nova, &c. He was Ambassador from France to Scotland in 1484 ; to England in 1485 (where he assisted in the victory of Bosworth) to Rome, 1494 ; and again to Scotland in 1504 and 1508. He *m.* Anne, da. of Guy DE NAUMONT, SEIGNEUR DE ST QUENTIN. He *d.* May 1508 s.p.m. at Corstorphine and was *bur.* in the Blackfriars, Edinburgh.[a] Inventory of his goods, 8 June 1508, amounting, after payment of debts, to £1800.

IV. 1508. ROBERT STUART, LORD OF AUBIGNY afsd., cousin of the above, being 2nd s. of John (STUART) 1st EARL OF LENNOX [S.], which Earl John was s. and h. of Sir Alan Stuart of Darnley, s. and h. of Sir John S. of Darnley above-named, and elder br. of Sir John Stuart, Lord of Aubigny abovenamed. He did homage to the King of France for the *Lordship of Aubigny*, 21 Aug. 1508. He attained the highest military and civil honours, being *cr.* in 1515 a MARESCHAL OF FRANCE (when there was but 4 such in that Kingdom) and being Ambasador from France to Scotland in 1521. He *m.* firstly, his 2nd cousin, Anne only da. and h. of Bernard STUART, LORD OF AUBIGNY, abovenamed. She *d.* before 1527. He *m.* secondly Jacqueline DE LONGUEVILLE, with whom, on 15 June 1527, he received a royal grant of a Seignory in Normandy. He *d.* s.p. 1543.

V. 1543? JOHN STUART, LORD OF AUBIGNY afsd., great nephew of the above, being 3rd[b] s. of John, 3rd EARL OF LENNOX, s. and h. of Matthew, the 2nd Earl, who was s. and h. of John, the 1st Earl, and elder br. of Robert Stuart, Lord of Aubigny abovenamed. On 14 July 1560 he did homage for the *Lordship of Aubigny* to the King of France, where he was Capt. of the Scottish "Gens d'Armes," and Governor of Avignon.

VI. 1570? ESME STUART, LORD OF AUBIGNY afsd., s. and h. Ed. in France. On 5 March 1579-80 he was *cr.* EARL OF LENNOX, LORD DARNELEY, AUBIGNY AND DALKEITH [S.], and on 5 August 1581, DUKE OF LENNOX, EARL OF DERNELEY, LORD OF AUBIGNY, TORBOLTOUN AND DALKEITH, dignities which became *ex.*, on the failure of his issue male, in Dec. 1672. He *d.* 26 May 1583. [For fuller account see "LENNOX," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1581, *ex.* 1672.]

VII. 1583. LORD ESME STUART, LORD OF AUBIGNY afsd., 3rd s. of Esme, DUKE OF LENNOX, &c. [S.] abovenamed, appears to have inherited his father's French possessions. Following the fortunes of Henry IV, King of France, he did homage to him. 8 April 1600, for the *Lordship of Aubigny*. On 7 June 1619 he was *cr.* EARL OF MARCH, &c. [E.] On 16 Feb. 1623-4 he *suc.* his elder br. as DUKE OF LENNOX, &c. [S.] K.G. 1624. He *d.* 30 July 1624. [For fuller account see "LENNOX," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1581, *ex.* 1672.]

(a) Ann his only da. and h. *m.* her cousin Robert Stuart of Aubigny, as below.

(b) His two elder brothers Matthew, 4th Earl of Lennox [S.], and Robert Stuart (afterwards the 6th Earl) were both *forfeit* [S.] from 1544 to 1563.

VIII. 1624. LORD GEORGE STUART, LORD OF AUBIGNY afsd., 4th but 2nd surv. s. of Esme, DUKE OF LENNOX, &c. [S.], and EARL OF MARCH, &c. [E.], appears to have inherited his father's French possessions, doing homage for the *Lordship of Aubigny* 5 Aug. 1636. He *m.* Catharine, da. of Theophilus (Howard), 2nd Earl of Suffolk, by Elizabeth, 2nd da. and coheir of George (HOME), EARL OF DUNBAR [S.] He *d.* 23 Oct. 1642, being slain *ex parte Regis* at the battle of Edgehill, and was *bur.* at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.(c)

(c) He was one of those included in

"THE LOYALISTS' BLOODY ROLL,

or a list of those Lords, Baronets, Knights, Commanders and Gentlemen (with their King and Archbishop) that were slain in the late wars in defence of their King and Country; as also of those executed by High Courts of Justice or Law Martial." See Prestwich's "Respublica," 4to. London 1787, pp. 131-148.

The list contains names and descriptions of the following who were slain, viz.— "Earls and Lords," 15; "Baronets and Knights," 42; "Colonels," 49; "Lieutenant-Colonels," 34; "Sergeant Majors," 42; "Captains," 102; "Gentlemen Volunteers," 39, "with many more;" Those who were "executed," 35. In all 358 persons.

THE KING, THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE FOLLOWING PEERS WERE EXECUTED.

Thomas *(Wentworth)*, EARL OF STRAFFORD, at Tower Hill, 12 May 1641.
William *(Laud)*, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, at Tower Hill, 10 Jan. 1644-5.
The King, at Whitehall, 30 January 1648-9.
James *(Hamilton)*, DUKE OF HAMILTON [S.].
Henry *(Rich)*, EARL OF HOLLAND.
Arthur *(Capell)*, LORD CAPELL.
} at Westm. 9 March 1648-9.
James *(Graham)*, MARQUESS OF MONTROSE [S.], at Edinburgh, 21 May 1649.
James *(Stanley)*, EARL OF DERBY, at Bolton, co. Lancaster, 15 Oct. 1651

The "*Earls and Lords*" who were slain (alphabetically arranged) are as under.

AUBIGNY, George *(Stuart)*, LORD; slain at Edgehill 23 Oct. 1642.
CARNARVON, Robert *(Dormer)*, Earl of; slain at Newbury Sep. 1643.
D'AUNNEAU, BARON, a Dutchman; slain at Nottingham.
DENBIGH, William *(Feilding)*, EARL OF; mortally wounded at Birmingham, 3 April 1643.
DUNBAR, Henry *(Constable)*, VISCOUNT [S.]; slain at Scarborough Castle.
FALKLAND, Lucius *(Cary)*, VISCOUNT [S.]; slain at Marston Moor July 1644.
GRANDISON, William *(Villiers)*, VISCOUNT [I.]; mortally wounded at Bristol, *d.* Aug. 1643.
KINGSTON, Robert *(Pierrepont)*, EARL OF; slain at Gainsborough.
*LICHFIELD, Bernard *(Stuart)*, EARL OF; slain at Rowton Heath 29 Sep. 1645.
LINDSEY, Robert *(Bertie)*, EARL OF; His Majesty's Lieut-General; slain at Edgehill 23 Oct. 1642.
NORTHAMPTON, Spencer *(Compton)*, EARL OF; slain at Hopton Heath 19 March 1642-3.
STUART, Lord John, yr. s. of Esme, 3rd Duke of Lennox [S.] and br. of George "Lord Aubigny" and of Bernard, Earl of Lichfield, above-named. He was a Gen. of Horse, was slain at Alresford 29 March 1644 in his 22nd year, and *bur.* in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

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*Lord Bernard Stuart, yr. s. of Esme, 3rd Duke of Lennox [S.], 2nd br. to "Lord Aubigny" and "Lord John Stuart," (both of whom are included in this "roll"), was *cr.* EARL OF LICHFIELD 1644-45 but *d.* before the warrant passed the seals. He must not be confused with his nephew Charles Stuart, (afterwards Duke of Richmond) who was *cr.* EARL OF LICHFIELD, 10 Dec. 1645.

Admon. as "of the city of Westm.," 8 June 1647, to the relict "Catharine, LADY AUBIGNY," and again (on behalf of his children alone) 6 June 1650 and 24 Sep. 1660. His widow *m.* secondly Sir James LEVINGSTON, *cr.* in 1660 EARL OF NEWBURGH [S.], who *d.* 26 Dec. 1670.

IX? 1642. *2.* CHARLES STUART, "LORD STUART, LORD AUBIGNY,"[d] only s. and h. It is not known whether or no he was the owner of the *Lordship of Aubigny*. On 10 Dec. 1645 he was *cr.* EARL OF LICHFIELD, &c.[e] On 14 Aug. 1660 he *suc.* his cousin as DUKE OF RICHMOND, &c. [E.], and DUKE OF LENNOX, &c. [S.] He *d.* s.p. Dec. 1672. [For fuller account see "LENNOX," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1581, *ex.* 1672.]

IX, or X. 1642, or 1656. *1.* LORD LUDOVICK STUART, LORD OF AUBIGNY[f] afsd., 5th s. of Esme, 3rd DUKE OF LENNOX, &c. [S.], and br. of George Stuart, LORD OF AUBIGNY abovenamed, did homage for the *Lordship of Aubigny* in France, 20 Nov. 1656, having *suc.* to the same either by the death of his said br. George, or by the resignation of his nephew Charles, Earl of Lichfield, immediately abovenamed.[g] He was Canon of the church of Notre Dame at Paris, Great Almoner to the Queen Dow. of England, &c., and was nom. a Cardinal a few days before his death. He *d.* in France unm. 3 Nov. 1665, in his 46th year, and was *bur.* at the church of the Chartreux at Paris. M.I. Admon. granted 3 April 1666 to Charles, "Duke of Richmond and Lennox," the nephew by the brother. This was revoked and will pr. May 1666.

[In Dec. 1672, the issue of Sir John Stuart of Darnley (who, in 1421, had obtained the *Lordship of Aubigny*) having become *ex.* (with the exception of the *Royal race* descended from King James I.), the lands forming the Lordship *of Aubigny* in the province of Berry were erected, in 1673, into a *Duchy and Peerage of France* by King Louis XIV. in favour of Louise Renée, DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH (DUCHESSE D'AUBIGNY) for her life, with rem. to Charles LENNOX, her illegit. s. by King Charles II (who himself was the h. male of the body of Sir John Stuart, the original grantee, 1421, of the *Lordship of Aubigny*) and the heirs male of his body. This patent was registered by the Parl. of Paris, 14 April 1674. Her Grace *d.* at Aubigny 1 Nov. 1734 in her 88th year. [See "Portsmouth, Duchess of" *cr.* 1673, *ex.* 1734.] On her death, her grandson Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond inherited the French Peerage as DUC D'AUBIGNY. [See "RICHMOND, Duke of" *cr.* 1675, under the 2nd Duke.]

SUNDERLAND, Henry (*Spencer*), EARL OF; slain at Newbury Sep. 1643.

VILLIERS, LORD FRANCIS, posthumous s. of George, Duke of Buckingham, slain at Coombe Park, Kingston, Surrey, 7 July 1648 in his 20th year and *bur.* at Westm. Abbey.

VIEUVILLE, MARQUIS DE, a native of France, slain at Newbury 17 Sep. 1643.

(d) He is thus styled in the letters of admon. to his father and to his two uncles, (Lord John Stuart and Lord Bernard Stuart), all bearing date 6 June 1650.

(e) His title of Earl of Lichfield, &c., was not recognised in the administration acts of 1647 or 1650 to his father and uncles; Parl. having declared, on 11 Nov. 1643, that all patents and grants passed *since 22 May 1642* were *void*. A subsequent act of Parl., 4 Feb. 1651, enacted that all the honours granted by Charles I *since 4 Jan. 1641-2* were *void*. These enactments are the cause of great confusion in the nomenclature of several of the Royalists during the Commonwealth period, many Peerages, Baronetcies and Knighthoods having been conferred by the King subsequent to these two periods.

(f) He is styled "*Lord D'Aubigny*" in the letters of admon. 3 April 1660.

(g) "The instrument of homage of Aubigny bears that these lands had fallen to him by the decease of Esme Stuart, his father, and of Henry, George, John and Bernard Stuart his brothers." See "Douglas," p. 101. It would appear, however, that he, in all probability, was *senior* to John and Bernard, and next yst. br. to George.

AUBIGNY.

i.e. "LORD DARNLEY, AUBIGNY AND DALKEITH" [S]. See "LENNOX," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1579-80, *ex.* 1672.

i.e. "LORD OF AUBIGNY, TORBOLTOUN AND DALKEITH" [S.]. See "Lennox," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1581, *ex.* 1672.

AUCHINLECK.

See "MACARTNEY of Parkhurst, co. Surrey, and of AUCHINLECK in the Stewartry of Kircudbright," Baron *cr.* 1796, *ex.* 1806.

AUCHMOUTIE.

i.e. "LORD OF AUCHMOUTIE, &c." [S.] See "ROTHES," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1667, *ex.* 1681.

AUCHTERHOUSE.

i.e. "LORD AUCHTERHOUSE" [S.], see "BUCHAN," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1469.

AUCKLAND.

Barons [I.] I. 1789. **Barons** [G.B.] I. 1793. *1.* WILLIAM EDEN, 3rd s. of Sir Robert Eden, 3rd Bart. of West Auckland, by Mary, yst. da. of William DAVISON of Beamish, co. Durham, was ed. at Eton and at Ch. Ch. Oxford; B.A., 1765; M.A., 1768; Barr. (Mid. Temple) 1769; Sec. of State, 1772; Lord of Trade, 1776; M.P. for Woodstock, 1774-80; for Dungannon, 1781-83, and for Heytesbury, 1784-93. He accompanied the Earl of Carlisle, as a Commissioner, to North America in 1778, and, as Chief Secretary, to Ireland in 1780. P.C. 1783. Envoy to France, 1785; AMBASSADOR to Spain, 1788, and to the United Provinces, 1788. On 18 Nov. 1789 he was raised to the Irish Peerage, being *cr.* BARON AUCKLAND [I.], and (within four years) on 22 May 1793 he was *cr.* a Peer of Great Britain as BARON AUCKLAND of West Auckland, co. Durham. Was Joint Postmaster Gen., 1798, 1799 and 1801; Auditor and Director of Greenwich Hospital. He *m.* 26 Sep. 1776, Eleanor, sister of Gilbert, 1st EARL OF MINTO, and yst. da. of Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert ELLIOTT, 3rd Bart. [S.], by Agnes, da. and h. of Hugh DALRYMPLE MURRAY KYNYNMOUND of Melgund, co. Forfar. He *d.* at Eden Farm, Beckenham, Kent, 28 May 1814. Will dat. 14 March 1814, pr. 21 July following. His widow, who was *b.* 1758, *d.* 18 May 1818. Will pr. June 1818.

Barons [G.B. and I.] II. 1814. **Earl.** I. 1839, to 1849. *2.* GEORGE (EDEN), BARON AUCKLAND [G.B.], and also BARON AUCKLAND [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* at Beckenham, Kent, 25 Aug. 1784. Ed. at Ch. Ch. Oxford; B.A., 1806; M.A., 1808. Barrister (Linc. Inn) 1809. M.P. for Woodstock, 1810-12, and 1813-14. President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint (with a seat in the cabinet) Nov. 1830. First Lord of the Admiralty, July to Nov. 1834. GOVERNOR GEN. OF INDIA, 1835-41, during the disastrous Affghan war. **G.C.B.** On 21 Dec. 1839 he was *cr.* BARON EDEN of Norwood, co. Surrey, and EARL OF AUCKLAND. Was a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, &c. In 1846 he again became First Lord of the Admiralty. He *d.* unm. (of a paralytic stroke) 1 Jan. 1849 at the Grange, Hants (the seat of Lord Ashburton), when THE BARONY OF EDEN OF NORWOOD and the EARLDOM OF AUCKLAND became *extinct.* Will pr. Feb. 1849.

Barons [G.B.&I.] III. 1849. *3.* ROBERT JOHN (EDEN), BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN, suc. in 1849 as BARON AUCKLAND [G.B.], and BARON AUCKLAND [I.], being yst. and only surv. br. and h. He was *b.* 10 July 1799. Ed. at Mag. Coll. Camb. M.A. 1819, D.D. 1847. Chaplain to William IV, and

sometime Vicar of Battersea, Surrey. BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN, 1847-54, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, 1854 to 1869, when he resigned that see. He *m.* 15 Sep. 1825, Mary, 1st da. of Francis Edward HURT of Alderwasley, co. Derby, by Elizabeth, da. of Richard ARKWRIGHT of Willesley in that co. He *d.* 25 April 1870 at the Bishop's Palace, Wells, Somerset, aged 70. His widow *d.* 25 Nov. 1872 at Wells in her 67th year.

IV. 1870. *4.* WILLIAM GEORGE (EDEN), BARON AUCKLAND [G.B. 1793], and also BARON AUCKLAND [I. 1789], 1st s. and h., *b.* 19 Jan. 1829. Ed. at Rugby school, was attached to the legation at Stockholm, Nov. 1847; paid attaché at Washington, Feb. 1852; at Brussels, June 1852; at Stuttgard, Aug. 1853, &c. Resident chargé d'affaires at Carlsruhe 1859 to Aug. 1861. His claim to Peerage [I.] allowed 21 June 1870. He *m.* firstly, 8 Oct. 1857, Lucy Walbanke, yst. da. of John Walbanke CHILDERS, of Cantley, co. York, by Anne, sister of Charles, 1st VISCOUNT HALIFAX, and da. of Sir Francis Lindley WOOD, of Barusley, 2nd Bart. She *d.* 18 May 1870 at Carr House, Doncaster, aged 34. He *m.* secondly, 6th July 1872 at St. Margaret's Westm. Mabel Emily, 2nd da. of George James (FINCH-HATTON), 10th EARL OF WINCHILSEA, by Constance Henrietta, da. of Henry (PAGET), 2nd MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY. She *d.* s.p. 6 Nov. following, at Carr House, Doncaster. He *m.* thirdly at Merrington, 20 July 1875 his cousin Edith, yst. da. of Sir William EDEN 9th Bart. by Elfrida Susannah Harriet, 3rd and yst. da. of William IREMONGER of Wherwell, Hants.

AUDLEY or DE ALDITHLEY (of Heleigh).

Barons by Tenure.

I. Hen. I. *1.* Adam[a] had a grant from Henry I of the manors of ALDITHLEY (or AUDLEY), Talke, and half of Batterhey, co. Stafford, which, in Domesday, belonged to Gamul.

II. Hen. I. *2.* LIOLF DE ALDITHLEY, s. and h. Sheriff of Cheshire. In 1130 he was fined for the murder of the said Gamul, his father's predecessor.

III. Hen. II? *3.* ADAM DE ALDITHLEY, s. and h. He granted the manor of Stanley, &c., to his cousin, William Fitz Adam,[b] in exchange for the manor of Talke abovenamed. He was living 1194.

IV. Hen. III? *4.* HENRY DE ALDITHLEY, s. and h. who, with his father, was witness to a charter of Harvey Bagot in 1194. He was Constable to Hugh (de Lacy), Earl of Ulster [I.], till 1214; was Sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire, 1216-21; was in command of the Welsh Marches 1223-46. His chief seat was the castle of Heleigh. He *d.* shortly before Nov. 1246.

V. Hen. III. *5.* JAMES DE ALDITHLEY, s. and h. a powerful feudal Baron, Justiciary of Ireland, 1270-72. The name of his first wife by

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(a) This account of the early part of this family is entirely re-written, that of the first three generations being supplied by Mr. Chester Waters. The description given in "Courthope" and in other Peerages is very erroneous. See "Order of the Garter" by G. F. Beltz, Lancaster Herald, 8vo. 1841, p. 81, and also Nichols' "Herald and Genealogist" (1870) Vol. v. p. 63.

(b) This William henceforth assumed the name of STANLEY and was ancestor of the Earls of Derby. He had inherited Talke from his father Adam, a yr. s. of Adam the father of Liolf de Aldithley as in the text.

whom he had 4 sons, as under, is unknown. He *m.* secondly Ela,[c] da. of William LONGESPÉ, by whom (who brought him the manor of Stratton, afterwards called Stratton Audley, Oxon, in frank marriage) he had one s. Hugh: see "AUDLEY," Baron *cr.* 1321. He *d.* about 11 June (1271-72) 56 Hen. III. His widow *d.* about 1325. *Inq. post mortem* (1325-26) 19 Ed. II.

VI. 1272. *6.* JAMES DE ALDITHLEY, s. and h. aged 22 and upwards in 1272. He *m.* Maud, but *d.* s.p. 1273. She was living 1274. *Inq.* as to her dower (1273-74) 2 Ed. I.

VII. 1273. *7.* HENRY DE ALDITHLEY, br. and h. He *d.* s.p. 1276. *Inq.* (1275-76) 4 Ed. I.

VIII. 1276. *8.* WILLIAM DE ALDITHLEY, br. and h. He *d.* s.p., being slain (1282-83) 11 Ed. I.

IX. 1283. *9.* NICHOLAS DE ALDITHLEY OR AUDLEY, br. and h. On 26 Jan. (1296-7), 25 Ed. I, he was *sum.* to attend the King at Salisbury, but such summons cannot be considered in the light of a *regular* writ of summons to Parl. See (under AP-ADAM), p. 111, note "b." He *m.* Catharine,[d] da. and coheir of John GIFFARD of Brimsfield, by his 1st wife Matilda DE LONGESPÉ. He was living 1307.[e]

Barons by Writ.

I. 1312-3. *10.* NICHOLAS AUDLEY OR DE ALDITHLEY of Heleigh, co. Stafford, 2nd but 1st surv s. and h. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD AUDLEY) 8 Jan. (1312-3), 6 Ed. II, to 25 Aug. (1318), 12 Ed. II. He *m.* Joane, DOW. COUNTESS OF LINCOLN, the only child that had issue of William (MARTIN), LORD MARTIN, by Eleanor, da. of William DE MOHUN. He *d.* 1317. *Inq. post mortem* (1317) 10 Ed. II.

II. 1317. *11.* JAMES (AUDLEY OF DE ALDITHLEY), LORD AUDLEY, s. and h. aged three at his father's death in 1317, and aged 14 in 1326 on the death of his maternal uncle, William, LORD MARTIN, to whose vast estates in co. Pembroke and Devon he was coheir, and eventually (by the death, in 1343, of his mother's sister Eleanor, widow of Philip, LORD COLUMBERS) sole heir, and to whose Peerage (LORD MARTIN), he would then appear to have been entitled. He was sum. to Parl. 25 Jan. 1329-30 (*Qy.* at the age of 16?) to 8 Aug. 1386. He *m.* firstly Joane, da. of Roger (MORTIMER), 1st EARL OF MARCH, by Joane, da. of Peter DE GENEVILLE, which Earl had been his guardian during his long minority. She *d.* before 1353. He *m.* secondly, before 23 April 1353, Isabel, da. and coheir of William MALBANK,

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(c) Ela was not improbably *a* da. of that William Longespé, whose "*eldest* da. and coheir" (she is so designated, which implies that there was a *younger* sister) *m.* Henry (De Lacy), Earl of Lincoln. In 1832 the well-known "Sir Thomas C. Banks, Bart" published an account of the ancient Earldom of Salisbury "shewing the right of the Baron Audley to the inheritance of the same Earldom." This was actually alleged to be through this Ela whose parentage is *un*proved and from whom the Lords Audley (of Heleigh) do *not* descend. See "Her. and Gen.," as in the previous note.

(d) See her pedigree from the Plea Rolls in "Coll. Top. and Gen.," i, 129.

(e) His 1st s. Thomas Audley *d.* v.p. 1307, aged 18, s.p., leaving a widow Eva (da. and h. of Sir John Clavering), who *m.* secondly, Sir Thomas Ufford, slain 1314. She *m.*, for her third husband, Sir James Audley (a cousin of her first husband's. See p. 203, note "b"), by whom she was mother of *the celebrated* SIR JAMES AUDLEY, K.G., one of the Founders of that most noble Order. See Beltz's "Memorials of the Garter," p. 83, and see also "Coll. Top. et Gen.," vii, p. 51 and p. 52, note "r."

usually called Baron of Wich Malbank. She was living 8 May 1363, but *d.* before 15 May 1364. He *d.* at Heleigh, 1 April 1386, and was *bur.* at Hulton Abbey. Will, in which he styles himself "Lord of Rony Castle [*i.e.* Red Castle, Salop] and of Heleigh," dat. (1385) 9 Ric. II.

III. 1386, to 1391. *12.* NICHOLAS (AUDLEY or DE ALDITHLEY), LORD AUDLEY [and *Qy.* if not also LORD MARTIN ?], s. and h. by 1st wife. He was in the wars of France (v.p.), 1359 and 1372, and was afterwards Chief Justice of Wales. He was sum. to Parl. 17 Dec. 1387 to 12 Dec. 1390. He *m.*, before April 1342, Elizabeth, da. of Alice, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF BUCHAN [S.], by Henry (BEAUMONT), LORD BEAUMONT. He *d.* s.p. 22 July 1391, when the *Barony of Audley* together, apparently, with the *Barony of Martin*, fell into *abeyance* between his sisters or their descendants.[a] His will dat. the year of his death. His widow *d.* 27 Oct. 1400. Her will, in which she directs to be *bur.* in Hulton Abbey, dat. 30 Sep. of the same year.

IV. 1405. *13.* *JOHN TUCHET, great nephew and coheir, being s. and h. of John T., who was s. and h. of Sir John Tuchet (slain at Rochelle, 1371), by Joan, sister of the whole blood of Nicholas, 3rd Lord Audley. He was 20 years old at the death of his said great uncle in 1391, to whom he was found "one of his next heirs." He was in the Welsh wars against Glendower, and was sum. to Parl. as a Baron [LORD AUDLEY] 21 Dec. 1405 to 26 Aug 1408, whereby the *abeyance* of the Barony of Audley was probably *terminated* in his favour; the writ was, however, directed (merely) "*Johanni Tuchet*" (LORD TUCHET ?) He *m.* Isabel. He *d.* 19 Dec. 1408.

V. 1408. *14.* *JAMES (TUCHET), LORD AUDLEY, s. and h. aged ten years in 1408. He was sum. to Parl. 26 Feb. 1420-1 to 26 May 1455, the writ being directed "*Jacobo de Audley.*" He distinguished himself in the wars with France, having the chief command of some forces in 1430. Having raised 10,000 men on behalf of Henry VI he was defeated and slain by the Yorkists at the battle of Blore Heath, Salop. He *m.* firstly Margaret, da. of William (ROOS), LORD ROOS, by Margaret, da. of Sir John ARUNDEL. He *m.* secondly Eleanor, illegit. da. of Thomas (HOLAND), EARL OF KENT, by Constance, da. of Edmund (PLANTAGENET), DUKE OF YORK, but, according to Mills' *Catalogue of Honour* (1610), she was da. of Edmund HOLAND, by Elizabeth, DOW. BARONESS LE DESPENCER, da. and h. of Sir Bartholomew BURGHESH.[b] He *d.* (as abovenamed) 23 Sep. 1459.[c]

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[a] These were (1) John Tuchet, his great nephew, by Joane his sister of the whole blood, as mentioned in the text. (2) Margery, his other sister of the whole blood, then aged 40 [*sed quere ?*] and the wife of Sir Roger Hillary, but who *d.* s.p. in 1410, and (3) [according to "Courthope"] "Fulk, s. of Fulk Fitz-Warin, s. of Margery, half sister of the said Nicholas"—but this last statement is difficult to reconcile with the pedigree of Fitz Warine, and with the age of Lady Hillary as above given, and that of John Tuchet. References to Esch., 15 Ric. II, p. 1, m. 1; to Claus., 15 Ric. II, m. 3, and to Fin., 15 Ric. II, n. 11 might possibly clear up this point.

[b] See "N. and Q.," 4th s., iii, 608. But see, also, Sandford's "Genealogical History," 1707, p. 379, wherein it is stated that Constance of York "was the paramour of Edmond Holand, Earl of Kent, by whom she had been so long courted that at last she brought him a da. named Eleanor, *m.* to James Touchet, Lord Audley, of which family the Audleys of Norfolk were descended. Which Eleanor would fain have made herself legitimate, but the right heirs preferred their bill in Parl. thereby proving her to be a bastard, as you may see in Polton's printed statutes, *anno* 9 Hen. VI, *cap.* xi."

[c] His sons by his 2nd wife took the name of Audley. These were (1) Sir Humphrey A, slain at Tewkesbury 1471, said to be ancestor of the Audley family of co. Norfolk; and (2) Edmund Audley, Bishop of Rochester 1480, of Hereford 1493, and of Salisbury 1502, who *d.* 23 Aug. 1524.

VI. 1459. *15.* *JOHN (TUCHET), LORD AUDLEY, s. and h. by 1st wife, who in consideration of his father's services had a spec. livery of his lands (1459-60), 38 Hen. VI, without proof of age. He was taken prisoner at Calais next year where he joined the party of Ed. IV, with whom he was in great esteem. He was sum. to Parl. 26 May 1461 to 9 Dec. 1483, the writ being directed to him as "*John de Audley.*" P.C. 1471, obtaining a grant of £100 a year, and being joint Commander of the army. He was sent into Britanny, 1475, and was one of the Barons at the Coronation of Ric. III, who made him LORD TREASURER, 1484. He *m.* Anne, da. and h. of Sir Thomas Itchingham. He *d.* 26 Sep. [or Dec.] 1491. His widow *m.* John ROGERS. She *d.* a widow 1498, and was *bur.* in Bermondsey monastery. Will dat. 11 Nov. 1497, pr. 24 June 1498 by Henry Rogers, s. and executor.

VII. 1491, to 1497. *16.* *JAMES (TUCHET), LORD AUDLEY, s. and h., **K.B.**, having been so *cr.* at the creation of the Prince of Wales, 1475. He was sum. to Parl. 12 Aug. 1492 to 16 Jan. 1496-7. He, however, joined in the Cornish insurrection, was taken prisoner on the 24, and *beheaded* on 28 June 1497 at Tower Hill, being *bur.* in the Blackfriars; when his *peerage* became *forfeited.* He had *m.* firstly Joan, da. of Fulk (BOURCHIER), LORD FITZ-WARINE, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir John DYNHAM. He had *m.* secondly Margaret, da. of Richard DAYRELL of Lillingston Dayrell, Bucks, by Margaret, Dow. COUNTESS OF STAFFORD, da. and coheir of Edmund (*Beaufort*), DUKE OF SOMERSET. She was living (1533-34) 25 Hen. VIII.

VIII. 1512. *17.* JOHN TUCHET, s. and h. by 1st wife. He was *restored* in blood and honours, 1512 (as LORD AUDLEY), and attended the King next year in the French war. Was sum. to Parl. 23 Nov. 1514 to 21 Oct. 1556.[d] He *m.* Mary, da. of John GRIFFIN of Braybroke, co. Northampton, by Emmote, da. of Richard WHEATHILL of Calais. He *d.* before 20 Jan. 1557-8.

IX. 1557? *18.* GEORGE (TUCHET), LORD AUDLEY, s. and h., sum. to Parl. and took his seat 20 Jan. 1557-8. He *m.* firstly Elizabeth, da. of Sir Brian TUKE, Treasurer of the Chamber to Hen. VIII. He *m.* secondly (lic. at Bp. of London's off. 22 Jan. 1559-60), Joan PLATT of St. Andrew's, Eastcheap, London, widow. He *d.* 1560 at Westminster. Admon. 9 Sep. 1560 to Joan, the relict.

X. 1560. *19.* HENRY (TUCHET), LORD AUDLEY, s. and h. by first wife, who was never sum. to Parl. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of Sir William SNEYD of Bradwell, co. Stafford, by his 1st wife Anne, da. and h. of Thomas BARROWE of Flookersbrooke, co Chester. He *d.* 30 Dec. 1563.

XI. 1563. *20.* GEORGE (TUCHET), LORD AUDLEY, s. and h., sum. to Parl. 30 Sep. 1566 to 5 April 1614. On 6 Sep. 1617 he was *cr.* BARON AUDLEY OF ORIER, co. Armagh, and EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, co. Cork [I.] He *d.* 1617.

XII. 1617, to 1631. *21.* MERVIN (TUCHET), EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, &c. [I.]; also LORD AUDLEY [E.], s. and h. He was **attainted of felony** and *beheaded*, 14 May 1631, when his English *Peerage* (being descendible to *heirs gen.*) became *forfeited*, and the Irish titles (though *in tail*) appear (probably in error) to have been likewise so considered.[e].

For fuller particulars see "CASTLEHAVEN," Earls of [I.], *cr.* 1617; *ex.* 1777.

(d) "The name of *John* Tuchet, Lord Audley, regularly recurs in Dugdale's *Lists of Summons* until 23 Jan. (1558-9), 1 Eliz., but, as it appears from the *Lords' Journals*, vol. i, p. 514, that on 20 Jan. 1557-8, *George* Tuchet, Lord Audley, having been sum. to that Parl., took his seat in the House, it is manifest that Dugdale's statement is erroneous." See "Courthope," p. 35.

(e) See "Courthope," p. lxviii, in the "Observations on Dignities."

[*I. 1634.*] XIII. 1678. *22.* JAMES TUCHET, s. and h., *restored* to the name, style, state, degree, dignity, title and honour of EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, &c. [I.], and also of BARON AUDLEY OF HELY [E.], to him and his heirs for ever, by letters patent 3 June 1634.[a] After this restoration he was allowed in the House of Lords the precedency of the *ancient Barony of Audley*, but such allowance appears to have been made in error as the Crown *(alone)* has not the power of restoring a forfeited Peerage, and "it is clear that in former instances it had been considered that the authority of the Legislature was necessary to restore a dignity lost by attainder." This authority was accordingly *afterwards* obtained, and it was enacted by Act of Parl. (29 and 30 Car. II) 1678, that "the said James, Lord Audley, Baron Audley of Hely, Earl of Castlehaven, and the heirs of his body begotten, and immediately after them, Mervin Tuchet, 3rd son of the said Mervin, Lord Audley, and the heirs of his body begotten, and after them, then the daughters of the said Mervin, Lord Audley and their heirs, shall and may from henceforth have, hold, and enjoy, and shall be and are hereby restored unto the honour, dignity, state, authority, and title of Baron Audley of Hely, with all and every the privileges, rights, precedencies, and pre-eminences thereunto belonging, as fully, amply and honourably to all intents and purposes as the said Mervin, Lord Audley at any time, or George, Lord Audley, father of Mervin, at any time during his life, did or might hold and enjoy the same, any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding, and as fully, amply, and honourably as if George Tuchet,[b] 2nd son of the said Mervin, Lord Audley, now beyond the seas, were naturally dead without issue."—See "Courthope," p. 36, and "4th Report on the dignity of a Peer," pp. 318, 331-334.[c]. He *d.* s.p. 11 Oct. 1684.

XIV. 1684. *23.* MERVIN (TUCHET), EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, &c. [I.], and LORD AUDLEY [E.], br. and h. He *d.* 1686.

XV. 1686. *24.* JAMES (TUCHET), EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, &c. [I.], and LORD AUDLEY [E.], s. and h. He *d.* 12 Aug. 1700.

XVI. 1700. *25.* JAMES (TUCHET), EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, &c. [I.], and LORD AUDLEY [E.], s. and h. He *d.* November 1740.

XVII. 1740. *26.* JAMES (TUCHET), EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, &c. [I.], and LORD AUDLEY [E.], s. and h. He *d.* unm. 1769.

XVIII. 1769. *27.* JOHN TALBOT (TUCHET), EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, &c. [I.], and LORD AUDLEY [E.], br. and h. He *d.* s.p. 22 April 1777, when his *Irish Peerage dignities* (as well as any that might have been created *de novo* by the patent of 3 June 1634) became *extinct*, the English Barony by writ (1312) devolving as below.

XIX. 1777. *28.* GEORGE THICKNESSE (afterwards THICKNESSE-TOUCHET), LORD AUDLEY, nephew and h., being 1st surv. s. of Philip THICKNESSE of Farthinghoe, co. Northampton, Capt. in the army and Lieut.-Gov. of Languard point, co. Suffolk,[d] by his first wife Elizabeth,[e] only sister of the last two

For fuller particulars see "CASTLEHAVEN," Earls of [I.], *cr.* 1617, *ex.* 1777.

(a) There is no *special* clause of precedency in this patent, merely the general words "all the rights, privileges, preeminences, precedencies and immunities thereto belonging."

(b) This exception was doubtless because George was a Benedictine Monk.

(c) The reversal of the attainder applies only to the issue of Mervin, the 12th Lord, failing which the Barony would again become *forfeited*.

(d) This eccentric character *m.* secondly Miss Foot, by whom also he had issue, and *d.* 1792. In his will, pr. 24 Jan. 1793, he desires his right hand to be cut off and sent to his s., Lord Audley, to "remind him of his duty to God, after having so long abandoned the duty he owed to a father, who once affectionately loved him."

(e) She *m.* 10 May 1749, and *d.* (30 years before her husband) 30 March 1762.

Barons abovenamed, and da. of James (TUCHET), 5th EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, &c. [I.], LORD AUDLEY. He was *b.* 4 Feb. 1758. Ensign 2nd Reg. of Foot. By Royal lic., 3 April 1784, he took the name of *Touchet* after that of *Thicknesse*. He *m.* firstly, 21 May 1781, at her father's house in Hm. Sq., Elizabeth, 2nd da. and coheir of Sir John Hussey DELAVAL, Bart., afterwards LORD DELAVAL [I. and G.B.], by his 1st wife Susannah, da of R. ROBINSON. She *d.* 11 July 1785. He *m.* secondly, 2 May 1792, Augusta, widow of Col. MOORHOUSE, 2nd and yst. da. and coheir of Rev. Andrè BOISDAUNE, by Elizabeth, 2nd da. of Edward STRODE of Southhill, Somerset. He *d.* 24 Aug. 1818. Admon. April 1819. His widow *d.* April 1844, aged 84.

XX. 1818. *29.* GEORGE JOHN (THICKNESSE-TOUCHET), LORD AUDLEY, s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 23 Jan. 1783. He *m.* 18 April 1816, at Brussels, Anne Jane, 1st da. of Vice-Admiral Sir Ross DONELLY, K.C.B. He *d.* 14 Jan. 1837. His widow *d.* 18 Aug. 1855.

XXI. 1837, to 1872. *30.* GEORGE EDWARD (THICKNESSE-TOUCHET), LORD AUDLEY, s. and h. *b.* 26 Jan. 1817. He *m.* firstly, 16 April 1857, at Sydney, Emily, 2nd da. of Sir Thomas Livingstone MITCHELL, K.H., and D.C.L. (the eminent Geographer), by ... da. of Gen. ... BLUNT. Col. of the 66th Foot. She *d.* 1 April 1860, aged 31. He *m.* secondly, 15 Feb. 1868, at All Saints, Paddington, Midx., Margaret Anne, widow of James Willing SMITH of Gloucester Square, Paddington, and sister of Rev. Thomas Dawson HUDSON of Frogmore Hall, Herts. He *d.* s.p.m. 18 April 1872, at Homburgh, in his 55th year, leaving, by his 1st wife, two daughters(f) and coheirs, between whom the *Barony* fell *in abeyance*. His widow is now (1885) living.

AUDLEY, or ALDITHLEY.

Barons (or Baroness) by Writ.

I. 1317. *1.* HUGH AUDLEY, or DE ALDITHLEY (*junior*), second s. of Hugh A., who, *afterwards* (*viz.* in 1321), was *cr.* LORD AUDLEY (by Isolda, widow of Walter BALUN), having *m.* (at Windsor, 28 April 1317) Margaret, Dow. COUNTESS OF CORNWALL, 2nd da. of Gilbert (DE CLARE), EARL OF HERTFORD and GLOUCESTER, by Joan, da. of King EDWARD I, was sum. v.p., as a Baron [LORD AUDLEY], to Parl. 20 Nov. 1317 to 15 May 1321, the writ being addressed "*Hugh de Audley, Juniori.*" He was with his father in the insurrection of 1322, but like him, was pardoned. He was also sum. to Parl. 3 Dec. 1326 to 24 Aug. 1336, as "*Hugh de Audley*" (only) his father having died before 1325. In 1336 he was in the King's service in Scotland, and on 16 March 1336-7 be was *cr.* EARL OF GLOUCESTER, his wife having, in 1312, become coheir to her br. Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford In 1341 he was AMBASSADOR to France. His wife *d.* 1342, and he himself *d.* s.p.m. 10 Nov. 1347, and was *bur.* in the priory of Tunbridge, when, "although the dignity [of the Earldom of Gloucester] was to him and his heirs, the title appears to have been considered as *extinct.*"—See "Courthope," p. 214.

II. 1247. *2.* Margaret [presumed to have been] *suo jure* BARONESS AUDLEY, sole da. and h., aged 18 years at the death of her mother, and wife of Ralph STAFFORD, afterwards LORD STAFFORD and EARL OF STAFFORD. She *d.* before (1352-53) 26 Ed. III. He *d.* 31 Aug. 1372.

III. 1352? *3.* SIR RALPH STAFFORD [presumed to have been] *de jure* LORD AUDLEY, s. and h. of his mother. He *d.* s.p., v.p., about 1358.

IV. 1358? *4.* HUGH (STAFFORD) [presumed to have been] *de jure* LORD AUDLEY, br. and h. On 31 August 1372, being then aged 28 years, he *suc.* his father as EARL OF STAFFORD &c. with which titles the *Barony of Aud'ley* is presumed to have been *merged*, till, on the attainder in 1483 of Henry (STAFFORD), 2nd Duke of Buckingham (and 7th Earl Stafford), it was *forfeited*, and though his son, in 1486, was restored to all his father's honours, they were *again forfeited*, in 1521, on the attainder of that Nobleman.

For fuller account see "STAFFORD," Earl, *cr.* 1351, *forfeited* 1521.

(f) *Viz.* Mary, *b.* 13 Aug. 1858, and Emily, *b.* 29 Nov. 1859, both (1885) unmarried.

AUDLEY (of Stratton Audley).

Baron by Writ.
I. 1321, to 1325(?)

1. HUGH AUDLEY, of Stratton Audley, Oxon, yst. s. of James Audley or de Aldithley, of Heleigh, co. Stafford, a powerful feudal Baron, and the only s. of his father by his 2nd wife Ela, da. of William LONGESPÉ, obtained from his mother, soon after her husband's death, a grant (1272-73), 1 Ed. I, of Stratton Audley, aforesaid, which had been her inheritance (see "AUDLEY" of Heleigh, Barons by tenure, under the 5th Baron, p. 198). He was in the French wars, 1294, &c.; in the Scottish wars, 1299-1302; and again 1313, and was Governor of Montgomery Castle, 1309. He was sum. to Parl. 15 May 1321, as a Baron (LORD AUDLEY), the writ being directed "*Hugh de Audley, Seniori,*" to distinguish him from his second s. Hugh Audley, *Junior*, who had been so sum. in 1317 (see p. 202). In 1322 he joined the insurrection of the Earl of Lancaster, but was taken prisoner and confined to Wallingford Castle, whence he is said to have escaped. He *m.* Isolda, widow of Sir Walter DE BALUN, da. of (—) MORTIMER, who brought him the manor of Eastington and the Castle of Thornbury, co. Glouc. He *d.* before 1325,[a] and though he is said to have been pardoned and his estates restored to his family, his *title* was in all probability *forfeited* by attainder.[b]

AUDLEY, OR ALDITHLEY.

Qy. **Baron by Writ?** 1421, to 1455.

1. JAMES AUDLEY, or DE ALDITHLEY is asserted by Dugdale (vol. i, p. 751) to have been "of this family also" and to have "had summons to Parl., after the eldest branch went off with daughters and heirs, from 8 H. V [1420-21] until 33 H. VI [1454-55] inclusive." It seems certain that this is the same person as "James (TUCHET), vth (12th) Lord Audley, "who was sum. from 8 Hen V to 33 Hen. VI by writ directed to him as "*Jacobus de Audley.*"

AUDLEY OF WALDEN.

Baron.
I. 1538, to 1544.

1. THOMAS AUDLEY, s. of Geoffry A. of Earls Colne, Essex, was *b.* there 1488, is presumed to have been ed. at Cambridge and was admitted in 1516 a Burgess of Colchester, where he became Town Clerk. Barrister (Inner Temple) and Autumn Reader, 1526; M.P. for Essex, 1523; Speaker of the House of Commons, Nov. 1529, when the first attack was made on the Papal power; Attorney for the Duchy of Lancaster, 1530; King's Sergeant, 1531; Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations; LORD KEEPER, 30 May 1532; LORD CHANCELLOR, 24 Jan. 1533, till his death 12 years later.[c] Being a zealous promoter of the King's various schemes (whether just or otherwise) he obtained a large share of Abbey

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[a] *Inq.* on the death of his mother, 19 Ed. II, finding that the manor of Stratton Audley was then in the King's hands by reason of the rebellion of Hugh, and that James de Audeley was s. and h. of this said Hugh. See Beltz's "Order of the Garter," p. 82.

[b] Sir James Audley, his s. and h., never assumed the title, but was styled "of Gloucestershire," and served in Gascony in 1324, and in Scotland in 1327. By his wife Eva, formerly wife of his cousin Thomas AUDLEY (see page 198, note "e") he was father of two sons, *viz.*, Sir Peter Audley, who *d.* s.p. 1359, and the celebrated Sir James Audley, K.G. 1344, the hero of the battle of Poictiers (1356), who also *d.* s.p. 1369, when the issue of Sir James, the elder (their father), appears to have become *ex.*, as the family estates in Oxon and co. Gloucester passed to the family of Stafford in right of descent from Hugh Audley the younger (Earl of Gloucester), br. of the elder, and uncle of the younger Sir James. See "AUDLEY," Baron, 1317.

[c] These twelve years were "a period more disgraceful in the annals of England than any of a similar extent. Within it were comprehended the King's divorce from

lands, particularly in 1531 those of the Holy Trinity, or Christchurch, Aldgate [subsequently called "Duke's Place"], and of the rich monastery of Walden in Essex in (1538-39) 30 Hen. VIII. On 29 Nov. 1538 he was *cr.* BARON AUDLEY OF WALDEN, co. Essex, and on 23 April 1540, K.G. He resigned the Great Seal (nine days before his death) 21 April 1544. He *m.* firstly (—) da. of Sir Thomas BARNARDISTON of Ketton, Suffolk, but she *d.* s.p. He *m.* secondly, in April 1538, Elizabeth, da. of Thomas (GREY), 2nd MARQUESS OF DORSET, by his 2nd wife Margaret, da. of Sir Robert WOTTON.[d] He *d.* s.p.m. 30 April 1544, aged 56, when his *Peerage* became *ex.*[e] He was *bur.* in a chapel he had erected at Saffron Walden. M.I. Will dat. 19 April 1544, pr. 18 Feb. 1544-5. His widow *m.* George NORTON.

AUDLEY OF ORIER.

i.e. "AUDLEY OF ORIER, co. Armagh," Baron [I.]; see "CASTLEHAVEN," Earl of [I.], *cr.* 1614, *ex.* 1777.

AUGHRIM, see AGHRIM.

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one Queen, after a union of 22 years, under pretence of a scruple of conscience; the repudiation of another after a few day's intercourse, on the mere ground of personal antipathy; the execution of *two* others, one of them sacrificed to obtain a new partner; and innumerable judicial and remorseless murders, those of Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher leading the dreadful array." "Audley has acquired the character of undoubtedly equalling, if he did not *exceed* all his contemporaries in servility." "His interpretations of the law on the various criminal trials at which he presided are a disgrace not only to him, but to every member of the bench associated with him, while both branches of the legislature are equally chargeable with the ignominy of passing the acts he introduced, perilling every man's life by the new treasons they invented, and every man's conscience by the contradictory oaths they imposed."—See "Judges of England," by E. Foss, F.S.A. He "has always been considered as the founder of Magdalen Coll. Cambridge, which he endowed with large estates, and ordained that his heirs, the possessors of the late monastery of Walden, should be Visitors of the College *in perpetuum* and enjoy the exclusive right of nominating the master, which appointment is still vested in the owner of Audley End."—See "History of Audley End by Richard, Lord Braybrooke," London, 1836, 4to., pp. 332. In this work is an engraving of the Lord Audley from a picture by Holbein at that mansion.

(d) "There is extant a metal plate, like a small Garter-plate, with the arms, enamelled, of *The noble & valyant Knygth Syre Thomas Audley Lorde Chansylleyr of Yenglond.* It was lately, and probably is now [1885], in the possession of Mr. Joseph Clarke, F.S.A., Architect. At the top is the date "*Anno Criste* (sic) *1538.*" The arms are not those usually attributed to Lord Audley (and used by Magdalen College, Cambridge), but are, *Or*, on a fess, *azure*, between 3 hares courant, *sable*, as many martlets, *argent.* Impaled with this coat are the arms of Grey—8 quarters. The plate seems to have been made on the marriage. Its height is rather more than 6in. and its width rather less than 5. The armory of this family of Audley is a curious subject. The arms of Harper, Lord Mayor of London 1561, and founder of Bedford school, must be in some way connected with the *later* coat of Audley, but it is not easy to see how." *Ex inform.* H. Gough, who has a tracing of the plate alluded to. The later and well known coat is on the Garter plate, 1540, and was probably conferred, or confirmed, in 1538, on the creation of the Peerage.

(e) He had two daughters and coheirs by his second wife, viz. (1) Mary, who *d.* unm (2) Margaret, who *m.* firstly, Lord Henry Dudley, who *d.* s.p. 1557. She *m.* secondly, as his second wife, Thomas (Howard), 4th Duke of Norfolk, by whom she had a s. (who was h. to his mother), viz. Thomas Howard, sum. in 1597 as Lord Howard *de Walden*, and *cr.* in 1600 Earl of Suffolk.—See "*Howard de Walden*," Baron, *cr.* 1597. He appears to have had two brothers, both also named Thomas, who inherited the manors of Berechurch and Gosbecks near Colchester.

AUMALE, or AUMARLE; see ALBEMARLE.

AUNGIER OF LONGFORD.

i.e. "AUNGIER OF LONGFORD, co. Longford," Baron [I.], *cr.* 1621, *ex.* 1704. See under "LONGFORD."

AVALON.

See "MORDAUNT OF AVALON, co. Somerset," Viscount, *cr.* 1659, *ex.* 1814.

AVANE.

i.e. "LORD OF AVANE AND HAMILTON" [S.], doubtless a clerical error for ARANE or ARRAN. See "ARRAN," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1581, *forfeited* 1585.

AVANDALE, AVENDALE, AVONDALE, or EVANDALE.

Earls [S.]

I. 1437, to 1455.

1. JAMES DOUGLAS of Balveny, 2nd s. of Archibald, 3rd EARL OF DOUGLAS [S.], by Joan, widow of Thomas MORAY of Bothwell, being Warden of the Marches, was, in 1437, *cr.* EARL OF AVANDALE, having charter of lands, in co. Peebles, 22 Dec. 1439 (confirmed 20 Sep. 1440) as "EARL OF AVENDALE and LORD OF BALVENY" [S.] In 1440 he *suc.* his grand nephew as "EARL OF DOUGLAS" [S.], in which Earldom this title was *merged* till both became *forfeited* in 1455. See "DOUGLAS," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1356-7.

Barons [S.]

I. 1459, to 1488.

1. ANDREW STEWART, styled "*of Albany*," eldest of the illegit. sons[a] of Sir Walter Stewart (who was 1st surv. s. and h. ap. of Murdoch, DUKE OF ALBANY [S.], by (it is presumed) a da. of Sir Duncan CAMPBELL of Lochow), was, as early as Aug. 1440, P.C. to James II [S.], a Gent. of the Bedchamber to James III [S.], by whom he was Knighted, and from that King obtained in 1456 the Barony of Avondale, co. Lanark, forfeited by the Earl of Douglas [S.] In 1459 he was *cr.* LORD AVONDALE [S.] He was Warden of the East Marches and one of the LORDS OF THE REGENCY in 1460; HIGH CHANCELLOR [S.] 1460 to 1482, and is said to have obtained precedence next to blood royal. On 4 April 1471 he had a grant of the *whole* of the Earldom of Lennox for his life, which had been forfeited by his great grandfather Earl Duncan in 1424. On 17 April 1479 he obtained under the Great Seal *letters of legitimation* for himself and his brothers Arthur and Walter,[a]

(a) See p. 50, note "a." The legitimacy of Walter Stewart of Morphie, the youngest of these is ably urged by "the Hon. and Rev. Andrew Godfrey Stuart" in his "Sketch of the Stuarts of Castle Stuart, Ireland (Edinburgh, 1854, 4to). If indeed such was the fact (other that by the partial *legitimation* of 1479), one curious result would be that such legitimacy would apparently have invalidated the succession of Queen Mary to the throne of Scotland, under the settlement of 1373, by which heirs female were postponed to *all lawful* descendants in the *male* line of Robert II. In strict law, however, the attainder of Duke Murdoch would have been a bar to the right of his issue. Another argument against such legitimacy is that Alexander Stewart (s. and h. of the said Walter) who, if his father had been legitimate would have represented Isabel, Duchess of Albany and *suo jure* Countess of Lennox [S.], made no claim to the great estates of that Earldom, but on the contrary appears as "homologating the claim of Elizabeth Menteith [a descendant of a *younger* sister of the Countess Isabel] by attesting the proclamation of the King's letters of Privy Seal in in her favour."—See "Stewart Genealogy," by George Burnett, Lyon, in Preface to vol. iv (p. clxxx, note 1) of the "Exchequer Rolls" [S.]

enabling them to destinate their estates as freely "sicut de legitimo thoro essent procreati, non obstante bastardiâ eorum." He was employed in many most important negotiations, the last of which was concluding peace with Richard III, on 21 Sep. 1484, at Nottingham. He *d.* s.p. 1488 when *his honours* became *extinct.*

II. 1499? *1.* ANDREW STEWART, nephew of the above, being 2nd s. of Walter Stewart[a] of Morphie, co. Kincardine, by Elizabeth ARNOT of Arnot, co. Fife, which Walter, together with his elder br. Andrew, Lord Avondale [S.], abovenamed was *legitimated* in 1479. This Andrew Stewart appears to have *suc.* his elder *br.* Alexander S.[b] in the Barony of Avondale about 1489. He was a Lord of the Bedchamber to James IV [S.], by whom he was *cr.* LORD AVONDALE [S.] at some date before 4 Feb. 1499; as such he appeared in Parl. 1503 and 1509. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Sir John KENNEDY of Blairquhan. He *d.* 9 Sep. 1513 being slain (together with his King) at the battle of Flodden.

III. 1513. *2.* ANDREW (STEWART), LORD AVONDALE [S.], s. and h. Having previously resigned the Barony of Avondale to Andrew Stewart his s. and h. ap. (who had a charter thereof 25 July 1531), he finally exchanged the same (together with that of Coldstream) for the *Barony of Ochiltree*, co. Ayr, and obtained charters thereof to himself and his said son,[c] 2 Sep. 1534. On 15 March 1542-3 he obtained an act of Parl. to exchange his title of Peerage, as "LORD AVONDALE" for that of "LORD STEWART OF OCHILTREE" [S.] See fuller particulars under "OCHILTREE."

AVELAND.

Barons.

I. 1856. *1.* Sir GILBERT JOHN HEATHCOTE, Bart., s. and h. of Sir Gilbert H., 4th Bart. of Normanton Park, co. Rutland, by his 1st wife Katharine Sophia, da. of John MANNERS of Grantham Grange, co. Lincoln, by Louisa, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF DYSART [S.], was *b.* 16 Jan. 1795; was M.P. for Boston, 1820-30; for South Lincolnshire, 1832-41, and for Rutland, 1841-56; *suc.* his father 26 March 1851; was Hon. Col. of South Linc. Militia; Lord Lieut. of co. Lincoln, and, being a distinguished Whig politician, was, on 26 Feb. 1856, *cr.* BARON AVELAND of Aveland, co. Lincoln. He *m.* 8 Oct. 1827 at Drummond Castle, Muthill, co. Perth, the Hon. Clementina Elizabeth BURRELL-DRUMMOND, afterwards (1871), *suo jure* BARONESS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY (see that title). He *d.* 6 Sep. 1867 in Belgrave sq., and was *bur.* 13 at Normanton. His personalty amounted to £400,000. His widow, who was *b.* 2 and *bap.* 15 Sep. 1809 at St. Geo. Han. sq., being eldest of the two sisters of Alberic, Lord Willoughby of [*sic*] Eresby, *suc.* on her said brother's death, 26 Aug. 1870, to the coheirship of that Barony, of which the abeyance was terminated in her favour 13 Nov. 1871. By royal lic. 4 May 1872 she took for herself and issue the surname of HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY and is now (1885) living.

II. 1867. *2.* GILBERT HENRY (HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY, formerly HEATHCOTE), BARON AVELAND, and a Baronet; only s. and h. *b.* 1 Oct. 1830 in London. Ed. at Harrow and at Trin. Coll. Cambridge. M.P. for Boston, 1852-56, and for Rutland, 1856-67. On 24 Jan. 1871 the Royal approbation was given to his appointment as Deputy to his mother and (her sister) the Dow. Baroness Carrington in the exercise of the office of LORD GREAT CHAMBER-

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(a) See p. 205, note "a."

(b) This Alexander Stewart had a charter of the lands and *Barony of Avondale* 4 Jan. 1485-6, by the resignation of Lord Avondale [S.] his uncle. He was one of the "Lords Auditors" 21 Jan. 1488, but *d.* the next year.

(c) "In the account of Somerset's expedition it is said that *the Master of Avandale* was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 1547. There appears a mistake in the title as Andrew Stewart, who was Master of Avandale, 1532, was Lord Ochiltree, 1549."—See "Douglas," p. 160.

LAIN.[d] P.C., 1880. He *m.* 14 July 1863 at St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Evelyn Elizabeth, 2nd da. of Charles (GORDON), 10th MARQUESS OF HUNTLY [S.], by his 2nd wife Mary Antoinetta, da. of Rev. William PEGUS. She was *b.* 22 March 1846.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 17,600 acres in co. Lincoln (valued at about £27,000 a year), and about 13,600 acres in Rutland. Total 31,275 acres of the yearly value of about £47,000. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence*, Normanton Park, Rutland. [*Note.*—The above is irrespective of some 132,000 acres, valued at about £74,000 a year, held by the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, the mother of the present Lord Aveland.]

AVENDALE, see AVANDALE.

AVON.

i.e. "LORD AVON AND INNERDALE" [S.], see "HAMILTON," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1643.

AVONDALE, see AVANDALE.

AVERENCHES, see ABRINCIS.

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[d] The Hereditary office of LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND was granted by Henry I to Alberic de Vere, and held by the EARLS OF OXFORD, the heirs *male* of his body, till the death, s.p., of the 18th Earl in 1625. The *heirs general* of the grantee had, during that space of time, been passed over (*viz.* in 1526, on the death of the 14th Earl) in favour of the *heir male*, but, notwithstanding this fact, this great dignity was a century later, soon after the death (1625) of the 18th Earl abovenamed, awarded (by a remarkable decision), to Robert (Bertie), LORD WILLOUGHBY de Eresby, as s. and h. of Mary, aunt, of the whole blood, to the *last holder*; the descendants of the three sisters (of the half blood) and *coheirs* of the *last holder* being passed over, as also his cousin and h. *male* (the h. *male* of the body of the Grantee) who *suc.* to the Earldom of Oxford from which (in contradiction to what had been decided in 1526) this dignity was then first severed. As in the previous case in 1526, no notice was taken of the *heirs general* of *the Grantee, viz.* the descendants of the sisters and coheirs of the 14th Earl. The claim of Hugh, Lord Percy, *styled* Earl Percy (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), the senior coheir of this 14th Earl of Oxford and of *all* the preceding Earls, as also the claim of the Duchess of Athole [S.], the senior coheir (through the half blood) of the 18th Earl of Oxford (the last of those Earls who was GREAT CHAMBERLAIN) were both rejected, in 1781, as being "barred by the statute of limitations." See, under "ATHOLE," p. 139, note "e," and p. 191, note "a."

Lord Willoughby was *cr.* Earl of Lindsey in 1626, and the office of Lord Great Chamberlain was held by him and the heirs male of his body till the death, s.p., of Robert, Duke of Ancaster, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Willoughby &c., in 1779, when it fell into abeyance between his Grace's two sisters and coheirs. Of these (1) Priscilla Elizabeth *m.* Sir Peter Burrell, *cr.*, in 1796, Lord Gwydyr, and *d.* 1828. In her favour, was terminated, 18 March 1780, the abeyance of the Barony of Willoughby *of* [sic] Eresby, which again fell into abeyance on the death of her grandson in 1870, till it was again terminated in 1871 (under the name of Willoughby *de* Eresby) in favour of her grandaughter, the Dow. Baroness Aveland as mentioned in the text. (2) Georgiana Charlotte, *m.* George James, 1st Marquess of Cholmondeley, and *d.* 1838. These two ladies, in whom the House of Lords decided in 1781 that the office of Lord Great Chamberlain vested *jointly*, appointed Peter Burrell, afterwards Lord Gwydyr (the husband of the former), their deputy. He *d.* 1820. His son, Lord Gwydyr (afterwards, 1828, Lord Willoughby of Eresby), officiated at the coronation of Geo. IV as deputy to his mother; while the Marquess of Cholmondeley, as deputy to *his* mother, officiated at the coronation of William IV. Lord Willoughby and Gwydyr again officiated, in his own right, at the coronation of Queen Victoria, and in 1870 was represented by his two daughters, of whom the elder was the Dow. Baroness Aveland abovenamed. The Office is discharged by the respective representative of each coheir of the last Duke of Ancaster *alternately* in each alternate reign.

AVONMORE.[a]

Barons [I.]
I. 1795.
Viscounts [I.]
I. 1800.

1. BARRY YELVERTON, s. and h. of Frank Y. of Blackwater and Kanturk, co. Cork, by Elizabeth, da. of Jonas BARRY, *b.* 28 May 1736, was Barrister at Law (Dublin) 1764; Bencher, 1772, M.P. for Donegal 1774-76; and for Carrickfergus 1776-83, and as such "a zealous partizan for the claims of Ireland."[b] Attorney Gen. [I.] 1782; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer [I.] 1784-1805; and, on 15 June 1795, was *cr.* LORD YELVERTON, BARON AVONMORE, co. Cork [I.] On 29 Dec. 1800[c] he was *cr.* VISCOUNT AVONMORE of Derry Island, co. Tipperary [I.] He *m.* 2 July 1761, Mary, da. of William NUGENT of Clonlost, co. Westmeath. She *d.* 1802. He *d.* 19 Aug. 1805.

II. 1805.

2. WILLIAM CHARLES (YELVERTON), VISCOUNT AVONMORE, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 5 April 1762. Principal Registrar of the High Court of Chancery [I.] He *m.*, 1 Sep. 1787, by spec. lic. in St. James' Place, Westm. (his bride being then a minor), Mary, 1st da. of John READE of East Cams, Hants. He *d.* 28 Nov. 1814. Will pr. July 1815. His widow *d.* 30 May 1834.

III. 1815.

3. BARRY JOHN (YELVERTON), VISCOUNT AVONMORE, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 21 Feb. 1790. He *m.* firstly 1811, Jane, da. of Thomas BOOTH of Dublin and Whitehaven. She *d.* Oct. 1821. He *m.* secondly, 1 Aug. 1822, Cecilia, 1st da. of Charles O'KEEFE of Hollybrooke Park, co. Tipperary, one of the Registrars of the Court of Chancery [I.] He *d.* 24 Oct. 1870, at Dublin, in his 81st year. His widow *d.* 1 Feb. 1876 at Tritonville, co. Dublin, aged 71.

IV. 1870.

4. WILLIAM CHARLES (YELVERTON), VISCOUNT AVONMORE, &c. [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h., being 1st by second wife, *b.* 27 Oct. 1824. Major, R.A. Served in the Crimea. Medal and clasp for Inkerman and Sebastopol. Knight of the Turkish order of Medjidie, 5th class, but was "*suspended from all military duties*" March 1861.[d] He *m.*, 26 June 1858, Emily Marianne, widow of Edward FORBES, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., and da. of Major Gen. Sir Charles ASHWORTH, K.C.B. He *d.* 1 April 1883 at Biarritz.

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[a] Avonmore (*i.e.* the Great River) is the name of one of the three head waters of the river Avoca, in co. Wicklow.

[b] See "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation" by Sir Jonah Barrington, chap. vii, where a long and interesting account of his Lordship's career is given. The author's views, as against the Irish Union, are well known. At the end of the sketch he adds—"This distinguished man, at the critical period of Ireland's emancipation, burst forth as a meteor in the Irish Senate," but "after having with zeal and sincerity laboured to attain independence for his country in 1782, he become one of its Sale-Masters in 1800" and, through the influence of the Duke of Portland, "and the absolute necessity of a family provision, on the question of the Union, the radiance of his public character was obscured for ever." "His rising sun was brilliant, his meridian cloudy, his setting obscure," yet "few men possessed so much talent, so much heart, or so much weakness."

[c] On this day (the last date of creation of Irish Peers before the Union) 18 Peerages [I.] were created, *viz.* 4 MARQUESSATES, *i.e.* Thomond, Headfort, Sligo and Ely; 5 EARLDOMS, *i.e.* Castle-Stewart, Donoughmore, Caledon, Kenmare and Clanricarde (the last being with a *spec. rem.*); 9 VISCOUNTCIES, *i.e.* Limerick, Somerton, Avonmore, Longueville, Bantry, Monck, Dunlo, Charleville and Kilwarden, of which honours, however, all the recipients possessed other Peerages [I.] previously.

[d] This was owing to the scandal occasioned by the trial, which lasted ten days (21 Feb. to 4 March 1861) in the Court of Common Pleas [I.], of "*Thelwall v. Yelverton*," wherein the actual cause of action was for £259 supplied by the plaintiff for the use of the wife of the defendant, but the real question at issue was whether or no the lady in question *was* legally such wife. Her maiden name was Maria Theresa LONGWORTH of Smedley, co. Lancaster, being the yst. da. of a silk merchant in Manchester, deceased. She was *b.* at Chetwood, in that co., ed. at a convent in France and brought up as a

V. 1883. *5.* BARRY NUGENT (YELVERTON), VISCOUNT AVONMORE, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 11 Feb. 1859. Ed. at the Royal Military Coll. Sandhurst; 2nd Lieut. 37th Foot, Jan. 1878; Lieut., Feb. 1879; Instructor of Musketry, Jan. 1882; Capt., Nov. 1884. He *d.* unm. of enteric fever (when on service) at Kerbekan, in the Soudan war, 13 Feb. 1885.

VI. 1885. ALGERNON WILLIAM (YELVERTON), VISCOUNT AVONMORE (1800), and LORD YELVERTON, BARON AVONMORE (1795), all in the Peerage of Ireland, yst. but only surv. br. and h. *b.* 19 Nov. 1866.

Principal Residences.—Belle Isle, near Roscrea, co. Tipperary, and Hazle Rock, co. Mayo.

AXILHOLM.

i.e. "MOWBRAY DE AXILHOLM." See "MOWBRAY," Baron, *cr.* 1295, under the 4th Lord, 1362-66.

AYLESBURY, see AILESBURY.

AYLESFORD.

Earls.

I. 1714. *1.* THE HON. HENEAGE FINCH, 2nd s. of Heneage, 1st EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, by Elizabeth, da. of William HARVEY, matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 18 Nov. 1664, being then aged 15; became a Barrister of the Inner Temple (being popularly known as "the silvertongued Finch"), and was made Solicitor Gen. on 13 Jan. 1678,[a] from which office he was removed by James II on 21 April 1686, and in Trinity term 1688 was one of the counsel for the seven Bishops *against* the Crown. M.P. for the Univ. of Oxford, 1678-9, and in several other parliaments. Was chosen by the Univ. to receive Queen Anne, in Aug. 1702, on her coming to Oxford. On 15 March 1702-3, "in consideration of his great merits and abilities," he was *cr.* BARON OF GERNSEY (*sic*),[b] and on the 28th was sworn P.C. By George I, on 19 Oct. 1714, he was

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Roman Catholic. Having joined the French Sisters of Charity to attend the sick at the Hospital of Galata, during the Russian war, she there received an offer of marriage from Major Yelverton (early in 1857), and shortly afterwards he "performed the ceremony" by reading the marriage service of the Church of England at Edinburgh. On 15 Aug. 1857 the marriage was celebrated by a Roman Catholic Priest at Rostrevor in the north of Ireland, after which they travelled on the Continent together as husband and wife. Though by act of Parl. (19 Geo. II, cap 13) it is enacted "that a marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, if celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest, shall be deemed null and void," the jury found not only that the Scotch marriage was valid, but that the one in Ireland was good also, finding that Major Yelverton *was* a Roman Catholic. This decision was received by the populace with the greatest applause.—See an interesting account of this celebrated trial in the "Annual Register" for 1861. On appeal, however, this decision was not sustained and, finally in 1864, the illegality of these marriages was decided by the House of Lords, whereby his Lordship's marriage in 1858 (as in the text), became good.

(a) In the trial, for high treason, of Lord Russell in 1683 he (according to Bishop Burnet) "summed up the evidence against him, but shewed more of a vicious eloquence, in turning matters against the prisoner, than law." On which Dean Swift remarks "Finch was afterwards Earl of Aylesford—an arrant r—l." It is certainly remarkable that during the reign of William III (to whose cause he was favourable) he obtained neither promotion, nor office of *any* kind.

(b) In "Courthope" the title of creation is erroneously given as "*Lord* Guernsey, *co. Southampton*," so also, similarly, the title of Earl of Jersey, *cr.* 1697, is there said (erroneously) to have been "*co. Southampton*," the mistake, possibly arising from these islands forming (ecclesiastically) part of the diocese of Winchester.

cr. EARL OF AYLESFORD, co. Kent, and was sworn P.C. to that King and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office he resigned 29 Feb. 1715-6. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. and coheir of Sir John BANKS of London, Bart. (*so cr.* Aug. 1661), by Elizabeth, da. of Sir John DETHICK, Knt., sometime Lord Mayor of London. By her (on the death of her father), in Oct. 1699, he acquired the estate of Aylesford, co. Kent. He *d.* 22 July 1719 and was *bur.* at Aylesford. His will pr. Oct. 1719. His widow *d.* 1 Sep. 1743. Her will pr. Oct. 1743.

II. 1719. *2.* HENEAGE (FINCH), EARL OF AYLESFORD, &c., s. and h. *b.* at Albury, Surrey. Matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 27 June 1700 and then aged 17. M.P. for Surrey, 1711-19. Master of the Jewel office, 1711-15. He *m.*, 9 Dec. 1712, Mary, da. and h. of Sir Clement FISHER of Packington, co. Warwick, 3rd Bart., by Ann, da. of Humphrey JENNINGS of that co. With her he acquired the estate of Packington. She *d.* at Bath May 1740. Admon. 20 Feb. 1740-1 to her husband. He *d.* 29 June 1757. His will pr. July 1757.

III. 1757. *3.* HENEAGE (FINCH), EARL OF AYLESFORD, &c., only s. and h. *b.* 6 Nov. 1715. Matric. at Oxford (Univ. Coll.) 31 July 1732. M.A. 1735; D.C.L. (by creation) 14 April 1761. M.P. for co. Leicester 1739-41; for Maidstone 1741-47 and 1754-57. He *m.* 6 Oct. 1750 at St. Geo. Han. Sq., Charlotte, yst. da. of Charles (SEYMOUR), 6th DUKE OF SOMERSET, by his second wife Charlotte, da. of Daniel (FINCH), 6th EARL OF WINCHILSEA, &c. He *d.* 9 May 1777 in Grosvenor sq. and was *bur.* at Packington. Will pr. May 1777. His widow *d.* 15 Feb. 1805. Her will pr. May 1805.

IV. 1777. *4.* HENEAGE (FINCH), EARL OF AYLESFORD, &c., s. and h. *b.* 4, at Sion House, and *bap.* 15 July 1751 at Isleworth, Midx. Matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 13 Nov. 1767. M.P. for Castle Rising 1772-74, and for Maidstone 1774-77; *cr.* M.A. of Oxford Univ. 16 June 1770; D.C.L. 7 July 1773. Lord of the Bedchamber 1777-83. Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard 1783-1804. Lord Steward of the Household 1804. Judge of the Marshalsea Court and a Trustee of the British Museum. He *m.* by spec. lic., 18 Nov. 1781, Louisa, 1st da. of Thomas (THYNNE) 1st MARQUESS OF BATH, by Elizabeth, 1st da. of William (CAVENDISH-BENTINCK), 2nd DUKE OF PORTLAND. He *d.* 21 Oct. 1812. Will pr. Feb. 1813. His widow, who was *b.* 25 March 1760, *d.* 28 Dec. 1832. Will pr. Jan. 1833.

[CHARLES FINCH, *styled* LORD GUERNSEY, s. and h. ap., *d.* young 18 Jan. 1784.]

V. 1812. *5.* HENEAGE (FINCH), EARL OF AYLESFORD, &c., 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* 24 April 1786, and *bap.* 25 May at St. James' Westm. Matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 19 April 1804; B.A. 1807; M.P. for Weobly 1807-12. F.S.A. He *m.*, 23 April 1821, Augusta Sophia, da. of George (GREVILLE), 2nd EARL OF WARWICK, by his second wife Harriet, 1st da. and coheir of Richard VERNON of Hilton, co. Stafford. She *d.* 2 March 1845. Admon. Aug. 1845. He *d.* 3 Jan. 1859.

VI. 1859. *6.* HENEAGE (FINCH), EARL OF AYLESFORD, &c., s. and h. *b.* 24 Dec. 1824. M.P. for South Warwickshire 1849-57. He *m.*, 7 May 1846, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Jane Wightwick, only da. and h. of John Wightwick KNIGHTLEY of Offchurch Bury, co. Warwick. He *d.* 10 Jan. 1871, at 48 Grosvenor st., Midx., and was *bur.* at Packington. Will pr. 21 March 1871 under £120,000, but resworn as under £100,000. His widow is now (1885) living.

VII. 1871. *7.* HENEAGE[a] (FINCH), EARL OF AYLESFORD, &c., s. and h. *b.* 21 Feb. 1849 in Upper Brook street, Midx. Ed. at Eton. Capt. Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry 1869-77. Officer of the Greek Order of the Saviour. In 1874 he entertained the Prince of Wales at Packington. He was well known in the sporting world, in which, however, his career was singularly unsuccessful. He *m.*, 8 Jan. 1871, at St. Geo. Han. sq., Edith, 3rd da. of Lieut. Col. Thomas PEERS-

[a] His Lordship was the 7th Earl in *uninterrupted* succession who had borne the Christian name of "Heneage."

WILLIAMS of Temple House, Berks, and of Craig-y-don, co. Anglesey, by Emily, youngest da. of Anthony BACON of Elcott, Berks. From her he was separated by deed dat. 22 May 1877. He *d.* s.p.m.[b] at Big Springs, co. Howard, in Texas, 13 Jan. 1885, and was *bur.* in the church of Packington. Will dat. 2 Sep. 1882. His widow is now (1885) living.

VIII. 1885. CHARLES WIGHTWICK (FINCH), EARL OF AYLESFORD (1714), and BARON OF GUERNSEY (1703), br. and h. male, who established his claim to the Peerage[c] and had writ of summons 31 July 1885, *b.* 7 June 1851, in Curzon Street, Mayfair. Major 1st Stafford Militia, 1881. He *m.* firstly, 4 Feb. 1873, Georgiana Agnes, 1st da. of William (BAGOT), 3rd LORD BAGOT, by Lucia Caroline Elizabeth, da. of George James (AGAR ELLIS), LORD DOVER. She who was *b.* 22 May 1852, *d.* s.p. 12 April 1874. He *m.* secondly, 16 Feb. 1879, Ella Victoria, widow of Charles LINTON of Hemmingford, co. Huntingdon, yst. da. of John ROSS of Benena, co. Cork.

[HENEAGE GREVILLE FINCH, *styled* LORD GUERNSEY, s. and h. ap. by second wife *b.* 2 June 1883.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 12,500 acres in co. Warwick; about 4,300 in Leicestershire and 2,856 in Kent. Total about 20,000, valued at about £33,000 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Note.*—The Kentish estates, 2,864 *(sic)* acres, were put up for sale in Sep. 1884, under a "disentailing act" of 1882. Some were not sold, but the amount realized was £80,000, of which £26,200 was paid for the Boxley abbey estate (905 acres) by the Earl of Romney, the rental being about £1000 a year. *Principal Residence,* Packington Hall, co. Warwick.

AYLMER. [of Balrath,]

Barons [I.]

I. 1718. *1.* MATTHEW AYLMER, 2nd s. of Sir Christopher A., 1st Bart. [I.], by Margaret, 3rd da. of Matthew (PLUNKETT), 5th LORD LOUTH [I.], having been page to the Duke of Buckingham, obtained the command of a ship, and after the battle of La Hogue was made

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[b] It appeared that the Countess gave birth to a son, on 4 Nov. 1881, at No. 8, Avenue Friedland, Paris, who was registered (the parents being not named) as "GUY BERTRAND," and who appears, sometimes, to have been *styled* "LORD GUERNSEY." His reputed father was George Charles Spencer-Churchill, then *styled* Marquess of Blandford, afterwards (1883), 8th Duke of Marlborough. Nearly two years afterwards this child was, 29 June 1883, *bap.*, under the same names, at St. Mary-le-Strand, Midx., but as son of Heneage, Earl of Aylesford and Edith, which paternity was however subsequently disallowed by the House of Lords.

[c] The old legal doctrine of "*Pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant*" has been overruled by the House of Lords in the following instances:—(1) In 1692-3 and (again) in 1813, in the case of the Earldom of BANBURY, in which the legitimacy of Nicholas Knollys, *b.* 30 June 1630-1, was disallowed by their Lordships, notwithstanding it had been allowed by the King's Bench in 1694. (2) In 1824, in the case of the Barony of GARDNER, as against the claim of Henry Fenton Gardner, *b.* 8 Dec. 1802 in wedlock, but at a date which precluded the possibility of his legitimacy. (3) On 16 May 1848, in the case of the Barony of SAY AND SELE, in which the right of Charles Twisleton (whose putative father "John Stein, Esq.," gave evidence as to such his paternity) was passed over, though the said Charles was *b.* 30 March 1797, *before* the dissolution [1798] of his mother's marriage with the Hon. Thomas James Twisleton, whose son (by a *subsequent* wife) Frederick Benjamin Twisleton (*b.* 4 July 1799) was declared to have established his claim to the Peerage. (4) In July 1885 in the case of the Earldom of AYLESFORD, as against the legitimacy of a child *b.* 4 Nov. 1881 in wedlock, of parties who were residing respectively in Chapel Place (Oxford Street) and in Portugal Street (South Audley Street) Midx., in the months of Jan., Feb., March and April previous to the birth. The same overruling has also been effected by Act of Parl., of which the following instances apply to Peerage successions, *viz.*:—(1) Act 9 and 10 William III, c. 11, "for dissolving the marriage between Charles [Gerard] EARL OF MACCLESFIELD and Anne his wife, and to *illegitimate the children* of the said Anne"; and (2) Act 6 and 7 Vic., "to declare that certain persons therein named are *not the children* of George Ferrars [Townshend], MARQUIS TOWNSHEND."

Rear Admiral of the Red 1692; Rear Admiral of the Fleet 1717; Governor of Greenwich Hospital 6 Nov. 1714. M.P. for Portsmouth 1695-98, and for Dover 1698 till his death. On 1 May 1718 he was *cr.* LORD AYLMER, BARON OF BALRATH, co. Meath [I.][d] In 1720 was appointed Rear Admiral of Great Britain. He was also Ranger of Greenwich Park and Keeper of Greenwich Palace. He *m.* Sarah, da. of Edward ELLIS of London. She *d.* Nov. 1710. He *d.* at Greenwich Palace 18 Aug. 1720 and was *bur.* the 23 at Greenwich. Will dat. 2 June 1720, pr. 7 Sep. following.[e]

II. 1720. *2.* HENRY (AYLMER), LORD AYLMER, &c. [I.], only s. and h. Equerry to George I. M.P. for Rye 1720-27. Comptroller of the Mint July 1727. He *m.* (settlement 27 June 1716) Elizabeth, da. of William PRIESTMAN of Westcliffe, near Dover, Kent, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Midx., Commissioner of the Navy, by Mary his wife. She *d.* at Greenwich 12 Jan. 1749-50, aged 60, and was *bur.* on 20 there. He *d.* 26 June 1754 and was *bur.* 4 July at Greenwich. Will dat. 17 Sep. 1751, pr. 15 July 1754.

III. 1754. *3.* HENRY (AYLMER), LORD AYLMER, &c. [I.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. *bap.* 21 May 1718 at St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Capt. R.N. He *m.* Anne, da. of William PIERCE of Virginia, in North America. She was *bur.* at Greenwich 28 Sep. 1756. He *d.* at Ickleford, Herts, 7 Oct. 1766 and was *bur.* 16 at Greenwich. Will (no date) pr. 6 Dec. 1766.

IV. 1766. *4.* HENRY (AYLMER), LORD AYLMER, &c. [I.], 2nd but only surv. s. and h. On 11 May 1766, on the death of his cousin Sir Matthew AYLMER of Balrath, co. Meath, 6th Bart. [I.], he *suc.* to that Baronetcy, *cr.* in 1662. Took his seat in the House of Lords [I.] 16 Feb. 1788, and on his petition that he was "totally unable to support the dignity of the Peerage," was recommended by that House, 25 July 1782, "as an object of His Majesty's bounty." He *m.* 23 Feb. 1774 at Didbrook, co. Glouc., Catharine, sister of Charles, EARL WHITWORTH, da. of Sir Charles WHITWORTH of Leybourne, co. Kent, by Martha, 1st da. of Richard SHELLEY. He *d.* 22 Oct. 1785. His widow *m.* 22 Sep. 1787 at Loughurn, co. Armagh, Howell PRICE and *d.* 9 Jan. 1805.

V. 1785. *5.* MATTHEW (AYLMER, *afterwards* WHITWORTH-AYLMER), LORD AYLMER, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 24 May 1775. On 1 Aug. 1800 he obtained an annuity of £600 for life. General in the army (20 Dec. 1841) and Col. of the 18th Foot. Sometime Governor of Lower Canada and Adjutant Gen. in Ireland. K.C.B. 2 Jan. 1815. G.C.B. 10 Sep. 1836. He *m.* 4 Aug. 1801, Louisa Anne, 2nd da. of Sir John CALL, 1st Bart., by Philadelphia, da. of William BATTY, M.D. He *d.* s.p. 23 Feb. 1850, at 15 Eaton sq., and was *bur.* 2 March in the cemetery, at Norwood, Surrey. His widow *d.* 13 Aug. 1862, aged 84.

VI. 1850. *6.* FREDERICK WHITWORTH WILLIAM (AYLMER), LORD AYLMER, &c. [I.], only surv. br. and h. *b.* 12 Oct. 1777. Entered the Navy 1790. Was at the battle of the Nile (7 Aug. 1798), and was commander of "the Severn" (27 Aug. 1816) at the bombardment of Algiers. Admiral R.N. K.C.B. Knight of the order of St. Ferdinand of Naples. Obtained the Turkish gold medal in 1801 in the Egyptian campaign. He *d.* unm., 5 March 1858, at 20 Dawson Place, Paddington, and was *bur.* 12 at Kensal Green cemetery, aged 80. Will, in which he left £5,500 to his successor, dat. 29 Feb. 1856, pr., with two codicils, 4 Aug. 1858.

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[d] The preamble to this creation is printed in "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland." Edit. 1789. Vol. vii, p. 65. The patent, which is in Latin, is given *in extenso* in the claim to the Peerage in July 1860. The titles are "*Dominus Aylmer, Baro de Balrath.*"

[e] The following is Bishop Burnet's character of him when upwards of 50, with Dean Swift's remarks thereon *in italics.* "He has a very good head; indefatigable and designing; is very zealous for the liberties of the People; makes a good figure in the Parl. as well as the Fleet; is handsome in his person. *A virulent man, born in Ireland.*"

VII. 1856. *7.* UDOLPHUS (AYLMER), LORD AYLMER, BARON OF BALRATH, and a Baronet [I.], cousin and h. male, being 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of John Athelmer Aylmer of Melbourne in East Canada (by Elizabeth,[a] da. of Henry COATES of Burton upon Trent), which John Athelmar was only s. and h. of Admiral John A. (*d.* 1841, aged 82) s. and h. of John A., Preb. of Bristol (*d.* 1793, aged 70), who was 2nd s. of the 3rd Lord. He was *b.* 10 June 1814 and *bap.* 2 July at St. Werburgh's, Derby. Lieut. Col. 54th Canadian inf. militia. His claim to the Peerage was allowed 10 July 1860. He *m.* 28 June 1841, Mary Eliza, 3rd da. of Edward JOURNEAUX, formerly of Dublin, but afterwards of Melbourne, East Canada. She *d.* 14 Sep. 1881.

AYR.

Viscounts [S.] I. 1622. I. 1633. *1.* WILLIAM (CRICHTON), LORD CRICHTON OF SANQUHAR [S.], was, by patent dat., at Newmarket, 2 Feb. 1622, *cr.* LORD OF SANQUHAR and VISCOUNT OF AIR [S.] By a subsequent patent, dat. at Dunglass, 12 June 1633, he was *cr.* LORD CRICHTON OF SANQUHAR and CUMNOCK, VISCOUNT OF AIR and EARL OF DUMFRIES [S.], with a *spec. rem.* (as to this creation) to heirs male for ever bearing name and arms of Crichton. See "DUMFRIES," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1633.

(a) She was *m.* 12 July 1812 at St. Werburgh's, Derby.

B.

[*Note.*—In commencing a new letter the Editor has resolved to discontinue the reprinting from Courthope's "Historic Peerage" the account therein given of English Baronies *by tenure*, as was proposed to be done (at page 1) in the Preface of this work. Mr. Courthope paid but little attention to these dignities, and makes *no mention* whatsoever *of a very considerable number* of them, while the account given of them by Sir N. H. Nicolas in 1825 is (small blame to him) extremely inaccurate when tested by the light of modern researches extending over a space of threescore years. The account, for instance, (reprinted in pp. 66 and 67 of this work) of ALBINI, Baron by tenure, is, as has been pointed out, full of errors, and the reproduction of such accounts without accurate supervision (which the Editor has neither the will nor the capacity to bestow), does more harm than good. An Anglo Norman Baronage has been many years in preparation by one well versed in that period (Mr. Chester Waters), which would include Baronies *by tenure*, a class of dignities best treated of by themselves, excepting only when, as in the case of Abergavenny and Berkeley, they are supposed to have "crystallised" into *actual Peerages*, which (and which alone) are the objects of this work.]

BACON.

No Peerage dignity ever existed of this name, yet the celebrated Sir Francis Bacon (*Lord* Keeper (1616-17), *Lord* Chancellor 1617-18, who was, in 1618, *cr.* BARON VERULAM and, in 1621, VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS), is very generally, though erroneously, spoken of as LORD BACON.[a] See "ST. ALBANS," Viscount, *cr.* 1621, *ex.* 1626.

BADENOCH.

i.e. "LORD OF BADENOCH" [S.], Alexander (STEWART) EARL OF BUCHAN [S.], &c., (4th son of Robert II [S.]), is so styled. See "BUCHAN," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1374.

i.e. "LORD BADENOCH" [S.] See "HUNTLY," Marquess of [S.], *cr.* 1599.

BADLESMERE.

Barons by Writ.

I. 1309, to 1322.

1. *BARTHOLOMEW DE BADLESMERE of Badlesmere and Chilham Castle, Kent, s. and h. of Gunselm de B. of Badlesmere afsd., Justice of Chester, by Johanna, da. of Ralph FITZ BERNARD of Kingsdown in that co. (aunt and, in her issue, h. to Thomas, LORD FITZ BERNARD), attended (v.p.) the war in Gascony (1294), 22 Ed. I; *suc.* his father in 1301, being then aged 26; was in the Scottish wars 1303 and 1304; Governor of Bristol Castle 1307: had a grant of the Castle and Manor of Chilham, Kent, 1309, and from 26 Oct. (1309), 3 Ed. II, to 15 May (1321), 14 Ed. II, was *sum.* as a Baron (LORD BADLES-

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[a] He is styled "*Lord Bacon*" in works published as early as 1658, 1661, 1671, &c. See "N. and Q.," 6th s., x, 502. But see also "N. & Q.," 3rd s., ii, 200, where it is stated "that persons holding the inferior offices [*i.e.* inferior to the office of Chancellor] of Chief Judges in the Courts of Common Law were then called *Lords*, though not Peers, as *Lord* Coke, *Lord* Hailes and *Lord* Holt." "Lord Hailes," however, is not a case in point; Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. [S.], being a Senator of the College of Justice, and having assumed that style* in accordance with Scottish custom.

* The titles of all these, whom the Scotch call "*Paper* Lords," will be found in Brunton and Haig's "Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice." *Ex inform.* H. Gough.

B.

BACON.

No Peerage dignity ever existed of this name, yet the celebrated Sir Francis Bacon (Lord Keeper (1616-17), Lord Chancellor 1617-18, who was in 1618, cr. Baron Verulam and, in 1621, Viscount St. Albans), is very generally, though erroneously, spoken of as LORD BACON.(a) See "St. Albans," Viscounts, cr. 1621, cr. 1624.

BADENOCH

[a. "LORD OF BADENOCH" [S.] Alexander (Stewart) Earl of Buchan [S.], &c., (4th son of Robert II [S.]), is so styled. See "Buchan," Earl of [S.], cr. 1371.

[a. "LORD BADENOCH" [S.] See "Huntly," Marquess of [S.], cr. 1599.

BADLESMERE.

Barons by Writ. 1. *Bartholomew de Badlesmere of Badlesmere and Chilham Castle, Kent, s. and h. of Gunselin de B. of Badlesmere afsd., Justice of Chester, by Johanna, da. of Ralph Fitz Bernard of Kingsdown in Glouc. co. (aunt and, in her issue, h. to Thomas, Lord Fitz Bernard), attainted (v.p.) the war in Gascony (1294), 22 Ed. I.; suc. his father in 1301, being then aged 20; was in the Scottish wars 1303 and 1304; Governor of Bristol Castle 1307; had a grant of the Castle and Manor of Chilham, Kent, 1308, and from 26 Oct. (1309), 3 Ed. II, to 15 May (1321), 14 Ed. II, was suc. as a Baron (LORD BADLES-

(a) He is styled "Lord Bacon" in works published as early as 1626, 1631, 1671, &c. See "N. and Q." 6th s., x, 502. But see also "N. & Q." 3rd s., ii, 502, where it is stated "that persons holding the inferior offices (i.e. inferior to the office of Chancellor) of Chief Justice in the Courts of Common Law were then called Lords, though not Peers, as Lord Coke, Lord Hales and Lord Holt." "Lord Hailes," however, is not a case in point; Sir David Dalrymple, Bart [S.] being a Senator of the College of Justice, and having assumed that style" in accordance with Scottish custom.

" The titles of all those whom the Scotch call "Pater Lords" will be found in Burnton and Italy's "Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice."
Ex inform. H. Gough.

MERE) to Parl. He obtained a grant of the Castle of Leeds in Kent, and in (1314-15), 8 Ed. II, was made Governor of Skipton Castle and of all the castles in Yorkshire and Westmoreland whereof Robert de Clifford had *d.* seized. He was also Steward of the King's Household. Notwithstanding the many favors he had received he joined the Earl of Lancaster in his rebellion and was defeated with him at Boroughbridge 16 March 1322, captured at Stow Park, *attainted* and hung as a traitor at Canterbury 14 April 1322. He *m.* Margaret, aunt and coheir to Thomas de Clare, Seneschal of the Forest of Essex, da. of Thomas DE CLARE (a yr. s. of Richard, EARL OF GLOUCESTER,) by Amy, da. of Sir Maurice FITZ MAURICE. He *d.* as aforesaid 1322. His widow, notorious for having refused the Queen admission to the Royal Castle of Leeds in the summer of 1321, was besieged therein by the King (Edward II), and being captured with the castle on 11 Nov. following was imprisoned in the Tower of London, but was subsequently released and obtained a dower on lands at Castlecombe, Wilts, &c.

II. 1328, to 1338. *2.* GILES DE BADLESMERE, s. and h, was 14 years old (1329) 2 Ed. III, when he obtained the *reversal of his father's attainder*, and though a minor, had livery of his father's lands (1333) 7 Ed. III. He was sum. to Parl. as a Baron (LORD BADLESMERE) 22 Jany. (1335-6) 9 Ed. III to 20 Dec. (1337) 11 Ed. III. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of William (MONTACUTE) 1st EARL OF SALISBURY, by Catherine da. of William (GRANDISON) LORD GRANDISON. He *d.* s.p. 1338, since which time the Barony has been in *abeyance.*[a] His widow *m.* Hugh (LE DESPENCER), LORD DESPENCER, 1338-49, who *d.* s.p. 1349. She herself *d.* before 1342. *Inq. post mortem*, 15 Ed. III.

Note.—The Barony of Badlesmere was assumed by John (de Vere), 7th Earl of Oxford in right of his wife, who (though she was not the eldest of the sisters and coheirs of the last Lord) had *suc.* to the *Lordship of Badlesmere*, Kent. The succeeding Earls likewise assumed the style of Lords Badlesmere, and that, too, even after the death of John, the 14th Earl in 1526, s.p.m., on whose *sisters* and coheirs the representation of any Barony in fee which might have been vested in the issue of the 7th Earl would (according to the now received law in Peerage descent) have devolved. This their assumption was on the principle (then generally believed) that when a *Barony once* became *united with an Earldom* it continued *attendant thereon.* At length on the death s.p. of Henry, the 18th Earl, in 1625, when this Barony together with other honours were claimed by Robert de Vere, his cousin and h. male, the House, on 5 April 1626, (without enquiring into the origin or nature of these dignities, or even into the fact of their actual existence in the person of the said John, the 14th Earl), resolved *that the Baronies of Bolebec, Sandford and Badlesmere were in abeyance between the heirs gen. of the said John, Earl of Oxford.* But in the "Lords' Reports" (3rd) it is added that the Committee apprehend that if inquiry had been made "it would have appeared that the Barony of Badlesmere had been *in abeyance between four* coheirs, *one* of whom *m.* John, then Earl of Oxford; and *unless the Crown had done some act*, calling the dignity out of abeyance *in favour of some Earl of Oxford*, of which the committee have not found any trace, *that dignity*, if an hereditary dignity, was *never vested in any Earl of Oxford*, and must have remained *in abeyance between the four coheirs of Giles de Badlesmere* and not between the coheirs of John, Earl of Oxford."

(a) On his death his four sisters were found his coheirs and in their issue rests the representation of the Barony. They were (1) Margery, then aged 32 and wife of William de Roos by whom she was ancestress of the Lords de Roos, &c. (2) Maud, then aged 28 and Countess of Oxford. She *d.* (1366) 40 Ed. III being ancestress of John, the 14th Earl of Oxford, on whose death s.p. in 1526 his three sisters became coheirs. (3) Elizabeth, then aged 25 and Countess of Northampton, who by her 1st husband, Roger de Mortimer, had a s. and h., Roger, Earl of March, through whom her share in the Barony became vested in the Crown in the person of Edward IV. (4) Margaret, then 23 years old and wife of John de Tiptoft, whose s. and h. Robert *d.* s.p.m. 1372, leaving three daughters and coheirs. The coheirs of the Barony of Badlesmere (1355) are given in "Courthope," p. 38, and somewhat more fully (1822) in "Coll. Top. and Gen.," vol. viii, p. 181.

BAGOT OF BAGOT'S BROMLEY.

Barons.

I. 1780. *1.* Sir William Bagot, Bart. (1627), of Bagot's Bromley and Blithfield, co. Stafford, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. of Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, 5th Bart. of the same, by Barbara, 1st da. of William (Legge), 1st Earl of Dartmouth, was *b.* 28 Feb. 1728, *suc.* his father 20 Jan. 1768. Matric. at Oxford (Mag. Coll.) 28 Oct. 1746-7; M.A. 1749; Hon. D.C.L. 1754; was M.P. for co. Stafford, 1754-80, and was *cr.*, 17 Oct. 1780, BARON BAGOT OF BAGOT'S BROMLEY, co. Stafford. He *m.* 20 Aug. 1760, Elizabeth Louisa, sister of Frederick, 2nd Viscount Bolingbroke and 1st da. of John (St. John), 2nd Viscount St. John, by his 1st wife Anne, da. and h. of Sir Robert Furnese, Bart. He *d.* 22 Oct. 1798. Will pr. 1798 and again April 1847. His widow *d.* 4 Feb. 1820. Will pr. March 1820.

II. 1798. *2.* William (Bagot), Baron Bagot of Bagot's Bromley, 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. *b.* 11 Sep. 1773. Matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.) 10 Nov. 1791; Hon. D.C.L. 1834, F.S.A., &c. He *m.* firstly, 30 May 1799, Emily, 4th da. of Charles (Fitz Roy), 1st Lord Southampton, by Anne, da. and coheir of Vice Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B. She, who was *b.* 26 Dec. 1770, *d.* s.p.m. 8 June 1800. He *m.* secondly, 17 Feb. 1807, Louisa, 1st da. of his cousin, George (Legge), 3rd Earl of Dartmouth, by Frances, da. of Heneage (Finch), 3rd Earl of Aylesford. She, who was *b.* 8 March 1787, *d.* 13 Aug. 1816. He *d.* 12 Feb. 1856.

III. 1856. *3.* William (Bagot), Baron Bagot of Bagot's Bromley (1780), and a Baronet, s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 27 March 1811 at Blithfield House, co. Stafford. Ed. at Charterhouse school and at Mag. Coll. Cambridge. M.P. for Denbighshire, 1835-52; Lieut. Col. of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 1851; Commandant, 1854. Sometime Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince Consort. One of the Lords in waiting, July 1866 to Dec. 1868, and Feb. 1874 to May 1880. He *m.* 13 Aug. 1851, Lucia Caroline Elizabeth, sister of Henry, 2nd Viscount Clifden [I.], and 1st da. of George James Welbore (Agar-Ellis), 1st Lord Dover, by Georgiana, da. of George (Howard), 6th Earl of Carlisle. She was *b.* 9 Jan. 1827.

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of nearly 11,000 acres in Staffordshire worth above £14,000 a year, about 18,000 in Denbighshire and about 1,600 in Merionethshire. Total 30,543 acres worth about £22,212 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residences.*—Blithfield House, near Rugeley, co. Stafford, and Pool Park, near Ruthin, Denbighshire.

BAGOT'S BROMLEY.

See "Bagot of Bagots Bromley, co. Stafford," Baron, *cr.* 1780.

BAILIEBOROUGH.

See "Lisgar of Bailieborough, co. Cavan;" Baron, *cr.* 1870; *ex.* 1876.

BALCARRES.

Barons [S.]

I. 1633. *1.* Sir David Lindsay of Balcarres, co. Fife, was 2nd but only surv. s. of the Hon. John Lindsay of the same (one of the Lords of Session being denominated as *Lord Menmuir*,[a] sometime Privy Seal and Secretary of State [S.]), by his 1st wife Marion, widow of David Borthwick, and da. of Alexander Guthrie, Burgess of Edinburgh, which John Lindsay

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[a] In 1586 Lord Menmuir "purchased the lands of *Balcarres*, Balniell, Pitcorthie and others in Fifeshire and obtained a Royal Charter uniting them into a free Barony in his favour [10 June 1592], an estate which, with the lands of Balmakin and Innerdoral in Angus, formed the original patrimony of the Balcarres family."

was 2nd s. of David, 9th Earl of Crawford [S.] He *suc.* his 1st br. John L. in the estate of Balcarres in Jan. 1600-1, being then aged 14 years, and was served h. to him 19 May 1601. Was Knighted 1612. He devoted himself to science and literature, particularly to chemistry and to the search of the (then widely sought) "Philosopher's stone." When Charles I visited Scotland he was (shortly after the coronation at Holyrood) *cr.* 27 June 1633 LORD LINDSAY OF BALCARRES [S.], to him and his heirs male bearing the name and arms of Lindsay. The original "signature" was for his being *cr.* "*Lord Lindsay of Balneill and Viscount of Balcarres*" [S.][b] He *m.* 1612 Sophia, da. of Alexander (SETON), 1st EARL OF DUMFERMLINE [S.], sometime Chancellor [S.], by his 1st wife Lilias, da. of Patrick (DRUMMOND), 3rd LORD DRUMMOND [S.] by Elizabeth, da. of David (LINDSAY), 9th EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.] abovenamed. His wife's mother, the said Lilias, was consequently his own first cousin. In the disputes which led subsequently to the Civil war, he stedfastly adhered to his King. He *d.* March 1640-1 and was *bur.* in the Chapel of Balcarres. His will, dat. 1 June 1640, appoints his wife, who survived him, his sole executrix.[b]

II. 1641. **Earls** [S.] I. 1651.

2. ALEXANDER (LINDSAY), LORD LINDSAY OF BALCARRES [S.], s. and h. He was *b.* 6 July 1618 and ed. at the school at Haddington and at the University of St. Andrews. Unlike his father he took the part of the Covenanters against the King, but, notwithstanding, was made P.C. [S.] 16 Nov. 1641. He was at the battle of Marston Moor, 2 July 1644, and commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Alford, 2 July 1645, where, however, he was defeated by the Royalists under Montrose, after a hard fight. On 29 Dec. 1645 he was one of the Commissioners [S.] to the King at Newcastle, whom he urged (though to no purpose) to adopt measures so as to avoid his being surrendered to the English. After this he appears to have stood high in favor with the King who appointed him Governor of Edinburgh Castle. On the arrival of Charles II in Scotland he got many of his relations and friends to espouse the Royal cause. On 9 Jan. 1650-1, by patent dat. at Perth, he was *cr.* LORD LINDSAY AND BALNEIL, and EARL OF BALCARRES [S.], "sibi, ejusque heredibus masculis tallie et provisionis in ejus infeofamentis expressis, seu exprimendis." He was Hereditary Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh (an office afterwards surrendered by his widow) and High Commissioner to the gen. assembly of the Kirk. He was in command of the troops north of the Forth, and by mortgage and by sale of his plate raised £8,000 for the Royal cause. After the King's defeat at Worcester in Sep. 1651, he capitulated with Cromwell. He again took arms for Charles II in 1653, but, his estate being sequestrated, joined that King on the Continent in 1653. He was considered the head of the Presbyterians or Scotch Constitutionalists, and was the King's Secretary of State for Scotland. He *m.* in April 1640 (contract 22 and 23 April) his first cousin Anne, 1st of the two daughters and coheirs of Colin (MACKENZIE), 1st EARL OF SEAFORTH, by (his mother's sister) Margaret, da. of Alexander (SETON), 1st EARL OF DUMFERMLINE [S.] afsd. He *d.* in exile, at Breda, 30 Aug. 1659, aged 41, and was *bur.* at Balcarres 12 June 1660. His widow, who was on intimate terms with Richard Baxter, the well known divine, *m.* (as his 2nd wife) 28 Jan. 1670, Archibald (CAMPBELL), EARL OF ARGYLL [S.], who was beheaded 1685. She *d.* 2 and was *bur.* 29 May 1707 at Balcarres. Fun. entry in Lyon office.

Earls [S.] II. **Barons** [S.] III. 1659.

3. CHARLES (LINDSAY), EARL OF BALCARRES, &c., s. and h. He *d.* ("a large stone being found at his heart"[b]) at Balcarres, 15 Oct. 1662, aged 12, and was there *bur.* on the 21st.

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[b] See "Lives of the Lindsays" (a work of great research) by A. W. C. Lindsay, *styled* Lord Lindsay, afterwards (1869-80) Earl of Crawford [S.], 3 vols. 8vo., 1849.

Earls [S.] III. **Barons** [S.] IV. 1662.

4. COLIN (LINDSAY), EARL OF BALCARRES, &c. [S.], br. and h. *b.* 1652. At the age of 16 he was introduced to the King, Charles II, who gave him a troop of horse and a life pension of £1000 a year. He was with the Duke of York "in the well fought battle of Solebay, 28 May 1672, and enjoyed a great share of his Highness' confidence, and it was then that the friendship was probably cemented, with which at a later period he had it in his power to sooth his Royal Master."(c) P.C. 3 June 1680. Sheriff of Fifeshire, 1682. Commissioner of the Treasury, 3 Sep. 1686, being one of the Council of Six in whom the Scottish administration was lodged. His spirited proposition to apply the £90,000 then in the Scottish exchequer to the levying of troops to support James II against the invasion of the Prince of Orange was overruled by Melfort. He and Lord Dundee [S.] were the last who were in attendance on King James, before his final expulsion from London. They then proceeded to Scotland to call a Parl. at Stirling, but the Earl was taken prisoner and kept in the Tolbooth at Edinburgh for some months. He again joined, in 1690, in Sir James Montgomery's scheme for restoring the exiled King, whom (on its discovery) he joined at St. Germains. After an exile of ten years he returned to Scotland in 1700, was received in court by Queen Anne. He voted in favour of the Scotch Union. He obtained likewise a pension of £500 a year for ten years in lieu of the one of £1000 lost at the Revolution. P.C. April 1705. His attachment to the House of Stuart led him to join the rising of 1715, but having surrendered himself he was included in the indemnity. He, also, was a man of letters and was fond of art, as well as of books.(d) He *m.*(e) firstly, when very young, about 1670, Mauritia DE NASSAU, da. of Louis, COUNT OF BEVERWAET AND AUVERQUERQUE in Holland (illegit s. of Maurice, PRINCE OF ORANGE), by Elizabeth, COUNTESS OF HORN. She *d.* s.p. within the year. He *m.*(b) secondly Jane, da. of David (CARNEGIE), 2nd EARL OF NORTHESK [S.], by Jean, da. of Patrick (MAULE), 1st EARL OF PANMURE. She *d.* s.p.m.s., six years afterwards, about 1680. He *m.* thirdly Jean, da. of William (KERR, formerly DRUMMOND), 2nd EARL OF ROXBURGHE [S.], by Jean, da. of Harry KERR, 'Master of Roxburghe,' *styled* LORD KERR. He *m.* fourthly Margaret, da. of James (CAMPBELL), 2nd EARL OF LOUDOUN [S.], by Margaret, da. of Hugh (MONTGOMERIE), 7th EARL OF EGLINTOUN [S.] He *d.* at Balcarres 1722, in his 73rd year, and was *bur.* in the chapel there. His widow was living Aug. 1737.

[COLIN LINDSAY, "Master of Balcarres," *styled* LORD CUMMERLAND,(f) s. and h. ap. by 3rd wife. Capt. of Dragoons and aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough, *d.* unm., v.p., Nov. 1708.]

Earls [S.] IV. **Barons** [S.] V. 1722.

5. ALEXANDER (LINDSAY), EARL OF BALCARRES, &c. [S.], 1st surv. s. and h. by 4th wife. He served in the wars in Flanders in 1707 and was wounded at the siege of St. Venant, but owing to his father's share in the rising of 1715 it was not till 1732 that he obtained a company in the Foot Guards. In 1734 was chosen a REP. PEER [S.] He was a friend of the celebrated Duncan Forbes, President of the Court of Session. He *m.* in 1718, Elizabeth, da. of David SCOTT of Scotstarvet, co. Fife. He *d.* s.p. 25 July 1736. Admon. as of Balcarres, co. Fife, 3 Aug. 1737. His widow *d.* at Edinburgh 4 Sep. 1768.

Earls [S.] V. **Barons** [S.] VI. 1736.

6. JAMES (LINDSAY), EARL OF BALCARRES, &c. [S.], br. and h. being yst. s. of the 3rd Earl, *b.* 14 Nov. 1691. Lieut. R.N. He joined his father at the rising of 1715 and was Capt. of a troop which acted with great gallantry at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He was, however, pardoned and made Lieut. in the 2nd or Royal North British Reg. of Dragoons under his uncle Sir James Campbell; was in command at the

(c) See p. 217, note "b."

(d) He was author of "An account of the affairs in Scotland relating to the Revolution, 1688," and as such has a place among Walpole's "Noble Authors."

(e) See romantic story about both these weddings in the "Lives of the Lindsays."

(f) This title was taken from Cummerland, part of the estate of Balcarres. See "Douglas," p. 175.

battle of Dettingen in 1743 but retired after the battle of Fontenoy, 1745, in which his said uncle was slain. He devoted the rest of his life to literature and to the improvement of his estate. When in his 60th year he *m.*, 24 Oct. 1749, at Edinburgh, Anne, da. of Sir Robert DALRYMPLE of Castleton, by his 1st wife Johanna, da. and h. of John HAMILTON, *styled* Master of Bargeny, the s. and h. ap. of John, 2nd LORD BARGENY [S.] He *d.* at Balcarres 20 Feb. 1768 in his 77th year. His widow, who was *b.* 25 Dec. 1727, *d.* at Balcarres 29 Nov. 1820.(g)

Earls [S.] VI. **Barons** [S.] VII. 1768. *7.* ALEXANDER (LINDSAY), EARL OF BALCARRES &c. [S.], s. and h. *b.* 18 Jan. 1752. On the death of his cousin George (Lindsay), 20th EARL OF CRAWFORD [S.], who *d.* s.p. 30 Jan. 1808, he should *de jure* have *suc.* to that Earldom which was *confirmed* to his son by decision of the House of Lords 1848. See "CRAWFORD," Earl of [S.]

BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

Barons and Baronesses [S.] I. 1607. *1.* SIR MICHAEL BALFOUR of Burleigh Castle, in Orwell, co. Kinross, s. and h. of Sir James B. of Pittendreich, co. Fife, President of the Court of Session [S.], by Margaret, da. and h. of Michael BALFOUR of Burleigh afsd., obtained charters (v.p.) of lands in co. Fife and co. Banff in 1569 and 1577, *suc.* his father 1583, sat in convention 1599 and had charter of the Barony of Burleigh 29 Nov. 1606, in which year he was AMBASSADOR to the Duke of Tuscany and Lorrain. On 16 July 1607 he was *cr.* LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, co. Kinross [S.], without any mention of heirs in the patent of creation. P.C. On 7 Sep. 1614 he obtained a charter of the Barony of Kilwinning "with the title of LORD OF KILWINNING," to him and his heirs and assigns whatever. He *m.* firstly, before Oct. 1577, Mariot ADAMSON, who *d.* s.p. He *m.* secondly Margaret, da. of (—) LUNDIN of that ilk. He *d.* 15 March 1619. His will confirmed 10 July, 1620, at St. Andrews. His widow *d.* at Kilmainie, co. Fife. Her will confirmed 26 April, 1626, at St. Andrews.

II. 1619. *2.* MARGARET, *suo jure* BARONESS BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH [S.], da. and sole h. by 2nd wife. She *m.* (settl. Sep. 1606) Robert ARNOT of Fernie, co. Fife, who assumed the name of BALFOUR. By virtue of a letter from the King he sat as a peer (LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH) in the Parl. [S.], 25 Jan 1621, and on 11 June 1640 was chosen President of the Session. P.C. He opposed the "engagement" to march into England for the rescue of the King. In 1649 he was one of the Colonels for co. Fife and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury and Exchequer. The Baroness, *d.* at Edinburgh June 1639. His Lordship *d.* at Burleigh 18 Aug. 1663.

III. 1639, or 1663. *3.* JOHN (BALFOUR), LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH [S.], only s. and h. He *m.* in London, early in 1649, Isabel, da. of Sir William BALFOUR of Pitcullo, Lieut. of the Tower of London. Settl. (post nuptial) 24 Nov. 1666. This marriage his father endeavoured to get set aside. He was living 10 Dec. 1696, but *d.* before Feb. 1697.

IV. 1696? *4.* ROBERT (BALFOUR), LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH [S.], s. and h. sat in the Parl. of 1698. He *m.* Margaret, da. of George (MELVILLE), 1st EARL OF MELVILLE [S.], by Catherine, da. of Alexander LESLIE, Master of Leven, *styled* LORD BALGONIE. He *d.* July 1713.

(g) Of their eleven children the eldest Anne, *b.* 8 Dec. 1750, *m.* 31 Oct. 1793, Andrew Barnard, Secretary to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, who *d.* there 27 Oct. 1807, s.p. This was the celebrated Lady Anne Barnard, the authoress (1772) of "Auld Robin Gray," &c. She *d.* 6 May 1825 in her 75th year. Her youngest sister, Elizabeth, Countess of Hardwicke (*b.* 11 Oct. 1763, *d.* 26 May 1858), outlived the birth of her grandfather, Earl Colin, (abovenamed) by no less a period than 206 years.

V. 1713. to 1715. *5.* ROBERT (BALFOUR), LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH [S.] only s. and h. He had been tried, 4 Aug. 1709 (v.p.), for the murder of Henry Stenhouse, a Schoolmaster of Inverkeithing (who had *m.* a girl to whom the "Master of Burleigh" was attached) and was sentenced (29 Nov.) to be beheaded on 6 Jan. 1709-10, but escaped by changing clothes with his sister. He engaged in the rising of 1715 in behalf of the exiled Royal family and (not having surrendered himself by 30 June 1716) was, under the designation of "Robert Lord Burleigh," *attainted* from 13 Nov. 1715[a], whereby his estate of £697 a year and his *Peerage* became *forfeited.* He *d.* unm. and was *bur.* at Grey Friars, Edinburgh, 20 March 1757.

1757. *6.* MARGARET BALFOUR, spinster, 1st sister and h. of line, who, but for the attainder, would *suo jure* have been *Baroness Balfour of Burleigh* [S.] She *d.* unm. at Edinburgh 12 March 1769.

1769. *7.* ROBERT BRUCE of Kennet, co. Clackmannan, nephew and h., being s. and h. of Brig. Gen. Alexander Bruce of the same, by Mary (sister of Margaret abovenamed), 2nd and yst. da. of Robert (BALFOUR), 4th LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH [S.] He was *b.* 29 Dec. 1718, *suc.* his father 8 Aug. 1747 and his mother (who *d.* before her elder sister abovenamed) 7 Nov. 1758. He was one of the Lords of Session [S.], by the denomination of "Lord Kennet," 1764. A Lord of Justiciary, 1767. On the death of his maternal aunt in 1769 (as above) he, but for the attainder, would have been *Lord Balfour of Burleigh* [S.] He *m.* 21 May 1754, Helen, sister of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B, being da. of George ABERCROMBY of Tullibody by Mary, da. of Ralph DUNDAS. He *d.* 8 April 1785. His widow *d.* 1786.

1785. *8.* ROBERT BRUCE of Kennet afsd., s. and h. *b.* 8 Dec. 1795. Capt. in the Grenadier Guards, served in the Peninsula war and was at the battle of Waterloo. M.P. for co. Clackmannan, 1820-24. But for the attainder he would have been Lord *Balfour of Burleigh* [S.], to which Barony he laid claim.[b] He *m.* firstly, 12 April 1825, Anne, da. of William MURRAY of Tonchadam and Polmaise. She *d.* s.p. 19 May 1846. He *m.* secondly, at Clackmannan, 22 April 1848, Jane Dalrymple Hamilton, da. of Sir James FERGUSSON of Kilkerran, 4th Bart. [S.] by his 2nd wife Henrietta, da. of Adam (DUNCAN), 1st VISCOUNT DUNCAN OF CAMPERDOWN. He *d.* 13 Aug. 1864.

VI. 1869. *9.* ALEXANDER HUGH BRUCE, s. and h. by second wife. He, but for the attainder, would have been entitled to the Peerage in 1864. His *claim to the Barony* having been *allowed* by the House of Lords, 23 Juy 1868, he, when the *attainder* was *reversed,* by Act of Parl., 19 March 1869, became LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH [S.] He was *b.* 13 Jan. 1849. Ed. at Eton; Matric. at Oxford (Oriel Coll.) 19 Oct. 1867; B.A. and 2nd class, 1871. Capt. Highland Borderers Militia, 1872-80. REP. PEER [S.], 1876. Education Commissioner [S.], 1882. He *m.* 21 Nov. 1876, Katherine Eliza, yst. da. of George John (GORDON), 5th EARL OF ABERDEEN [S.], by Mary, 2nd da. of George BAILLIE of Jerviswood. She was *b.* 16 Oct. 1852.

[ROBERT BRUCE, *styled* MASTER OF BURLEIGH, s. and h. ap. *b.* 25 Sep. 1880 at Edinburgh.]

Family Estates.—These, in 1883, consisted of about 2,700 acres in the counties of Clackmannan, Perth and Stirling, worth about £3,400 a year. See Bateman's "Great Landowners." *Principal Residence,* Kennet House, near Alloa, co. Clackmannan.

(a) He was one of eight Scotch Peers, who, with two heirs apparent to Peerages and many Commoners [S.] were so attainted. See note under "Marischal," Earl of [S.]

(b) The rival claim of Walter Francis BALFOUR of Fernie, h. *male* of the body of John, Lord Balfour, the 3rd holder of that title (through his 2nd s. Col. John B. who had been found guilty of high treason at Carlisle in 1716) was referred, May 1861, to the committee of the House of Lords.

BALFOUR [of Glenawley].

Barons [I.]

I. 1619. *1.* Sir James Balfour of Glenawley, co. Fermanagh, yr. br. of Michael, 1st Lord Balfour of Burleigh [S.], 2nd s. of Sir James B. of Pittendreich, co. Fife, by Margaret, da. and h. of Michael Balfour of Burleigh, co. Kinross, received by charter from his parents 28 March 1587 lands at Coscertoun, co. Edinburgh, and (having risen high in favour with James I, and obtained several grants of lands in Ireland), was on 8 Nov. 1619 *cr.* LORD BALFOUR, BARON OF GLENAWLEY, co. Fermanagh [I.] He *m.* firstly Grisold, da. and h. of Patrick Balfour of Petcolla, co. Fife, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.[a] He *m.* secondly Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Leslie of Balquhain, da. of George (Hay), 6th Earl of Erroll [S.], and only child by his 2nd wife Helen, da. of Walter Bruce of Pitcullen, co. Perth. He *m.* thirdly Anne, da. of Edward (Blayney), 1st Lord Blayney [I.], by Anne, da. of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin and Chancellor [I.] He *d.* in London, 18 Oct. 1634, and was *bur.* 24th at St. Anne's Blackfriars. Fun. cert. in Ulster's office, 29 July 1635. Will dat. 16 Oct. 1634, pr. 5 March 1634-5 at Dublin. Admon. 15 May 1635 pending a suit between the sons of deceased.

II. 1634, to 1636. *2.* James (Balfour), Lord Balfour, Baron of Glenawley [I.], s. and h. by 1st wife. He *m.* before 1634 Ann, widow of William Warren, da. of Sir Francis Gouldsmith of Crayford, Kent, by Catherine, da. of Edward Oundley of Catesby, co. Northampton. He *d.* s.p. 26 Feb. 1635-6, when the title became *extinct*. Will dat. 15 Feb. 1635-6, leaving his wife executrix.

BALGONY.

i.e. "Balgony," Lord [S.] See "Leven," Earl of [S.]; *cr.* 1641.

BALGOWAN.

See "Lynedoch of Balgowan," Baron; *cr.* 1818; *ex.* 1843.

BALINHARD.

i.e. "Balinhard," Baron, *cr.* 7 Dec. 1869. See "Southesk," Earl of [S.], under the 6th Earl.

BALINROBE.

See "Tyrawley of Balinrobe," Baron [I.]; *cr.* 1797; *ex.* 1821.

BALIOL, see BALLIOL.

BALLINASLOE.

See "Dunlo of Dunlo and Ballinasloe," Viscount [I.]; *cr.* 1800.

BALLINBRIECH.

i.e. "Ballinbriech," Marquess of [S.] See "Rothes," Duke of [S.]; *cr.* 1680; *ex.* 1681.

BALLINGARD.

i.e. "Monson of Ballingard," Baron [I.] See "Monson," Viscount [I.]; *cr.* 1628; *attainted* 1661.

(a) Of these Anne, the 2nd da., *m.* firstly Sir John Wemyss—secondly Archibald Hamilton who *d.* s.p., being br. of Hugh Hamilton, *cr.* Baron Hamilton *of Glenawley* [I.], 2 March 1660.

BALLIOL,[a] or BALIOL (of Bywell).

Qy. **Baron by Writ?**[b]
I. 1348-9.

1. EDWARD DE BALLIOL, KING OF SCOTLAND, feudal Baron of Bywell, co. Northumberland, and of Barnard's Castle, co. Durham, s. and h. of John Balliol,[c] KING OF SCOTLAND (1292-96), feudal Baron of Bywell, &c., by Isabel, da. of John (WARENNE), EARL OF SURREY, *suc.* his father, as to his English estates, in 1314, and, by the English interest, was crowned KING OF SCOTLAND 24 Sep. 1332, but, having fled from that Kingdom in the Dec. following, was six years afterwards sum. to the English Parl. on 1 Jan. and again on 10 March (1348-9), 22 Ed. III, the writs, in both instances, commencing with these words—"Rex Magnifico Principi et fideli suo Edwardo de Balliolo, Regi Scotiæ, consanguineo suo charissimo, salutem." He *d.* s.p. in 1363, when any *Peerage* dignity that might have been *cr.* by these summons became *extinct.*[d]

BALLIOL, or BALIOL (of Cavers).

Baron by Writ.
I. 1300.

1. SIR ALEXANDER DE BALLIOL[e] of Cavers, co. Roxburgh, s. of Sir Henry de Balliol, of the same by Lora, one of the three daughters and coheirs of William DE VALOIGNS,[f] was a younger br. of Guy de Balliol (standard bearer to de Montfort at the battle of Evesham and there slain, in 1265), was in possession of his paternal estate before 6 April 1272, and was sometime (between 1287 and 1294) Chamberlain of Scotland. He fought in Flanders in 1297, at Falkirk in 1298, and at Carlaverock in 1300. Having *m.* about 1270, Isabel, DOW. COUNTESS OF ATHOLE [S.], sister and coheir of Richard CHILHAM, *alias* DOVER, da. of Richard CHILHAM by Roese, da. and h. of Fulbert DE DOVER, all of Chilham, co. Kent, he acquired that Lordship in her right and was sum. to the English Parl. as a Baron (LORD BALLIOL) from 20 Sep. (1300), 28 Ed. I, to 22 Feb. (1306-7), 35 Ed. I. His wife *d.* 1292 and was *bur.* in Canterbury

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(a) There are several localities in Normandy called BAILLEUL; that which claims to be the birthplace of this race (*sans beaucoup de fondement*, however, according to the *Itin. de la Normandie)* is Bailleul-en-Gouffern in the arrondissement of Argentan, called in the charters BALLIOLUM. See Lower's "*Dictionary of Family Names.*" It is not improbable that the armorial bearings of this family, *viz.* "an *orle*," indicate a territorial connection with the family of Henry de Essex, a feudal Baron. Matches are mentioned which seem to connect the families, but the point is involved in great confusion. *Ex inform.* H. Gough.

(b) "It seems clear that the writ of 22 Ed. III must be regarded as having created a Barony and that the title of this Barony is BALLIOL." *Ex inform.* H. Gough.

(c) By the death of his two elder brothers (of whom Hugh *d.* s.p. before 10 April 1271, and Alexander before 13 Nov. 1278) he became head of the great house of Balliol, being aged forty on 29 Nov. 1280 and at that time 1st surv. son of another John de Balliol (sometime Regent of Scotland), who with Dervorgilda his wife was, in 1263, founder of Balliol College, Oxford. In right of the descent of the said Dervorgilda, his mother, from David I [S.] this John Balliol was crowned King of Scotland at Scone on 30 Nov. 1292, but his reign terminated in July 1296, and he *d.* late in 1314. See Hailes' "Annals of Scotland," 3rd edit., vol. i, p. 293, and *Foed.*, iii, 566.

(d) Of his four sisters who became his coheirs a good account is given in Sinclair's "Dissertation upon Heirs Male, &c." (1837), pp. 140-147. It is not improbable that the "heir of line" to David I [S.] will be found in the House of Bourbon, who through the families of St. Pol, de Couci and de Lindsay, descend from the *second* sister, Ada, who *m.* William de Lindsay.

(e) An able paper by J. A. C. Vincent in "*the Genealogist*" (for Jan. 1884), vol. vi, p. 1, fully proves the parentage of this Alexander, and that the commonly received notion that he was a younger br. of John Balliol, King of Scotland, is erroneous. See also Surtees' "Durham," iv, p. 58, note "f," where (as also in Hodgson's "Northumberland," vol. ii, part 2, p. 42) an elaborate pedigree of Balliol will be found.

(f) A pedigree shewing the extinction of the Barony of Valoigns is contributed by James Greenstreet to "N. and Q.," 6th s., v, 142. See also p. 290 of the same vol. for an amplification thereof by J. A. C. Vincent, as also pp. 61 and 389 of the same.

Cathedral. He appears to have been imprisoned and *attainted* by Ed. II, whereby his honours became *forfeited*.(g)

BALLYANE.

Barons for Life [I.]

I. 1554, to 1555?

1. CAHIR (or CHARLES) MC ART KAVANAGH, "Chief of his Sept" (whose ancestors at the time of the English invasion of Ireland were Kings of Leinster), was by patent, 8 Feb. (1553-4), 1 Mary, *cr.* BARON OF BALLYANE, co. Wexford [I.], "with seat and place in all Parliaments and Councils like all other Barons of Ireland" [but merely] *for life*. For the better support of this dignity he had a grant of the office of Captain over his kindred and others, &c., also that he should have twenty-four soldiers (called "Kernes") for himself and twelve more for [his s. and h. ap.] Maurice, alias Morghe, Kavenagh, "qui proxime post eum in gradum *Baronis de Cowelelyene*(h) futurus sit." He is said to have *m.* Alice, da. of Gerald (FITZ GERALD), EARL OF KILDARE [I.]. He *d.* about a year after his creation, before the end of the year 1555, when his *life Peerage* became *extinct*.

II. 1555, to 15....

1. DERMOT MC CAHIR KAVANAGH, s. of the above, "being accepted and esteemed as *Baron of Cowelelyene*," was made by patent 17 May 1555, "*Secondary or Tanist*" in the said Captaincy, from the death of Maurice (his br.) abovenamed and was assigned the twelve kernes, which the said Maurice had enjoyed during the life of his said father. By this patent he (according to "Lynch," p. 188) was *cr.* BARON OF BALLYANE [I.], *for life* as his father had been. On his death (he appears to have *d.* s.p.) his *life Peerage* (if indeed it ever existed) became *extinct*.(i)

BALLYHIGUE.

See Peerages *cr.* by James II after 1688. Page 61, *note*.

BALLYLIEDY.

See "DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE OF BALLYLIEDY," co. Down, Baroness [I.], *cr.* 1800.

BALLYMORE.

See "WESTCOTE OF BALLYMORE," co. Longford, Baron [I.], *cr.* 1776.

(g) The history of his descendants is obscure. Thomas Balliol (probably his grandson), resigned the Lordship of Cavers in March 1368 to William, Earl of Douglas [S.] This Thomas is frequently spoken of (1360, &c.) as "brother to the Earl of Mar" [S.], and, to account for this relationship, some make him to be s. and h. of another Alexander Balliol (said to be s. and h. of the Alexander mentioned in the text), by Isabel, Dow. Countess of Mar (mother of the Earl of Mar abovenamed), da. of Sir John Stewart of Bonkil. Others make this Thomas Balliol a *son* (instead of a grandson) of the Alexander mentioned in the text, his mother (as in the previous conjecture) being the said Dow. Countess of Mar, whom they state to have been a second wife of his father. Isabel, sister of the said Thomas Balliol, appears to have been his heir and was given by David II [S.] in marriage to Ranald More. "So ended," says Crawford in his "Officers of State" [S.], "the family of the Baliols after they had continued in great lustre in this realm for upwards of 200 years."

(h) *i.e.* the Barony of Cowelelyene, co. Wexford, being the principal estate of the family. His 1st s. Maurice appears to have *suc.* thereto and to have *d.* shortly afterwards.

(i) From Bryan, his yr. br., the family of Kavanagh of Borris, co. Carlow, are lineally descended.

BALLYMOTE.

i.e. "BALLYMOTE, BARON OF," co. Sligo [I.] See "TAAFFE," Viscount [I.], *cr.* 1628.

BALLYORENODE.

See "NORBURY OF BALLYORENODE," co. Tipperary, Baron [I.], *cr.* 1800.

BALLYSHANNON.

See "FOLIOT OF BALLYSHANNON," co. Donegal. Baron [I.], *cr.* 1619, *ex.* 1630.

BALLYTRAMMON.

i.e. "Monck of Ballytrammon," co. Wexford, Baron [I.], *cr.* 1797. See MONCK, Viscount [I.], *cr.* 1800.

i.e. "Monck of Ballytrammon, co. Wexford, Baron" [U.K.], *cr.* 1866. See "MONCK," Viscount [I.], under the 4th Viscount.

BALMERINOCH.

I. 1606. *1.* THE HON. SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE of Barntoun, 3rd s. of Robert, 3rd LORD ELPHINSTONE [S.] by Margaret, da. of Sir John DRUMMOND, was appointed a Lord of Session, under the designation of "Lord Innernochtie," 4 March 1586; one of the eight Commissioners of the Treasury in 1595, a Secretary of State in 1598, and on 1 March 1605 President of the Court of Session. He acquired many grants of lands, of which those belonging to the Cistercian Abbey of Balmerinoch, co. Fife, were erected into a Barony in favour of him, his heirs male, and heirs of tailzee and provision, by charter 20 Feb. 1603-4, and on 11 July 1606 he obtained a charter including the honour of a Lord of Parl., whereby he was *cr.* LORD BALMERINOCH [S.], and took his place in Parl. accordingly. He was however found guilty of the fabrication of a letter (in 1599) purporting to be from James VI [S.] to Pope Clement VIII, and was on 1 March 1609 sentenced to death and *attainted*, but subsequently *pardoned*. He *m.* firstly Sarah, da. of Sir John MENTETH of Carse. She was living 14 Dec. 1592. He *m.* secondly Marjory, da. of Hugh MAXWELL of Tealing. She was living as his wife 23 Dec. 1597, and 12 Aug. 1601. He *d.* at Balmerinoch 1612.

II. 1613. *2.* JOHN (ELPHINSTONE), LORD BALMERINOCH [S.], s. and h. by 1st wife, was *restored* in blood by Royal letters 4 Aug. 1613. He was a leading Covenanter, taking a most active part against the King being one of those who implored the assistance of Louis XIII of France against him. His trial and conviction in 1635 (by a majority of one) as to a petition to the Crown against grievances, greatly exasperated the feelings of the Scotch towards the Monarchy. He was President of the Parl. [S.], 1641, &c., was one of those who were against rescuing the King from his imprisonment in 1648 and sat in the Parl. 4 Jan. 1649, where those who were concerned in the "engagement" were proscribed. He *m.* Ann, whole sister of Robert, EARL OF SOMERSET, da. of Sir Thomas KER of Fernihirst, co. Jedburgh, by his second wife Janet, da. of William SCOTT of Buccleuch. He *d.* suddenly 1649, and was *bur.* in the Logan cemetery at Restalrig.[a]

III. 1649. *3.* JOHN (ELPHINSTONE), LORD BALMERINOCH [S.], s. and h. *b.* 18 Feb. 1632 at Edinburgh. By reason of the heavy debts of his father and of several law suits he was forced to sell nearly all his estate. In 1662 he was fined by Parl. £6000 Scots for his compliance with Cromwell's Government. By the death of his uncle James (Elphinstone), Lord Coupar [S.], in 1669, he *suc.*

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[a] The Barony of Restalrig had been obtained by the first Lord on the resignation of the noted Robert Logan, 16 May 1605.

(under the *spec. rem.* of that Peerage 20 Dec. 1607) to the title of LORD COUPAR [S] and to the estate of Coupar in Angus. He *m.* 30 Oct. 1649 in the chapel of Holyrood House, Edinburgh, Margaret, da. of John (CAMPBELL), 1st EARL OF LOUDOUN [S.], by Margaret, *suo jure* BARONESS LOUDOUN [S.] She *d.* Dec. 1665. He *d.* 10 June 1704 in his 82nd year. Both *bur.* at Restalrig. Fun. entry for both at Lyon office.

IV. 1704. *4.* JOHN (ELPHINSTONE), LORD BALMERINOCH and LORD COUPAR [S.], *b.* 26 Dec. 1652 at Edinburgh, "a man of excellent parts, being perhaps one of the best lawyers in the Kingdom." P.C. 16 Aug. 1687. A stedfast opposer of the Union but elected a REP. PEER [S.] 1710 and 1713. Governor of the Mint and Sheriff of co. Edinburgh, 1710. A Commissioner of the office of Lord Chamberlain, 1711. On the accession of Geo. I he was however removed (for no apparent reason) from all his places. He *m.* firstly 16 Feb. 1672, at Cramond, Christian, da. of Hugh (MONTGOMERIE), 7th EARL OF EGLINTOUN [S.], by his 2nd wife, Mary, da. of John (LESLIE), 6th EARL OF ROTHES. He *m.* secondly, 7 June 1687, at Edinburgh, Ann, da. of Arthur Ross, Archbishop of St. Andrew's. She *d.* at her lodging in the Mint and was *bur.* 8 Nov. 1712 at Restalrig. Fun. entry in Lyon office. He *d.* at his house in Leith, 13 May 1736, in his 84th year and was *bur.* 17th at Restalrig.

[Hugh Elphinstone, *styled* Master of Balmerinoch, 1st s. and h. ap., an officer in the army, *d.* unm., v.p., being killed at the siege of Lisle in 1708.]

V. 1737. *5.* JOHN (ELPHINSTONE), LORD BALMERINOCH and LORD COUPAR [S.], 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. by 1st wife, *b.* 24 Nov. 1675 at Edinburgh. Barrister, 1703. One of the Lords of Session, 5 June 1714, assuming the designation of "Lord Coupar." He *m.* (contract 28 April and 17 May 1718) Elizabeth, da. of David (CARNEGIE), 4th EARL OF NORTHESK, by Margaret, *suo jure* COUNTESS OF WEMYSS [S.] He *d.* s.p. at Leith, 5 Jan. 1746, in 71st year. His widow *d.* 21 Sep. 1767, aged 68.

VI. 1746. *6.* ARTHUR (ELPHINSTONE), LORD BALMERINOCH and LORD COUPAR [S.], br. (of the half blood) and h., being s. of the 4th Lord by his 2nd wife. He was *b.* 1688. In the time of Queen Anne he commanded a company of Foot, but joined in the rising of 1715, escaping afterwards to France where he continued nearly 20 years in the French service. In 1744 he was one of the first to join the Chevalier in Scotland and was made Col. of the 2nd troop of Horse Guards. He was at the taking of Carlisle and the march to Derby but was taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden (16 April 1746), having *suc.* to the Peerage but a few weeks previous. He was confined in the Tower of London, tried for high treason 29 July (together with the Earls of Kilmarnock and of Cromarty [S.], both of whom pleaded "guilty"), pleaded "not guilty," but was *attainted* and sentenced to death on 1 Aug. On 18 Aug. 1746 he and the said Earl of Kilmarnock were beheaded on Tower Hill, and *bur.* in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula there. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Capt. CHALMERS. He *d.* s.p. 18 Aug. 1746 (as afsd.) in his 58th year, whereby the *issue male of the 1st Lord Balmerinoch* failed, and the Peerages of Balmerinoch and of Coupar [S.], which had a few days previously been *attainted*, became *extinct.* His widow *d.* 24 Aug. 1765, in her 56th year, at Restalrig.

BALMORE.

i.e. "LORD OF BALMORE, &c." [S.], see "HUNTLEY," Marquess of [S.], *cr.* 1599.

BALQUHIDDER, or BALWHIDDER.

i.e. "VISCOUNT OF BALQUHIDDER, &c." [S.], see "ATHOLE," Marquess of [S.], *cr.* 1676.

i.e. "VISCOUNT OF BALWHIDDER, &c." [S.], see "ATHOLE," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1703.

BALRATH.

i.e. "BARON OF BALRATH" [I.], see "AYLMER," Lord [I.], *cr.* 1718.

BALTIMORE.

Barons [I.]

I. 1624-5. *1.* GEORGE CALVERT, of Danbywiske, co. York, s. and h. of Leonard C., by Alice, da. of John CROSSLAND of Crossland in said co., *b.* at Kipling in the chapelry of Bolton, co. York, about 1582; matric. at Oxford (Trin. Coll.) as a Gent. Commoner, 1593. B.A. Feb. 1597; Under Secretary of State; Clerk of the Privy Council, 1605; Knighted 29 Sep. 1617; Secretary of State 1618, received a life pension of £1000 a year and obtained a grant of the province of Avalon in Newfoundland with most extensive privileges, (which last, after expending £25000 thereon, he had to resign to the French) was M.P. for the Univ. of Oxford; P.C. resigned his preferments in 1624, having become a Roman Catholic, but inasmuch as he had received large grants of land in Ireland was, on 16 Feb. 1624-5, *cr.* BARON BALTIMORE of Baltimore, [a] [I]. He obtained from Charles I a grant of Maryland[b] (on the same terms as he had held that of Avalon), which grant was made out to his s. and h. under the great seal 20 June 1632, a few weeks after his death. He *m.* Anne, da. of George MYNNE of Hertingfordbury, Herts., and Woodcote, Surrey, by Elizabeth, da. of Sir Thomas WROTH. She *d.* 8 Aug. 1622 and was *bur.* Hertingfordbury. M.I. He *d.* 15 April 1632 and was *bur.* at St. Brides, London. Will dat. 14 and pr. 21 April 1632.

II. 1632. *2.* CECIL (CALVERT), BARON BALTIMORE [I.], s. and h. He *m.* Anne, da. of Thomas (ARUNDEL), 1st LORD ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR by his 2nd wife Anne, da. of Miles PHILIPSON of Crooke, co. Westmoreland. She *d.* in her 33rd year, 23 July 1649, and is *bur.* at Tisbury, Wilts. M.I. He was *bur.* 7 Dec. 1675 at St. Giles in the fields, Midx. Will, &c., dat. 22 and 28 Nov. 1675; pr. 3 Feb. 1675-6.

III. 1675. *3.* CHARLES (CALVERT), BARON BALTIMORE [I.], s. and h. He was present at James II's Irish Parl. in 1689, and was *outlawed* for high treason, but this was *reversed* 25 Jan. 1691. He inherited the estate of Woodcote Park and Horton under the will of Elizabeth Evelyn, widow, (pr. 3 Aug. 1692,) a relative of his grandmother Ann Mynne. He *m.* firstly, before 1677, Jane SCRIVETT, *alias* LOWE. She was *bur.* 24 Jan. 1700-1, at St. Giles in the fields. He *m.* secondly Mary (—), who was *bur.* (from St. Andrews, Holborn) at St. Giles afsd., 17 March 1710-1. He *m.* thirdly, Margaret, da. of Thomas CHARLETON of Hexham, Northumberland. He *d.* 21 Feb. 1714-5, aged 86, and was *bur.* 26 at St. Pancras, Midx. Will dat. 29 July 1714, pr. 20 May 1715 by his widow. She *m.* 9 Nov. 1718, at Symond's chapel, Laurence ELIOT of Yapton Place, Sussex, and was *bur.* 26 July 1731 at St. Pancras afsd. Her will dat. 15 and pr. 27 July, 1731.

IV. 1714. *4.* BENEDICT LEONARD (CALVERT), BARON BALTIMORE [I.], s. and h. by first wife *b.* about 1677. He conformed to the established church in 1713. M.P. for Harwich. He *m.* 2 June 1698 Charlotte, da. of Edward Henry (LEE), 1st EARL OF LICHFIELD by Lady Charlotte FITZROY, illegit. da. of Charles II. He *d.* 16 April 1715 and was *bur.* 2 May at Epsom, Surrey. Will dat. 15 Aug. 1713, pr. 2 May 1716. His widow, from whom he was separated in 1705, *m.* Christopher CROWE, sometime Consul at Leghorn, who *d.* 9 Nov. 1749, aged 68. She *d.* 22 Jan. 1720, aged 42, and was *bur.* at Woodford. M.I. Her admon., as of Woodford Hall, Essex, 4 March 1720-1.

V. 1715. *5.* CHARLES (CALVERT), BARON BALTIMORE [I.], s. and h. *b.* 29 Sep. 1699. Gent. of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1731; Warden of the Stanneries and Cofferer, 1736; M.P. for Surrey, 1741 and 1747. He *m.* 20 July 1730 Mary, da. of Sir Theodore JANSSEN of Wimbledon,

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[a] "*No County* is named in the enrolment of the Baltimore patent." *Ex inform* Sir B. Burke, Ulster. There was not (and is not) any place of that name in co. *Longford*, which is the county generally assigned to this creation, but the chartered town of Baltimore co. *Cork*, (*the only place of that name* in Ireland) was then one of considerable note.

[b] So named in honour of the Queen Henrietta Maria.

Surrey, 1st Bart., by Williamsa, da. of Sir Robert HENLEY of the Grange, Hants. He *d.* 24 April 1751, and was *bur.* at Erith, Kent. Will dat. 17 Nov. 1750, pr. 30 April 1751. His widow *d.* at Chaillot, near Paris, 25 March 1770. Will 1751.

VI. 1751, to 1771. *6.* FREDERICK (CALVERT), BARON BALTIMORE [I.], only s. and h. *b.* 6 Feb. 1731-2. He *m.* 9 March 1753 Diana, da. of Scrope (EGERTON), 1st DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER, by his 2nd wife Rachael, da. of Wriothesley (RUSSELL), 2nd DUKE OF BEDFORD. She who was *b.* 3 March 1731-2, *d.* 18 Aug. 1758. Admon. 21 Nov. 1758. After a career of profligacy and extravagance he was tried for a rape at Kingston assizes 26 March 1768, and having with some difficulty escaped conviction (see Gent. Mag., 1768, p. 180) left England. He *d.* s.p. at Naples 4 Sep. 1771, when the Peerage became *extinct.* Will pr. 17 Jan. 1772.

Family Estates.—Most of these were sold by the last Lord to John Trotter, an upholsterer of Soho, Midx.

BALTINGLASS.

Viscounts [I] I. 1541. *1.* SIR THOMAS EUSTACE of Harristown, nephew and h. male of Rowland (EUSTACE or FITZ EUSTACE), LORD PORTLESTER [I.], *b.* about 1480, *suc.* his said uncle in the family estates 14 Dec. 1496, was *cr.* BARON KILCULLEN, co. Kildare, in Sep. 1535,[a] and subsequently, 29 June 1541, was *cr.* VISCOUNT BALTINGLASS, co. Wicklow [I.] He is said to have possessed one half of the co. of Wicklow. He *m.* Margaret, da. of Sir Peter TALBOT of Malahide, co. Dublin, by Catharine, da. of Gerald (FITZ GERALD), EARL OF KILDARE [I.] He *d.* 31 July 1549.

II. 1549. *2.* ROWLAND (EUSTACE), VISCOUNT BALTINGLASS, &c. [I.], s. and h. Knighted v.p. Aged 35 in 1540. On 16 Nov. 1549 he had livery of the family estates. He *m.* Joane, da. of James (BUTLER), LORD DUNBOYNE [I.], by Joan, da. of Piers (BUTLER), 8th EARL OF ORMONDE [I.] He *d.* about 1570.

III. 1570? *3.* JAMES (EUSTACE), VISCOUNT BALTINGLASS, &c. [I.], s. and h. In 1576 he joined with other "Lords of the Pale" in a complaint as to taxes being levied without sanction of Parl. and, subsequently, joined the Earl of Desmond [I.] in a conspiracy to place the Queen of Scots on the English and Irish throne, which failing he, in 1583, fled from his country. He *m.* Mary, da. and coheir of Sir Henry TRAVERS of Monkstown Castle, co. Dublin, by Genet PRESTON, He *d.* s.p., in Spain, 1583. His widow *m.* (as his first wife) Gerard AYLMER (who was *cr.* a Bart. [I.] in 1621) and *d.* 28 Nov. 1610.

IV. 1583, to 1585. *4.* WILLIAM (EUSTACE), VISCOUNT BALTINGLASS and BARON KILCULLEN [I.], next surv. br. and h. He *m.* Margaret, da. and h. of (—) ASHE of Great Forenass, co. Kildare. By an "*ex post facto*" Act of Parl., 1585, passed against the last Lord, two years after his death (called "*the Statute of Baltinglass*"), the *honours* of this family were *attainted* and the entailed estates forfeited. This William is said to have been living in London styling himself "Viscount Baltinglass" in 1610.[b]

(a) Ware's Annals, 93.

(b) The petition, in 1839, of the Rev. Charles Eustace, the h. male of the body of this William, for the acknowledgement of his right to the title was favourably reported upon by the law officers of Ireland and England, subject to the reversal of the attainder. See an account of these proceedings as also of the present state of the family in Burke's "Extinct Peerage," 1883, p. 191.

V. 1627. *1.* THOMAS ROPER,[c] Knighted at Christchurch, Dublin, 16 Sep. 1603, a member of the Irish Privy Council and a distinguished commander in that Kingdom during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, obtained, 10 Nov. 1626, a grant of the monastery and Lordship of Baltinglass and was, on 27 June 1627, *cr.* BARON OF BANTRY, co. Cork, and VISCOUNT BALTINGLASS, co. Wicklow [I.] He *m.* Ann, da. of Sir Henry HARINGTON, which Henry was br. of John, 1st LORD HARINGTON of Exton. He *d.* 15 Feb. 1637, and was *bur.* the 20 at St. Johns, Dublin.

VI. 1637. *2.* THOMAS (ROPER), VISCOUNT BALTINGLASS, &c. [I.], s. and h. He *m.*, in 1637, Anne, da. of Sir Peter TEMPLE of Stowe, Bucks., 2nd Bart., being the only child that survived infancy of his 1st wife, Anne,[d] da. and coheir of Sir Arthur THROCKMORTON of Paulerspury, co. Northampton. After great losses by the Irish Rebellion "and much more by the English," as also by extensive law suits, he *d.* s.p. in 1665. His widow who was *bap.* 20 Jan. 1619 at Stowe, Bucks., *d.* in the Fleet prison, London, 13 Aug. 1696. Admon., 3 July 1702, to William Temple, Esq., "cousin once removed and next of kin."

VII. 1665, to 1696. *3.* CARY (ROPER), VISCOUNT BALTINGLASS and BARON OF BANTRY [I.], br. and h. He *d.* unm. and was *bur.* 1696 at Castle Lyons, co. Waterford, when his Peerage honours became *extinct.*

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i.e. "VISCOUNT BALTINGLASS" [I.], see "TYRCONNELL," Earl of [I.], *cr.* 1685, *attainted* 1691.

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i.e. "BARON OF BALTINGLASS" [I.], *cr.* 21 May 1763, see "ALDBOROUGH," Viscount [I.], *cr.* 1776, *ex.* 1875.

BALVAIRD.

Barons [S.] I. 1641. *1.* SIR ANDREW MURRAY of Balvaird, 2nd, but, eventually, 1st s. and h. of David M. of Balgony and Kippo, by Agnes, da. of (—) MONCREIFFE of Moncreiffe, was Knighted 1633, had a charter of the lands of Pitlochie, 1636, was a Member of the Gen. Assembly at Glasgow in 1638, in which his conduct was so favourably represented to the King by the High Commissioner (Marquess of Hamilton), that he was *cr.* 17 Nov. 1641, LORD BALVAIRD [S.], with rem. to his "heirs male." On the death, March 1642, of his cousin Mungo (MURRAY), 2nd VISCOUNT OF STORMONT [S.], he *suc.* as heir of entail to the *lands* of that Lordship. He *m.* Elizabeth, da. of David (CARNEGY), 1st EARL OF SOUTHESK [S.], by Margaret, da. of Sir David LINDSAY of Edzell. He *d.* 24 Sep. 1644.

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[c] It is difficult to suppose that he belonged to the Derbyshire family of Roper of Heanor, whose arms (*Sa.*, an eagle, *or*) differ so entirely from those of his Lordship—which were "*Erm.*, 2 chevronels, paly of six *or* and *gu.*"—yet in the Heraldic Visitation of Derbyshire, in 1634 at the College of Arms (C. 33, pt. 1, p. 27), some ground is given for such (the generally received) conjecture.

[d] Lands of the value of £700 a year, on either side, were settled on her marriage upon the issue thereof, by indenture, 22 June (1614), 12 James I. This was the subject of a long law suit, and of a Bill being preferred in Parl. being "The Case and Narrative of the Sufferings of the Lord and Lady Baltinglasse, &c.," wherein it is stated that Sir Peter Temple, on his death bed in 1653, advised his eldest son (by another marriage) thus: "Dick, your sister is poor and sickly, if you do but enter upon her estate, the profits will maintain the suit; you may soon weary her out, or if she dyes before the end of it, you are next heir." Lord B. also states that he is "in great extremity of want," having lost £10,000 by the Irish Rebellion "and 16 years suit in Chancery," and that too "after at least £25,000 received out of the Lady Baltinglasse her estate, betwixt Sir Peter Temple and his son Sir Richard."

II. 1644. *2.* DAVID (MURRAY), LORD BALVAIRD [S.], s. and h. On 28 Dec. 1658, by the death of his cousin James (MURRAY), EARL OF ANNANDALE [S.], he *suc.* him in the *title* of VISCOUNT STORMONT [S.] under the limitations in the patent of that title 16 Aug. 1621. See "STORMONT," Viscount [S.], *cr.* 1621.

BALVANY, or BALVENIE.

i.e. "LORD MURRAY, BALVANY and GASK" [S.], see "ATHOLE," Marquess of [S.], *cr.* 1676.

i.e. "LORD MURRAY, BALVENIE and GASK" [S.], see "ATHOLE," Duke of [S.], *cr.* 1703.

BALWEARIE.

i.e. "LORD RAITH, MONYMAIL and BALWEARIE" [S.], see "MELVILLE," Earl of [S.], *cr.* 1690.

BANBURY.

Earls.

I. 1626. *1.* WILLIAM KNOLLYS of Rotherfield Greys, &c., Oxon, and of Cholcey, Caversham, &c., Berks, 2nd s. but h. *male* of Sir Francis Knollys, K. G., by Mary, sister of Henry, LORD HUNSDON da. of William CARY (by Mary, sister of Anne BOLEYN, Queen of Hen. VIII), was *b.* about 1547, and *suc.* his father in the family estates abovenamed, 19 July 1596. He was delegate to the States of Holland, 1599; Treasurer of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, 1601; and was *cr.*, by her successor, 13 May 1603, BARON KNOLLYS OF GREYS, co. Oxford; Master of the Wards, 10 Oct. 1614; elected K.G. 24 April 1615. On 7 Nov. 1616 he was *cr.* VISCOUNT WALLINGFORD, co. Berks., and finally, on 18 Aug. 1626, he was *cr.* EARL OF BANBURY, co. Oxford, with a clause "that he shall have precedency as if he had been created the first Earle after his Majestys accesse to the Crowne."(a) This precedency was disputed

(a) PRECEDENCY OF PEERS IN PARL. BY ROYAL WARRANT.

The prerogative of the Crown as to the precedence of Peers of the same grade *inter se*, has been frequently exercised, as in the case of "SOMERSET" (1397) by Ric. II; of DORSET (1441), of EXETER, of WARWICK, of BUCKINGHAM, of DE LISLE, of RICHMOND and of PEMBROKE by Hen. VI; of DACRE OF GILLESLAND by Ed. IV; and of PEMBROKE (Marchioness) by Hen. VIII. This precedency, however, as regards *place in Parl.* was disputed in the case of the patent of the Earldom of Banbury, in 1626, as being contrary to the Statute of Precedency of 31 Hen VIII, which regulates the order of certain great offices and which enacts "that all Dukes not afore mentioned, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons not having any of the offices afsd., shall sit and be placed after their ancienty *as it hath been accustomed.*" As to the meaning of the above phrase, Sir Harris Nicolas very sensibly remarks (in his "Observations on precedency in patents of Peerage") that "the purport of the clause appears to be that the *former practise* respecting the Precedency of Peers, excepting in the instances of those who held certain high offices, should remain as before the passing of the act." Anyhow very shortly after that act (1) Edward Courtenay, a descendant, through the *female* line, of the old Earls of Devon, (*temp.* Hen. I), was *cr.* (1553) EARL OF DEVON "to him and his heirs *male*" with a clause of precedency, *viz.* that he and his successors "were to enjoy *in Parl.*, as well as in all other places whatsoever, such place and *precedence* as any of the ancestors of the said Earl, heretofore Earls of Devon, had ever had or enjoyed." (2) In 1557, Thomas, Lord Percy (who had been so *cr.* in *tail male* the previous day, being s. and h. of the attainted Sir Thomas Percy, next br. and, in his issue, h. to Henry, Earl of Northumberland) was *cr.* EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND also in *tail male* with a spec. rem. of each peerage in favour of his yr. br. (such creation in no way amounting to a restitution), and with an especial clause granting the *ancient place* of the Earldom as it had been held by his ancestors, under which clause he sat in Parl. (as the second Earl of the realm) between the Earl of Arundel and the Earl of Westmoreland (Lords' Journals, vol. i, 533). (3) William Parr, the attainted MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON, being restored in blood but *not in honours* was, on 13 Jan. 1559, again *cr.* by such title *with the precedency of the former creation*

in Parl., but the King sending "a gracious message" to the House of Lords in which

(1546), to which no objection *by Parl.* was ever made. (4) In 1603, the King having awarded the BARONY OF ABERGAVENNY to Edward Nevill (who was neither heir nor a coheir of any former Baron), *the Parl.* assign to him the *precedency* of 1392, though, in this case, without, apparently, a royal warrant to that effect; while, on the other hand, (5) without consulting Parl., and simply *by royal warrant*, 31 March 1613, the EARL OF ABERCORN, a *Scotch* Earl, was authorised "to hold the place and PRECEDENCY OF AN EARL" in the *Parl.* of *Ireland*. (6) In 1618 the King grants to Charles (Howard), EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, a descendant (but not the representative nor even a coheir) of John (Mowbray,) Earl of Nottingham, in 1377, the same "place and precedency as well *in Parl.* as in the Star chamber, &c.," as was possessed by his said ancestor, and "above all Earls of a later creation," in which precedency (of 1377) he sat for the remainder of his life. Such then were the precedents which Charles I followed when (7) in 1626 the precedency of the previous year was granted to the EARLDOM OF BANBURY, a precedency which was, *after protest, acquiesced* by the House of Parl. *for the Earl's life*, and not for his heirs. No such acquiescence, however, was given to (8) the precedency of the BARONY OF MONTJOY, conferred, 5 June 1627, on Montjoy (Blount), Baron Montjoy in Ireland. In this creation the clause of precedency was over all (they were but two) Barons *cr.* after the 20th day of May last past. On complaints being preferred by these two Barons, (*viz.* by Lord Fauconberg, who had been *cr.* 25 May, and by Lord Lovelace, who was *cr.* 30 May in the same year), the point was referred to the Lords' Committee for Privileges, who reported 29 April 1628 that the Committee had considered thereof, and are of opinion, "That according to the statute 31 Hen. VIII, and according to a former judgment of this House, in the like case of precedency (granted to the Earl of Banbury), that the said Baron Fauconberg and the said Baron Lovelace are to have place and precedence according to the ancienties and dates of their several patents before the said Baron Montjoy, whose patent of creation bears date afterward, notwithstanding the said clause in his patent to the contrary." See "Lords' Journals," iii, p. 174. The natural result of this report was that Lord Montjoy was, on 3 Aug. following, raised to the rank of an Earl, as Earl of Newport. Before, however, the date of the report of the Lords' Committee, the King (9) on 7 April 1628 granted a patent to Henry (Percy), Earl of Northumberland and BARON PERCY (under the limitation of the creations of 1557 above mentioned, in which a spec. precedence had been granted to the *Earldom* but not to the *Barony*), "that he and his heirs male" should enjoy "the same seat, place and degree of Baron Percy as well *in Parl.* as elsewhere," as any the said Earl's ancestor. Under this patent the Earl's son and h. ap., who had already been sum. in his father's Barony, sat in the old precedence (in lieu of that of 1557), and his claim to precede Lord Abergavenny came before the Lords' Committee in 1628-9. It is to be remembered that this Earl, though inheriting the Barony of Percy under the spec. rem. of the creation of 1557 was *not* the heir gen. nor even a coheir of the ancient Lords Percy. (10) On 12 Sep. 1640, Sir William Howard and Mary his wife, sister and h. of Henry, Lord Stafford, were *cr.* respectively BARON STAFFORD and BARONESS STAFFORD, with a warrant of precedency "to possess such place and precedency of Baron of Stafford *as well in Parl.*, &c., as Henry, late br. of the said Mary, in his lifetime, Baron of Stafford ever held or enjoyed"—Sir William took his seat in the old Barony of Stafford, *cr.* 1298, which seems to have been then under forfeiture. The question of his right to do so having been referred to the Committee for Privileges the King, to prevent controversy (as in the similar case of Montjoy in 1627), raised him to a higher rank, 11 Nov. 1640, as Viscount Stafford. In Garter's list of Peeresses at the coronation of Jac. II, this early precedence (1298) was allowed to his widow, *suo jure* Baroness Stafford (her husband's Viscountcy and Barony, being under attainder) such list having been duly approved of by the King in Council. When, however, in 1829, the attainder of her husband was reversed and their h. gen. inherited his and her Barony, the place assigned to it was according to the patent of creation (1640) the Lord Chancellor Eldon stating that, having the case of Banbury in view, the clause of precedency was void.

The last case of a warrant of precedency of higher date than the creation of the Peerage is one that does not involve any rank *in Parl.*, being that of Alice Dudley, *cr.* 23 May 1644 DUCHESS DUDLEY for her life. Her husband had been *cr.* a Duke by Ferdinand II of Tuscany by patent dat. 9 March 1620 at Vienna, and her precedence was to date from the time of such creation. The words in the grant are "out of our Prerogative Royal which we will not have drawn into dispute."

he "desires this may pass for once in this particular, considering how old a man this Lord is, and *childless*,[b] &c.," the Lords resolve, on 9 April 1628, that though "the Act of Parl., 31 Hen. VIII, is most strong and plain for the settling of the Precedency of the Peers, according to their ancienty and times of creation," yet that they are contented that the said Earl [of Banbury] may hold the same place, as he now stands entered, for his *life only* and that place of precedency not to go to his heirs;" accordingly on the 15th, he took his seat and was "placed next to the Earl of Berks." The Earl seems to have been latterly in embarassed circumstances and to have alienated much of the family property.[c] He *m.* firstly, Dorothy, Dow. Baroness Chandos, da. of Edmund (Braye), 1st Lord Braye (by Jane, da. and h. of Sir Richard Halliwell), whose first husband had *d.* in Oct. 1605, and who must herself have *d.* within a few weeks after his death and her own remarriage. The Earl *m.* secondly (settlement dated 23 Dec., in the same year. 1605) a young lady of 19 (being himself about 58), Elizabeth, da. of Thomas (Howard), Earl of Suffolk, by Katharine, 1st da. and coheir of Sir Henry Knyvett of Charlton, Suffolk. Besides a da. who died young, sometime before 1610[d] (and possibly other issue), the Countess was mother of two sons (*b.* 1627 and 1630-1) whose paternity has been frequently called in question. The Earl *d.* at the house of Dr. Grant, his physician, in Paternoster Row,[e] London, 25 May 1632, aged about 85, and was *bur.* at Rotherfield Grays. Will (no mention being therein made of any children) leaving all, but a few legacies, to his wife, dat. 19 May 1630 and pr. by her 2 July 1632. Fun. certif. at Coll. of Arms stating that he *d.* s.p.[f] *Inq. post mortem* taken at Burford, Oxon, 11 April 1633 (about 11 months after his death), finding that he *d.* at Caversham[g] and *without issue*, his next heirs being the (female) issue of Henry Knollys, his 1st br. By a subsequent *inq.* at Abingdon, 1 April 1641 (by direction of the Court of Wards, on behalf of the infant Earl), it was found that the late Earl *d.* in London leaving "Edward, now Earl of Banbury, his s. and next h.," who was then aged 5 years, 1 month and 15 days. His widow who was *bap.* 11 August 1586 at Saffron Walden, *m.* (within 5 weeks of her husband's death) before 2 July 1632, Edward (Vaux), 4th Lord Vaux of Harrowden, who *d.* s.p. (or, at all events, s.p. leg.), 8 April 1661, aged 74, and was *bur.* at Dorking, Surrey. The Countess, "a professed Papist" (who appears to have been an object of constant suspicion to the Parl.), *d.* in his lifetime 17 April 1658 in her 72nd year and was also *bur.* there. M.I.[h]

(b) He was childless at the date of the patent of precedency (18 Aug. 1626), though the Countess had given birth to a son some 10 or 11 months before the date of this Royal message: a fact probably unknown to the Court. It is probable that the King, to support his Royal prerogative, made a great point of Lord Banbury's precedence, which, at his age of 82, and as being only over some eight Earls or so, could not have been of much importance to his Lordship.

(c) On 1 March 1630-1, he sold the manor of Rotherfield Greys to Sir Robert Knollys, who (with his eldest s. William K.) sold it again, in May 1642, to Sir John Evelyn and Arthur Evelyn.

(d) The fact of issue born *previous* to 1627 is here mentioned, as it confutes the argument based on the *absence* of any such between 1606 and 1627. See "Milles' Catalogue of Honour" (1610), p. 546, as to this da.; and see Brooke's "Catalogue of Nobility" (1619), where it is stated that the Earl "had issue," which issue, according to Vincent, who *corrected* Brooke (with a vengeance) in 1622, "died young."

(e) Deposition of his servant Robert Lloyd, *present at his death*. This agrees with the finding in the second *inq. post mortem* wherein it is stated that the Earl *d.* in London, leaving Edward his s. and h.

(f) It is stated in "Dugdale" (vol. ii, p. 413), that this certificate was signed by his widow. Such, however, is not the fact.

(g) The place of his death was undoubtedly wrong, and both it and the statement as to want of issue contradict the finding in the subsequent inquisition. Neither did the ladies, who were found heirs herein, inherit any of the Earl's lands which were heritable, whereas by the subsequent inquisition the s. and h. *did* so inherit.

(h) Her age on the M.I. is erroneously given as in her 75th year.

II. 1632. *2.* EDWARD (KNOLLYS), EARL OF BANBURY, &c., s. and h. *b.* 10 April 1627 at Rotherfield Grays, where the Earl (his father) was then residing. Under the description of "Earl of Banbury" he was party to a chancery suit, 9 Feb. 1640-1, as "an infant, by William, Earl of Salisbury, his prochein amy and guardian."(a) He *d.* unm. in or before June 1645, being slain in a quarrel on the road between Calais and Gravelines, and was *bur.* in the church of the Friars Minims, at Calais.

III. 1646. *3.* NICHOLAS (KNOLLYS, "*heretofore* VAUX"), EARL OF BANBURY, &c., only br. and h. *b.* 3 Jan. 1630-1 at (Lord Vaux's House) Harrowden, co. Northampton. As heir to his br. he inherited a small property (called the Bowling Place) at Henley-upon-Thames (being part of the heritable lands of his late father which had passed under the *inq. post mortem* of 1641), and immediately assumed the peerage, as appears by a deed dat. 19 Oct. 1646, whereby his step father, Lord Vaux, settles the manors of Harrowden, &c., co. Northampton, on his (Lord Vaux's) wife, the Dowager Countess of Banbury for her life with rem. to Nicholas, her son, the said Earl. He was repeatedly present in the House of Lords at the "Convention Parl." from June to Nov. 1660, and was twice appointed a member of a Committee, though on 13 July of that year it was moved "that there being a person who, as is conceived, hath no title to be a Peer, *viz.* the Earl of Banbury, it is ordered that this business shall be heard at the bar" on the 23rd. No proceedings, however, appear to have taken place. On 21 Nov. 1660 he obtained leave of absence, a permission frequently granted to other Lords, and one which was certainly a tacit admission of his *right to be present.* On the 29 Dec. following the Convention Parl. was prorogued. Although the Earl had thus sat in Parl. and exercised all the functions of a Peer for six months, yet, when the next Parl. was sum. in May 1661, no writ was issued to him. On this he presented a petition to the King which was referred to the Committee for Privileges who reported thereon on 1 July 1661, "that Nicholas, Earl of Banbury, is a legitimate person." The Lords, however, not adopting this report, it was referred to the Committee, as also was the matter of "the *Right of Precedence.*

(a) Depositions as to his birth were then made. The best account of the claim to the Earldom of Banbury is "A treatise on the Law of Adulterine Bastardy, with a report of the BANBURY case, &c.," by Sir N. Harris Nicolas, London, 1836, 8vo., p. 588, from which work most of the facts mentioned in the text are taken. The learned writer is not only content with very ably demonstrating the legitimacy *in law* of the 2nd and 3rd Earls, but brings forth many arguments to prove that they were *in fact* children of the 1st Earl. There certainly seems no *proof* to the contrary The fact of the childless Lord Vaux settling his estates on his young step son who consequently took his name, though suspicious, is not without precedent; at p. 369 of Nicolas' treatise a similar instance (Agsborough, *alias* Townshend) is mentioned. It seems also certain, that the Earl must have been aware of the birth of the *elder* of the two sons, as according to the evidence of "Francis Delavall, Esq.," (1641) he "did come into the chamber where the Countess was, a little before her delivery, and desired to have persons sent for to give her ease, and shortly after the birth desired witness' wife to take care of *his boy.*" The birth of the *second* boy, being at Lord Vaux's house, is under more suspicious circumstances, but, even then, there is the testimony of Anne Delavall (1661), that the lying in was publicly known in the house, "that he [Lord Banbury] knew shee lay in" and that "he [Nicholas] was owned by the E. of Banbury as his son." The general impression however doubtless was (as is noticed by Peter Le Neve, Norroy, in an elaborate ped. of Knollys, about 1693, now in the *Harl. MSS.* 5808) that the two sons were begotten privately by Lord Vaux. Their *maternity* is quite clear, and the singular and probably unique hypothesis of Mr. Beltz (Lancaster Herald, 1822-41) that they were the sons of Lord Vaux, but by another woman [or women] than the Countess, appears to be opposed to all evidence and probability. Whatever, however, may have been their *actual*, their *legal paternity* appears *indisputable* (not having been upset by Act of Parl.) and has been acknowledged by the law of the land, *though unacknowledged* by the House of Lords. See also p. 233, note "c."

between the said Earl of Banbury and several Peers of this Realm." On this the Report, 19 July 1661, was, that the Earl was "in the eye of the lawe, sonne of the late William Earle of Banbury," and that the house of Peeres should therefore advise the King to send him a writ to come to Parl. ;" but that, as to the question of his precedency, they were of opinion that he "ought to have place in the House of Peeres according to the date of his patent." The House resolved to take this report into consideration but never, apparently, did so, and on 9 Dec. following a bill was read for the first time entitled "An act for declaring Nicholas, called Earl of Banbury, to be illegitimate," inasmuch as "the illegitimation of children born in wedlock can *noeway* be declared but by Act. of Parl." This attempt to obtain an *ex post facto* law to divest a man of rights (publicly acknowledged and long enjoyed) was abandoned after the first reading of the Bill, and the Earl was left in possession of his former *status*, viz. *legal legitimacy*, for, as was said in the "Purbeck" case in 1678, "By bringing in a bill to bar him, his *right to the title* is confessed, for he cannot be barred of anything which he hath not right to." On 26 Oct. 1669 it was again referred to the Committee for Privileges to examine why the Earl's name was omitted from "the list by which the Lords were called," "he having formerly sat *as a Peer* in this House." The report thereon, 25 Nov. 1669, recited all the proceedings against the Earl, as also the statement of Garter King of Arms that in the two Parliaments of 1640 no mention[b] is made of an Earl of Banbury, and left "the business to the consideration of the House." On the 23 Feb. 1670 the Earl presents a petition (not to the King but) to the House of Lords stating "that he had the honour to be a Peer of this Realm," and praying his writ accordingly. No proceedings thereon took place and within four years thereof the Earl died. He *m.* firstly Isabella, da. of Montjoy (BLOUNT), 1st EARL OF NEWPORT, by Anne, yst. da. and coheir of John (BOTELER), LORD BOTELER. She *d.* s.p.m. and was *bur.* 2 March 1654-5 at St. Martins in the fields. He *m.* secondly, at Stapleford, co. Leic., 4 Oct. 1655, Anne, da. of William (SHERARD), LORD SHERARD [I.], by Abigail, da. and coheir of Cecil CAVE. He *d.* at Boughton, co. Northampton, 14 March 1673, and was *bur.* there. Admon. 28 Jan. 1674-5 to his widow, again 21 June 1681, and again 4 July 1683. His widow *d.* 6 March 1680 at Harrowden Magna and was *bur.* the 10th at Boughton. Her admon. 21 June 1681 and 4 July 1683.

IV. 1673. *4.* CHARLES (KNOLLYS), EARL OF BANBURY, &c., s. and h. by 2nd wife, *bap.* at Boughton afsd., 3 June 1662, as "*Viscount Wallingford* s. and h. ap. of the Rt. Hon. Nicholas, *Earl of Banbury.*" About a year after attaining his majority he, on 10 June 1685, petitioned the House for his writ of summons, which was reported on by the Lords' committee and a day fixed for hearing counsel thereon, but no further proceedings were taken. The Earl, however, having had the misfortune to kill in a duel his br. in law, Capt. Philip Lawson, was indicted 7 Dec. 1692 as "*Charles Knollys, Esq.*," on which, on the 13th, he presented his petition to the House, praying, as a Peer, to be tried by his Peers. This being a legal question it was moved that the Judges be heard as "to the points of law in this case," which equitable motion, however, was rejected by a majority of 38 Peers to 29 ; after which it was carried, 17 Jan. 1692-3, that the *Petitioner had no right to the Earldom of Banbury* and his petition was dismissed accordingly. Against this resolution no less than 20 Peers "protested," the majority being (probably) only eight.[c] The indictment had been removed, from Midx., by *certiorari*, in Hilary term 1692-3, to the King's bench, where the prisoner pleaded a *misnomer, which plea* (after about a year's delay, caused by the Attorn. Gen. insisting that the resolution of the House was a proof of the non existence of the Peerage and by "demurrers" and "counter demurrers" on either side) *was confirmed*

(b) This is accounted for by his having been then a minor, "it not being usual to insert the names of Peers who were under age in such lists. The Earls of Oxford and Winchelsea, Lords Delawarr, Chandos, Petre and Teynham were also minors and their names are likewise omitted."—See Nicolas' "Treatise, &c.," p. 395.

(c) See Nicolas' "Treatise," abovenamed, p. 411, note 1. See also *ante*, under "Aylesford," p. 211, note "c," for later instances in which the House of Lords have overruled the old *legal* doctrine of "*Pater est quem nuptiæ demonstrant.*"

in Trin. term 1694 *by the unanimous judgment* of Lord Chief Justice Holt and the three other Judges *of the King's Bench*, who adjudged "the replication [of the Attorney Gen. against the peerage] *bad, and the Resolution of the Lords invalid.*" Four years afterwards the Earl again petitioned for his writ, which on 18 Jan. 1698 was again referred to the Lords, who referred the King to their former resolution, taking the opportunity, however (somewhat to the detriment of the dignity of their house), to endeavour to browbeat the Judges for their official judgment. On 19 March 1712 the Earl again petitioned the Crown who referred it to the Privy Council, but the death of the Queen stopped further proceedings; again, on the accession of George II, he presented a like petition to that King, but Sir Philip Yorke, the Attorney Gen. (to whom it had been referred), pointed out in his report thereon, Jan. 1727-8, the advisability of, in this case, not referring the matter to the *House of Lords* (as was the usual course) considering the disagreement as to the law governing this claim between that House and the King's Bench. Accordingly no such reference was made and nothing more was done in the matter till the lapse of some 80 years. The Earl *m.* firstly, before July 1693, Elizabeth, da. of Edward LISTER of Burwell, co. Lincoln. She was living Sep. 1696.[d] He *m.* secondly, Mary, da. of Thomas WOODS of St. Andrew's, Holborn, merchant,[e] by Mary HARWOOD his wife. He *d.* in France Aug. 1740. His widow *d.* at Bath and was there *bur.* 12 May 1762. Admon. 28 July 1762.

[CHARLES KNOLLYS, *styled* VISCOUNT WALLINGFORD, s. and h. ap. by 1st wife, *b.* 15 Oct. 1694 and *bap.* 12 Nov. following at St. James' Westm. He *d.* an infant and was *bur.* there 26 April 1695.]

[WILLIAM KNOLLYS, *styled* VISCOUNT WALLINGFORD, 2nd but 1st surv. s. and h. ap. by 1st wife (twin with Charles). He *m.* Mary Catherine, da. of John LAW the celebrated financier, but *d.* s.p. and v.p. June 1740, and was *bur.* in the chapel in South Audley street, St. Geo. Han. sq. Will dat. 6 and pr. 14 June 1740. His widow was *bur.* with her husband. Will dat. 23 Dec. 1784, pr. 27 Oct. 1790]

V. 1740. *5.* CHARLES (KNOLLYS), EARL OF BANBURY, &c., 3rd but 1st surv. s. and h. by 2nd wife, *b.* 26 March and *bap.* 14 April 1703 at St. James' Westm. Matric. at Oxford (Ch. Ch.), 9 May 1722, as "s. of the Earl of Banbury;" B.A. 1725; M.A. 1728; Vicar of Burford, Oxon., 1750-71. He *m.* Martha, da. of (—) HUGHES of Southampton. He *d.* 13 March 1771 and was *bur.* 19th at Burford. Admon. 6 April 1771 to his widow. Further admon. 4 Oct. 1771. His widow was *bur.* by him at Burford 17 Sep. in the same year.

VI. 1771. *6.* WILLIAM (KNOLLYS), EARL OF BANBURY, &c., s. and h. *b.* 21 Oct. 1726 and *bap.* 21 July 1727 at St. Michael's, Southampton. Lieut. Col. in the army. He *d.* unm. 29 Aug. 1776 and was *bur.* 5 Sep. at Burford afsd.

(d) A certain Elizabeth Price claimed to be his first wife, alleging that she was *m.* to him at Verona, 7 April 1692. See "The true Countess of Banbury's Case* relating to her marriage, rightly stated in a letter to the Lord Banbury." London, printed 1696, small folio, pp. 34. In this "case" the lady states that Lord B. took her house in Pall Mall in May 1689, and then travelled with her abroad from Nov. 1689 till Easter 1692 when the marriage took place as above stated. A certificate thereof from the Archbishop of Verona to Dr. Oxenden, Dean of the Arches, is given. The marriage with "Mrs. Lister" is therein said to have been first put forth as having taken place in 1686, and secondly as having been on 16 May 1689 at the Nag's Head ale house in Covent Garden by (the notorious) Dr. Cluer, late Vicar of Croydon.

(e) For a pedigree of this family of Woods see "Her. and Gen.," viii, 191.

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* A copy is in the private collection of the College of Arms, London, marked "C. G. Y.," No. 203.

VII. 1776. *7.* THOMAS WOODS (KNOLLYS), EARL OF BANBURY, &c., br. and h. *b.* in Hawkmore street 6 Dec. 1727 and *bap.* at Cowley, Oxon., 15 Jan. 1727-8. He was an officer in the 3rd Reg. of Foot. He *m.* 30 March 1761, at St. Thomas', Winchester, Mary, da. of William PORTER of Winchester, Attorney at Law. He *d.* 18 March 1793, at his house in Winchester, and was *bur.* the 27th in the Cathedral there. Will *pr.* Sep. 1793. His widow *d.* 22 March 1798.

VIII. 1793. *8.* WILLIAM (KNOLLYS), EARL OF BANBURY, &c., s. and h. *bap.* 2 March 1763 at St. Thomas', Winchester. Ensign 3rd Reg. Foot Guards, 1778; Lieut. 1788; Lieut. Col. 1793; Col. (brevet) 1795; Major Gen. 1802; Lt. Gen. 1808; subsequently General and Governor of Limerick. In 1806 by the style of "*William, Earl of Banbury,*" he petitioned the Crown for his writ which was referred to the Attorney Gen. (Sir Vicary Gibbs) whose report thereon, 17 Jan. 1808, was that, in his opinion, the resolution of the House of Lords in 1692-3 was "not a conclusive judgment" against the Peerage; that no steps had been taken to upset the judgment of the King's Bench, which if erroneous "might have been removed by a writ of error to the House of Lords and there reversed," but that, though the birth during marriage is proved, "the legitimacy of Nicholas is left in a considerable degree of doubt." The petition was referred to the House. After five years' discussion the Committee for privileges, on a division of 21 to 13, reported "that the Petitioner *hath not made out his claim* to the title, honour, and dignity of Earl of Banbury." Whereupon, on the 15 March 1813, the House resolved(f) (a much more comprehensive resolution) "that the Petitioner *is not entitled* to the title, &c., of Earl of Banbury." A "forcible and eloquent" protest(g) drawn up by Lord Erskine and signed by himself and ten other Peers was entered on the Lords' Journal. After this decision the Petitioner discontinued the usage of the title. He *m.* 23 June 1795, Charlotte, da. of Ebenezer BLACKWELL of London, Banker. She *d.* before him. Gen. Knollys (as he was subsequently called) *d.* at Paris 10 March 1834.

IX. 1834. *9.* RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM THOMAS KNOLLYS, K.C.B., who, till 1813 (but not afterwards), was *styled* VISCOUNT WALLINGFORD, and who in his will styles himself "by hereditary descent and by the law of the land EARL OF BANBURY, VISCOUNT WALLINGFORD and BARON KNOLLYS OF GREYS, co. Oxon,"(h) s and h. He was *b.* 1 Aug. 1797, ed. at Harrow and at Sandhurst College.(i) In Dec. 1813 he joined the Scots Fusilier Guards serving in the Peninsular War. He subsequently became General in the army. Col. 62nd

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(f) "How far this Resolution is a conclusive judgment and whether it does or does not bar the heir of the Petitioner from prosecuting his claim are grave constitutional questions." See Nicolas' "Treatise, &c.," p. 530. See also *ante* p. 233, note "c."

(g) "Upon this protest Lord Erskine observed, in a letter to Gen. Knollys, the late [1836] Claimant, dated 21 July 1813—*The protest gives them every fact and all their arguments, but, giving them both,* leave them without a single voice in Westm. Hall, from one end to the other." See Nicolas' "Treatise, &c.," p. 530, note 2. The "Protest" itself is printed p. 531 to 551 of that work.

(h) Letter signed "William Wallingford Knollys, Lieut. Col. H. P., claiming to be Earl of Banbury, &c.," in "the Times" newspaper, 25 Aug. 1883. In this the writer makes "a public protest against the decision [of 1692-3] by no means final" and recites a passage in a letter of his father to the Morning Post, dated 7 March 1863, as follows—"But the law of the land cannot be *changed, or constituted,* by such a vote of *one* branch of the Legislature, and the voice of Westm. Hall, from Lord Coke and Chief Justice Holt, to the present day, has repudiated, with some rare exceptions, being governed by the law as thus laid down."

(i) The order book of Sandhurst College in 1813 contains the following note:—"Gentlemen Cadet Viscount Wallingford will henceforth be designated as Gentleman Cadet Knollys."

Regiment, 1858, and (a few days before his death) gazetted Col. of the Scots Guards, Jan. 1883. Governor of Guernsey, 1854; in command of the camp at Aldershot (then first formed) 1855; Vice President of the Council of Military Education, 1861 to 1862; Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household of the Prince of Wales, 1862; K.C.B., 1867; P.C.; Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Lords, 1877; Receiver Gen. of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1878; Hon. Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales; Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford); Hon. LL.D. (Cambridge). He *m.* 29 Sep. 1830 Elizabeth, illegit da. of Sir John ST. AUBYN, 5th Bart. of Clowance, and sister of Sir Edward St. Aubyn, *cr.* a Bart., 1866. She *d.* 28 Jan. 1878. He *d.* at his official residence in the House of Lords 23 Jan. 1883. Will pr. 30 Aug. following, above £32,000, by his yst. s. Francis K., C.B., who inherited the family estate of Blount's Court.

X. 1883. *10.* WILLIAM WALLINGFORD KNOLLYS [Qy. EARL OF BANBURY, VISCOUNT WALLINGFORD AND BARON KNOLLYS OF GREYS?], who has not assumed any Peerage title, s. and h. *b.* 13 Nov. 1833. Brevet Lieut. Col. 93rd Highlanders. He *m.* 1860 Sophia Elizabeth Tuckfield, da. of Thomas GOLDSWORTHY.]

[WILLIAM WALLINGFORD KNOLLYS, s. and h. ap. *b.* 1862. Second Lieut. Royal London Infantry Militia.

BANDON.

i.e. "VISCOUNT BOYLE OF BANDON," co. Cork. See "Shannon," Earl of [I.], *cr.* 1756.

Barons [I.]
I. 1793. **Viscounts** [I.]
I. 1795. **Earls** [I.]
I. 1800.

1. FRANCIS BERNARD of Castle Bernard, near Bandon, co. Cork, s. and h. of James B. of the same, for many years M.P. for co. Cork, by Esther, widow of Robert GOOKIN, da. of Percy SMYTH and sister and coheir of William S. of Headborough, was *b.* 26 Nov. 1755. Was M.P. for Bandon, 1783; *suc.* his father 9 July 1790; and was, on 30 Nov. 1793, *cr.* BARON BANDON of Bandonbridge, co. Cork [I.], on 6 Oct. 1795 VISCOUNT BANDON of Bandonbridge, co. Cork [I.], and, on 6 Aug. 1800 VISCOUNT BERNARD and EARL OF BANDON [I.] REP. PEER [I.] 1801. He *m.* 12 Feb. 1784 (mar. lic. on the 11th at Dublin), Catharine Henrietta, da. of Richard (BOYLE), 2nd EARL OF SHANNON, by Catharine, da. of the Rt. Hon. John PONSONBY. She, who was *b.* 12 Jan. 1768, *d.* 8 July 1815 at Castle Bernard and was *bur.* at Ballymodan, co. Cork. He *d.* 26 Nov. 1830.

II. 1830. *2.* JAMES (BERNARD), EARL OF BANDON, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b.* 14 June 1785. M.P. for Bandon, 1820-30. Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford) 1832; F.R.S.; Lord Lieut. of co. Cork; Recorder of Brandon, &c. REP. PEER. [I.] 1835. He *m.* 13 March 1809, Mary Susan Albinia, 1st da. of the Hon. Charles BRODRICK, Archbishop of Cashel, by Mary, da. of Richard WOODWARD, Bishop of Cloyne. He *d.* 31 Oct. 1856. Will pr. Feb. 1857. His widow, who was *b.* 9 Oct. 1787, *d.* 23 April 1870.

III. 1856. *3.* FRANCIS (BERNARD), EARL OF BANDON, &c. [I.], s. and h. *b* 3 Jan. 1810 in Grosvenor st., Midx. Ed. at Oriel Coll. Oxford; B.A. 1830; M.A. 1834. M.P. for Bandon 1831 and again 1847-56; D.C.L.; Lord Lieut. of co. Cork, Hon. Col. of the Cork city Militia artillery, &c. REP. PEER [I.] 1858. He *m.* 16 Aug. 1832, Catherine Mary, 1st da. of Thomas WHITMORE of Apley, Salop, by Catherine, da. and h. of Thomas THOMASON of York. She *d.* 15 Dec. 1873 at Castle Bernard. He *d.* there, 17 Feb. 1877, aged 67.

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